Digitized by Google
Original from
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN - MADISON
LIBRARY

Digitized by Google
Original from
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Digitized by Google
Original from
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Digitized by Google

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Digitized by Google
Oricinal from
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

THE MITSUI BANK, LTD.

Capital Subscribed - - - - - - - - - ¥100,000,000.00
Capital Paid-Up - - - - - - - - - - ¥ 60,000,000.00
Reserve Fund (August, 1922) - - - - ¥ 33,900,000.00

HEAD OFFICE

No. 1 SURUGA-CHO, NIHOMBASHI-KU,
TOKYO

BRANCHES

NIHOMBASHI (Tokyo), MARUNOUCHI (Tokyo), OTARU, YOKOHAMA, NAGOYA, KYOTO, OSAKA, NISHI (Osaka), KAWAGUCHI (Osaka), KOBE, HIROSHIMA, SHIMONOSEKI, MOJI, WAKAMATSU, FUKUOKA, NAGASAKI, SHANGHAI, NEW YORK.

FOREIGN AGENTS

London—Barclays Bank, Ltd.
London Joint City & Midland Bank, Ltd.
Paris - Banque de l'Union Parisienne.
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.
Bombay—National Bank of India, Ltd.
Hamburg - Commerz und Privat Bank.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

PIONEER
OF
BILL BROKER IN JAPAN

The Fujimoto Bill Broker Bank, Ltd.
(INCORPORATED 1902)

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA

BRANCHES:
TOKYO, YOKOHAMA, NAGOYA, KYOTO, KOBE, MOJI

REPRESENTATIVES:
NEW YORK, LONDON

AGENCIES:
SAN FRANCISCO, SEATTLE, LOS ANGELES, HAWAII

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

T. HIRAGA	Chairman
Y. YOKOTA	Managing Director
I. TANIMURA	" "
Y. SHIBUYA	Director
K. MATSUBA	"
K. MIWA	"
I. KATO	"

DEPARTMENTS
Banking—Investment and Bond Departments.

GROWTH THROUGH CONFIDENCE.
We invite you to consult us at any time and use our service.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

MITSUBISHI GOSHI KAISHA

(Mitsubishi Company)

Established in 1893

Cable Address:—"IWASAKI" *Capital:—Yen 120,000,000*

Head Office:—Marunouchi, Tokyo.

Partners: Baron KOYATA IWASAKI (President), Baron HISAYA IWASAKI.

Estate Department (Controlling Estates & Buildings)
Cable Address:—"IWASAKILAND"

MITSUBISHI ZOSEN KABUSHIKI KAISHA

(Mitsubishi Shipbuilding & Engineering Co., Ltd.)

Cable Address:—"IWASAKISIP"

Shipbuilders; Engine, Boiler & Machinery Makers.

Capital:—Yen 50,000,000

Head Office:—Marunouchi, Tokyo.
Dockyards & Engine Works:—Nagasaki, Kobe, Hikoshima.
Arms Works:—Nagasaki.

MITSUBISHI SEITETSU KAISHA, LTD.

(Mitsubishi Iron & Steel Co., Ltd.)

Cable Address:—"IWASAKIRON"

Manufacturers of Iron & Steel.

Capital:—Yen 30,000,000

Head Office:—Marunouchi, Tokyo. **Foundry:**—Kenjiho (Chosen).

MITSUBISHI SOKO KABUSHIKI KAISHA

(Mitsubishi Warehouse Co., Ltd.)

Cable Address:—"IWASAKISOK"

Landing, Shipping & Forwarding Agents; Stevedores; Wharfingers; Custom Brokers; Warehousemen.

Capital:—Yen 10,000,000

Head Office: Marunouchi, Tokyo.
Warehouses:—Tokyo, Osaka, Kobe, Moji, Yokohama.

MITSUBISHI SHOJI KAISHA, LTD.

(Mitsubishi Trading Co., Ltd.)

Cable Address:—"IWASAKISAL TOKYO"

Importers & Exporters, Manufacturers, Commission Merchants, Brokers, Ship Owners.

Capital:—Yen 15,000,000

Head Office:—Marunouchi, Tokyo.
Branches & Agencies:—Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Moji, Wakamatsu, Nagasaki, Karatsu, Otaru, London, Berlin, Paris, New York, Seattle, Hongkong, Shanghai, Hankow, Dairen, Singapore, Sydney, etc.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

MITSUBISHI KOGYO KAISHA, LTD.

(Mitsubishi Mining Co., Ltd.)

Cable Address :—"IWASAKIMIN"

Producers of Coal, Metals & other Minerals.

Capital :—Yen 100,000,000

Head Office :—Marunouchi, Tokyo.

Mines & Collieries :—Osarizawa, Ikuno, Sado, Bibai, Takashima, Namazuta, etc.
Metallurgical Works, Refineries & Factories :—Osaka, Naoshima, Fushimi.
Coke Works :—Makiyama.
Mining & Metallurgical Laboratory :—Tokyo

MITSUBISHI KAIJO KASAI HOKEN KABUSHIKI KAISHA

(Mitsubishi Marine & Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.)

Cable Address :—"IWASAKIASS"

Underwriters for Marine, Fire, Transport & Automobile Insurance.

Capital :—Yen 5,000,000

Head Office :—Marunouchi, Tokyo.
Branches & Agencies :—Osaka, Kobe, London, New York, etc.

THE MITSUBISHI BANK, LTD.

Cable Address :—"IWASAKIBAK TOKYO"

General Banking & Exchange Business.

Capital :—Yen 50,000,000

Head Office :—Marunouchi, Tokyo.
Branches :—Tokyo, Osaka, Kobe, Kyoto, Nagoya, Otaru, London, New York, Shanghai

MITSUBISHI NAINENKI KAISHA, LTD.

(Mitsubishi Internal Combustion Engine Co., Ltd.)

Cable Address :—"NAINENKI TOKYO"

Manufacturers of Internal Combustion Engines, Aircrafts, Automobiles, etc.

Capital :—Yen 5,000,000

Head Office :—Marunouchi, Tokyo.
Works :—Nagoya, Kobe.

MITSUBISHI DENKI KABUSHIKI KAISHA

(Mitsubishi Electrical Engineering Co., Ltd.)

Cable Address :—"ELECTRIC TOKYO"

Manufacturers of Generators, Motors, Transformers & other Electorical Machinery.

Capital :—Yen 15,000,000

Head Office :—Marunouchi, Tokyo.
Works :—Kobe, Nagasaki.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

DIAMOND

TOOTH POWDER

&

LAIT

TOILET ARTICLES

Manufacturers of & Wholesale
Dealers in

Hirao Sampei Shoten, Ltd.

Itchome, Bakurocho, Nihombashiku,

TOKYO, JAPAN.

Cable Add: "Perfume" Tokyo.
Code used: Bentley's Complete Phrase Code.

BRANCH OFFICE:
Shichome, Minami-Kyuhojimachi, Higashiku, Osaka.

Samples can be obtained and other Information on application with postage.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

American Trading Co.

Importers of General Merchandise and Machineries

TOKYO, YOKOHAMA, KOBE

Sole Agent for:—

Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.	(Electric, Hydraulic Power Plant, Cement, Four and Saw Mills, &c.)
American Lead Pencil Co..... ...	(Pencils)
Cheney Biglow Wire Works ...	(Screens, &c.)
Diamond State Fibre Co.	(Fibre)
Erie City Iron Works	(Steam Engines & Boilers)
Geo. H. Morrill Co.....	(All Kinds of Ink)
Ingersoll-Rand Co.....	(Compressors, Rock Drills, Pneumatic Tools)
Johnson & Johnson	(Surgical Supplies)
Link Belt Machinery Co.	Conveying Machinery, &c.)
McConway & Torley Co.	(Automatic Couplers)
Otis Elevator Co.	(Passenger & Freight Elevators)
Remington Typewriter Co. ...	(Typewriters)
Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co. ...	(Plumbing Supplies)
Sturtevant Co....	(Fans, Ventilating apparatus, &c.)
The National Cash Register Co.	(Cash Registers)
The Moore Pen Co.	(Fountain Pens)
Trus-Con Steel Co.....	(Kahn System of Reinforced Concrete)
W. J. Bush Co., Ltd.	(Perfumes & Essences)
Union Iron Works...	(Pile Driving Machine)

HEAD OFFICE:

25, Broad Street, New York.

BRANCHES:

London, Hamburg, Sydney, San-Francisco, Buenos-Aires, Havana, Martinique, &c., &c.

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

(TAKASHIMAYA)

SILKS, EMBROIDERIES.

KIMONOS & CUT-VELVETS

TOKYO
MINAMIDEMMA-CHO,
KYOBASHIKU
(MAIN STREET).

KYOTO
KARASUMARU,
TAKATSUJI.

YOKOHAMA
No. 81,
YAMASHITA-CHO.

Digitized by Google

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Formosa Oolong Tea

1. Oolong Tea, on account of its high flavor and delicious taste, has long been valued amongst the English and American peoples, and is one of the staple exports of Formosa.
2. Oolong Tea, being free from any stimulant matters, is not injurious to sleeping.
3. Oolong Tea can be had at grocers, and tea dealers,

EXPORTERS

IN TAIHOKU, Formosa

BOYD & CO.
CARTER, MACY & CO.
A. COLBURN & CO.
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.
MITSUI & CO.
NOZAWA & CO.
TAIT & CO.
J. C. WHITNEY CO.

SERVED AND SOLD AT

The Formosa Oolong Tea Room, - - Ginza, Tokyo
The Tea Room in the Imperial Theatre, Tokyo
The Tea Room in Mitsukoshi, - - - Tokyo
Nozawa & Co., - - - - - - - - Tsukishima, Tokyo
Nozawa & Co., - - - - - - - Yamashitacho, Yokohama
Yamaichi Tokyo Shiten. Minami-kayabacho, Nihombashiku, Tokyo

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

TRADE MARK

ESTABLISHED 1889.

F. KANEMATSU & CO., LTD.

KOBE, JAPAN

P.O. BOX 227

CABLE ADDRESS:—
"KANEMATSU KOBE"

ALL CODES USED

IMPORTERS & EXPORTERS

IMPORTS:—

WOOL,	TALLOW,	WHEAT,	FERTILIZER,	SHELL,
TOP,	OLEINE,	FLOUR,	HOOF & SINEW,	TIMBER,
NOIL,	BUTTER,		BONE,	BARK,
WASTE,	ETC.	ETC.	ETC.	

EXPORTS:—

ALL SILK GOODS,	GLASS BOTTLES & WARES,	MATS & MATTING,
TOWEL,	PORCELAIN WARES,	FISH & VEGETABLE OILS,
HOSIERY GOODS,	METAL WARES,	SUPER PHOSPHATE,
DUCK & CANVAS,	STRAW BOARD,	SULPHUR,
BLANKET,	BUTTONS,	ETC., ETC.
OTHER TEXTILE MANUFACTURES,		

MANUFACTURERS OF:—

ALL KINDS OF GLASS BOTTLES
COTTON TOWEL & TOWELLING

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY

MANCHURIA & CHOSEN LINES

CIRCULAR AND OVERLAND TRIPS AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES

Tourist Travel Combining Enjoyment with Comfort

Tourists in the Far East should not miss Manchuria. Through Japan, Chosen (Korea), and Manchuria (or vice versa) is an ideal trip, combining the distinctive characteristics of three unique and profoundly interesting countries.

The Chosen and Manchuria Lines are under the management of the South Manchuria Railway Company. Express trains have been temporarily suspended except between Fusan and Seoul, Dairen and Changchun, and Dairen and Port Arthur), but the Ordinary Trains are equal to most American trains, run at least twice a day from each end, and to some of them Sleeping and Dining Cars are attached.

Overland Tours and Circular Trips at greatly reduced rates offer capital opportunities for this panoramic tour, and first-class hotels furnish every comfort and convenience. (See next page).

For pictorial guide-books, pamphlets, and further particulars, apply to the Tourist and Ticket Agencies, or direct to

THE SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY CO.,

HEAD OFFICE : DAIREN.

BRANCH OFFICES:

TOKYO, SEOUL, HARBIN, KIRIN, TSITSIHAR, CHENGCHIATUN, PEKING, SHANGHAI & NEW YORK.

Tel. Add.: "MANTETSU," or "SMRCO."

Codes: A.B.C. 5th & 6th Eds., A1, Lieber's & Bentley's.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY

The COMPANY'S HOTELS in CHOSEN (Korea) and MANCHURIA

Yamato Hotel, Dairen.—Finest hotel in the Far East. One of the greatest commercial cities in the Orient. Capital centre for holiday trips.

Yamato Hotel, Hoshigaura.—Seaside hotel at the Hoshigaura (Star Beach), Holiday Resort. Golf, tennis, bathing and boating facilities. Dairen, 5 miles distant, is connected by motor-car and carriage road and electric tramway.

Yamato Hotel, Port Arthur.—One of the coolest seaside resorts in the Far East, close to the famous landlocked harbour, and surrounded with magnificent scenery. Miles of charming walks and drives, historic battlefields and ruined and dismantled forts. Two miles from Ogondai (Golden Beach), Holiday Resort.

Yamato Hotel, Mukden.—Adjoining S. M. R. station. Only hotel for visitors to the ancient capital of China, famous for its Imperial Palace and Tombs and relics of fast disappearing Old China.

Yamato Hotel, Changchun.—Close to S.M.R. station, where the South Manchuria, Chinese Eastern, and Kirin-Changchun Railways meet.

Chosen Hotel, Seoul.—Luxurious hotel in the capital of Korea.

Station Hotel, Fusan.—For visitors entering or leaving Korea by sea.

Station Hotel, Shingishu.—For Antung on opposite bank of River Yalu.

Kongosan Hotel, Onseiri.—For tourists and visitors to the famous Diamond Mountain in Korea, rivalling Switzerland in scenery.

All on Foreign lines under direct management of the S.M.R. Co. For terms and literature, apply to the manager severally, or to the General Manager, Hotel Section:

THE SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY CO.,

HEAD OFFICE: DAIREN.

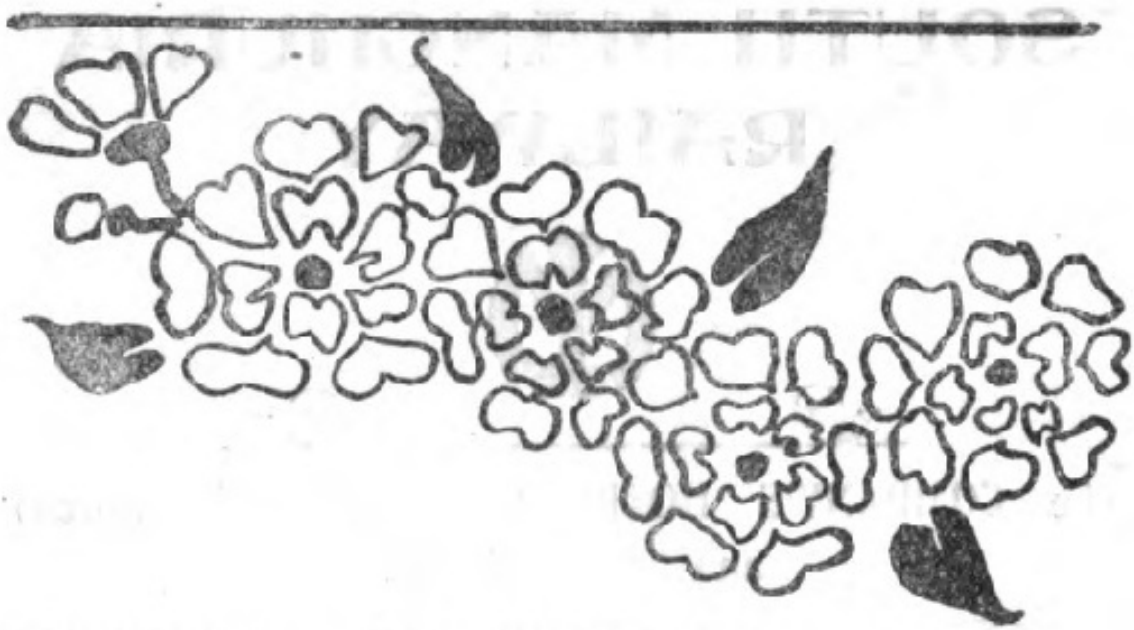
BRANCH OFFICES:

TOKYO, SEOUL, HARBIN, KIRIN, TSITSIHAR, CHENGCHIATUN, PEKING, SHANGHAI & NEW YORK.

Tel. Add.: "MANTETSU," or "SMRCO."

Codes: A.B.C. 5th & 6th Eds., A1, Lieber's & Bentley's.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN



THOROUGHLY EQUIPPED LINES

REACH EVERY PLEASURE RESORT

AND BUSINESS POINT

WELL FURNISHED PASSENGER CARS

WITH SLEEPING AND DINING

ACCOMMODATIONS ON THROUGH

TRAINS AND EXPRESSES

JAPANESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TOKYO, JAPAN

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

THROUGH BOOKING

TO CHOSEN, MANCHURIA,

AND CHINA

LOW RATE TOURISTS' TICKETS

THROUGH PARCELS

TO CHINA

AT A REDUCED RATE

JAPANESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TOKYO, JAPAN

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

OFFICIAL GUIDE-BOOKS TO EASTERN ASIA

Vol. I.	Chosen, (Revised Edition) Manchuria, Siberia.....	Yen 10
Vol. II. and III.	S.-W. and N.-E. Japan, ...each	„ 5
Vol. IV.	China (Revised Edition).....	„ 10
Vol. V.	East Indies	„ 7
Vol. A.	The Hot Springs of Japan..... ...	„ 7

On sale at the best bookstores and principal tourist agencies in the United States, Canada, Great Britain, the larger Continental countries, and throughout the Far East.

JAPANESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TOKYO, JAPAN

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY)

THE SEMI-TROPICAL TRANS-PACIFIC LINE

Between San Francisco-Hongkong via Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Dairen and Keelung

S.S. "SHINYO MARU" (triple screw turbine) 22,000 tons
S.S. "SIBERIA MARU" (twin screw) 20,000 tons
S.S. "TENYO MARU" (triple screw turbine) 22,000 tons
S.S. "KOREA MARU" (twin screw) 20,000 tons
S.S. "TAIYO MARU" 22,000 tons

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE

The only Regular Direct Service Between Orient (Hongkong, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama) and South America (Callao, Mollendo, Arica, Iquique, Valparaiso) via Mexico (Manzanillo) Panama (Balboa).

S.S. "ANYO MARU" 18,700 tons
S.S. "RAKUYO MARU" 18,500 tons
S.S. "GINYO MARU" 16,000 tons
S.S. "SEIYO MARU" 14,000 tons

JAVA LINE

S.S. "PERSIA MARU" 9,000 tons

Six-Weekly Service Between Japan (Osaka, Kobe, Moji) and Java (Batavia, Samarang, Sourabaya) via Dairen and Hongkong.

CARGO BOATS

Plying all over the World

S.S. "KOYO MARU" 8,600 tons
S.S. "MEIYO MARU" 8,600 tons
S.S. "CHOYO MARU" 8,600 tons
S.S. "HAYO MARU" 8,800 tons
S.S. "BIYO MARU" 8,800 tons
S.S. "WOYO MARU" 8,800 tons
S.S. "FUKUYO MARU" 8,800 tons
S.S. "REIYO MARU" 8,800 tons
S.S. "KIYO MARU"

GENERAL OFFICE: YOKOHAMA

Cable Address: "TOYOKISEN"
Tel. Nos. Honkyoku 4400, 4401, 4402, 4403, 4404, 4405

AGENCIES and BRANCHES at all ports of call and in all the principal cities of the world

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

CABLE ADDRESS:
"JOYAMALU"

TRADE MARK

CODE USED
BENTLEY'S COMPLETE
PHRASE CODE.

THE KONOIKE BANK, LTD.

No. 75, IMABASHI NICHOME HIGASHIKU
OSAKA, JAPAN.

Capital (Paid up) - - - ¥10,000,000

Baron Zen-uyemon Konoike . . President
Haruhiko Kato, Esq. . . . . Managing Director

BRANCHES

Tokyo, Kyoto, Wakayama, Kobe, Okayama, Hiroshima and 9 Points in the City.

CORRESPONDENTS

London, Lyon, Hamburg, New York, Seattle, San Francisco, Honolulu, Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires, Sydney, Singapore, Batavia, Manila, Bombay, Calcutta. Rangoon, Bangkok, Hongkong, Shanghai, Tientsin, Hankow, Peking, Vladivostok, Harbin, Mukden and Main Points in Japan.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

THE ONE HUNDREDTH BANK, LTD.

(DAI HYAKU GINKO)

ORIGINAL CHARTER DATED 1878

Capital Subscribed - - -	**Yen 25,000,000.00**
Capital Paid-Up - - - -	**„ 17,500,000.00**
Reserve Fund - - - -	**„ 8,000,000.00**
Deposits - - - - -	**„ 115,086,494.80**

HEAD OFFICE: *Yorozucho, Nihombashi, TOKYO.*

President: K. Ikeda, Esq.

Managing Director: S. Honjo, Esq.

BRANCH OFFICES

Tokyo:	*Torihotagocho, Nihombashi* . .	*Manager: H. Otani, Esq.*
	Ginza Nichome, Kyobashi . .	*Manager: Y. Shiratori, Esq.*
	Kamezawacho, Honjo	*Manager: C. Sasaki, Esq.*
Yokohama:	*Honcho-Shichome*	*Manager: T. Takemura, Esq.*
Kyoto:	*Shijo Higashinotoin*	*Manager: Y. Yamanaka, Esq.*
	Imadegawa, Nishijin	*Manager: K. Kotani, Esq.*
Osaka:	*Bingomachi Nichome*	*Manager: M. Hayashi, Esq.*
	Shimmachi Sanchome	*Manager: S. Higuchi, Esq.*
Kobe:	*Sakaimachi-dori*	*Manager: T. Kurokawa, Esq.*

TRANSACTS GENERAL BANKING & FOREIGN EXCHANGE BUSINESS

Issues: TRAVELLER'S LETTER OF CREDIT AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD,

Opens: COMMERCIAL CREDIT AND

Sells: DRAFT AND CABLE TRANSFER.

Conducts Trust Company Business

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

The Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

Established 1880

Capital subscribed (Fully paid up) ¥100,000,000
Reserve Fund . . . . . ¥ 65,000,000

PRESIDENT:
K. KODAMA, Esq.

Vice-President:
R. ICHINOMIYA, Esq.

Directors:

K. Kodama, Esq.	Baron Koyata Iwasaki.	Baron K. Morimura.
R. Ichinomiya, Esq.	K. Tatsumi, Esq.	K. Takeuchi, Esq.
N. Soma, Esq.	S. K. Suzuki, Esq.	T. Hodzumi, Esq.
Y. Yamakawa, Esq.	F. Watanabe, Esq.	H. Mori, Esq.
M. Odagiri, Esq.	I. Matsukata, Esq.	K. Mogami, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

N. IGARASHI, Esq., Manager.

TOKYO BRANCH:

No. 1, Nichome, Hirakucho, Kojimachi-ku.
K. MOGAMI, Esq., Manager.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Batavia	Hongkong	Newchwang	Shimonoseki
Bombay	Honolulu	New York	Singapore.
Buenos Aires	Kaiyuang	Osaka	Sourabaya
Culcutta	Kobe	Peking	Sydney
Changchun	London	Rangoon	Tientsin
Dairen	Los Angeles	Rio de Janeiro	Tsinan
Fengtien	Lyons	Saigon	Tsingtau
Hamburg	Manila	San Francisco	Vladivostok
Hankow	Nagasaki	Seattle	
Harbin	Nagoya	Shanghai	

LONDON BANKERS:

London County Westminister and Parr's Bank, Ltd.
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd.
Lloyds Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking business transacted.
For particulars, apply to the Managers.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

THE BANK OF CHOSEN

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED - - - - ¥80,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP - - - - - - ¥50,000,000

GOVERNOR:
S. Minobe, Esq.

DEPUTY-GOVERNOR:
T. Kanoh, Esq.

DIRECTORS:
S. Suzuki, Esq. S. Kakei, Esq. Y. Katayama, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE:

Seoul, Korea.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT (TOKYO)

(All communications relating to correspondence arrangements & the Bank's general foreign business to be addressed to the Foreign Department.)

BRANCH OFFICES:

JAPAN PROPER: Tokyo, Osaka, Kobe, Shimonoseki.
KOREA: Chemulpo, Pyengyang, Fusan, Wonsan, Taiku, Chinnampo, Kunsan, Mokpo, Hoilyong, Chungjin.
MANCHURIA: Antung, Mukden, New Town (Mukden), Dairen, Yingkow (Newchwang), Changchun, Harbin, Tiehling, Linoyang, Kyojun, Kaiyuan, Chengchiatun, Szupingchieh, Fuchiatien, Kirin, Lungchingtsun.
CHINA PROPER: Shanghai, Tientsin, Tsingtao, Tsinan.
SIBERIA: Vladivostok, Alexandrofsky Post.
NEW YORK AGENCY: 165 Broadway, New York City.
LONDON REPRESENTATIVE: Palmerston House, 34 Old Broad Street, London, E. C. 2.
CORRESPONDENTS: San Francisco, Seattle, New York, London, Paris and in other commercial centres throughout the world.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

THE SUMITOMO BANK, LTD.

OSAKA, JAPAN.

Cable Address: "Sumitbank"

Established March, 1912

(Successors to the Sumitomo Bank)

DIRECTORS

BARON K. SUMITOMO	President
K. YUKAWA	Managing Director
S. YOSHIDA	" "
N. YATSUSHIRO	" "
K. NAKADA	Director
K. HORI	"
T. KANOH	"
S. IMAMURA	"

HEAD OFFICE

Kitahama, Osaka, Japan.

HOME BRANCHES

OSAKA. (Business Department in Head Office, Semba, Bingomachi, Kawaguchi, Nakanoshima, Dotombori, Temma, Nippombashi, Uemachi, Fukushima and Tomijima)

TOKYO. (Toriaburucho, Shimbashi, Asakusa, Fukagawa, Marunouchi, Honjo)

Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto (Kyoto and Nishijin), Kobe (Kobe and Hyogo), Onomichi, Niihama, Kure, Hiroshima, Yanai, Shimonoseki, Moji, Kokura, Wakamatsu, Hakata and Kurume.

FOREIGN BRANCHES

London, New York, San Francisco, Bombay, Shanghai and Hankow.

AFFILIATED BANKS

The Sumitomo Bank of Hawaii, Ltd., Honolulu.
The Sumitomo Bank of Seattle, Seattle.

BANKERS

Lloyds Bank, Ltd., London.
National City Bank of New York, New York.
Lloyds & National Provincial Foreign Bank, Ltd., Paris.

CORRESPONDENTS

In all important places at home and abroad.

The Bank buys, sells and receives for Collection Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers: issues Commercial and Travellers Letters of Credit available in all important parts of the World besides doing General Banking Business.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO.)

Head Office: OSAKA, JAPAN

Cable Address: "SHOSEN, OSAKA."

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT ALL THE IMPORTANT PORTS IN THE WORLD.

CAPITAL: - - - - - - - - ¥100,000,000
RESERVES: - - - - - - - 42,000,000

Fleet: 140 STEAMERS - - - 430,000 Tons Gross.

PRINCIPAL LINES:

Japan - European Line, (via **Suez**); Monthly,
Java-European Line; 2 Months,
Singapore - New York Line; Monthly,
Hongkong - Puget Sound Line; Fortnightly,
Calcutta-New Orleans; Monthly,
Japan - South American (East Coast) **Line;** Monthly,
Japan - Bombay Line, (via **Colombo**); 2-Sailings per month,
Japan-Java Line, Monthly,
Japan-Calcutta Line, Monthly,
Japan - Java - Calcutta Line, Monthly,
Japan-Australian Line, Monthly,
Keelung-Singapore Line, Monthly,
Java - Bangkok Line, 2-Sailings per month.

Besides the above mentioned, **Mail & Passenger Services** are maintained by over **Thirty-Five Regular Liners,** calling at all important ports in **Japan,** as well as **Straits, Dutch East-Indies, Formosa, China, Korea,** Etc., Etc.

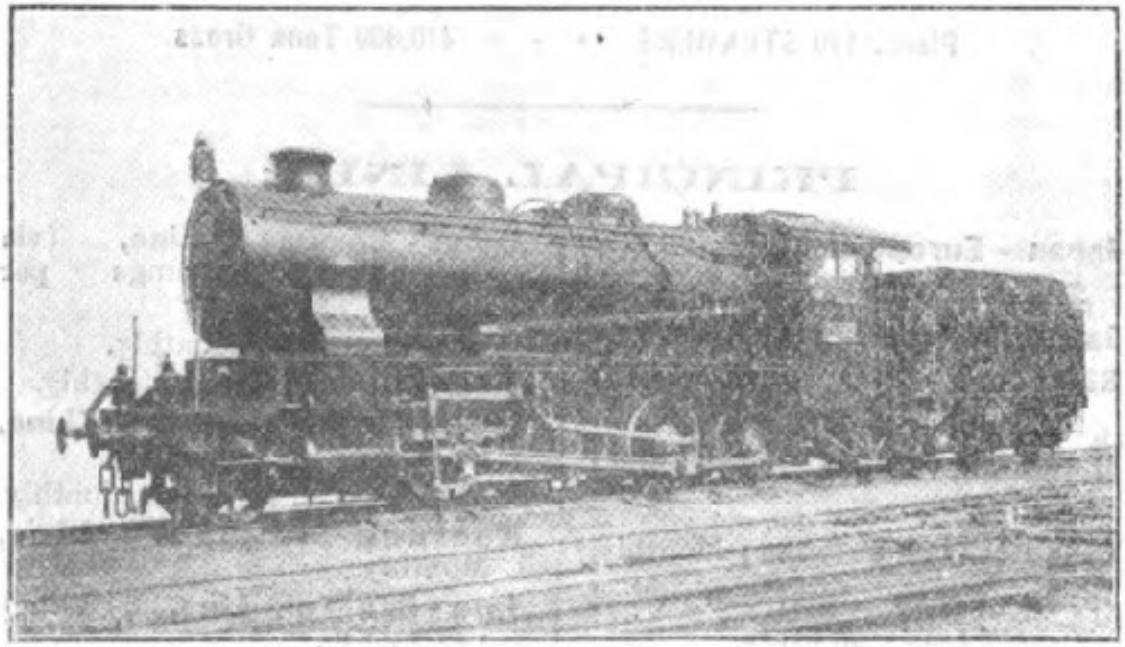
Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Kawasaki Dockyard Co., Ltd.
Hiogo Works

Office: Higashi Shiriike, Kobe

Manufacturers of all kinds of

1. Locomotive Engines, Tenders, Bogies, Passenger Carriages & Wagons suitable for any Gauge of Railway.
2. Large Steel and Iron and Bronze Castings.
3. Girders, Bridges, Turn Tables and other framed structures.
4. Steel Bars and Shapes, approved Maker for the Lloyd's Register.—round, square, angle, flat, etc.
5. Marine engine shafts, rods and other heavy ingot forgings.



2-8-0 Type Locomotive Engine with Schmidt's Superheater for Imperial Government Railway of Japan.

The Largest Locomotive Works in the East

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

TRADE MARK

Established

In 1880.

Cable Address:

"Tekkosho" Osaka.

Code Used:

A. L., A. B. C. Fifth, Bentley's, Scott's, Western Union.

OSAKA IRON WORKS, LIMITED

(KABUSHIKI KAISHA OSAKA TEKKOSHO)

SHIPBUILDERS, ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, REPAIRERS OF ALL CLASSES OF VESSELS, SALVAGE, &c., &c.

Contractors to Japanese Government as well as United States Shipping Board

HEAD OFFICE: . . . . . Dojima, Osaka.
WORKS: . . . . Sakurajima Works, Osaka. Chikko Works, Osaka Innoshima Works, Hiroshima-Ken.

Capital: ¥12,000,000

PRESIDENT: . . . . . J. Yamaoka, Esq.
MANAGING DIRECTORS: . K. Shimomura, Esq., H. Tsumura, Esq.
DIRECTORS: . . . . . M. Muraki, Esq., S. Emura, Esq.
AUDITORS: . . . . . H. Nishimura, Esq., R. Harada, Esq.

DOCKS.		Length	Width of Entrance	Depth on Blocks
Dock at Sakurajima:	Dry Dock No. 1	475 ft.	65 ft.	21 ft.
„ „ Chikko:	„ „ No. 2	437 „	57 „	20 „
„ „ Innoshima:	„ „ No. 3	348 „	47 „	17 „
„	„ „ No. 4	457 „	59 „	21 „
„	„ „ No. 5	149 „	31 „	18 „
„	„ „ No. 6	419 „	57 „	21 „
„	„ „ No. 7	294 „	41 „	17 „

BERTHS: 13 Building Berths in all: 5 at Sakurajima, 1 at Chikko, 7 at Innoshima, out of which the 7 largest are more than 560 ft. long by 75 ft. wide, each for vessels up to 10,000 tons.

PATENTEES: of the Isherwood System, Makers of "Steel" Turbine and of "Metropolitan Vickers Ratau" Turbine in Japan.

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA

HEAD OFFICE: TOKYO

BRANCHES: SHANGHAI AND HANKOW

Fleet 23, Tonnage 45,000

SERVICES

Shanghai-Hankow Line
Hankow-Ichang Line
Hankow-Siangtan Line
Hankow-Changteh Line
Ichang-Chungking Line
Shanghai-Canton Line
Osaka-Hankow Line

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Asano Portland Cement Co., Ltd.

Established March 1884.

Capital - - - ¥33,000,000

Annual output - 7,500,000 casks

HEAD OFFICE

Kiyozumi-cho, Fukagawa-ku, Tokyo

BRANCHES & FACTORIES

TOKYO	Kiyozumi-cho, Fukagawa-ku, Tokyo
MOJI	Shirokizaki, Moji
HOKKAIDO	Kami-iso, Kami-iso-gun, Hokkaido
KAWASAKI	Kawasaki, Kanagawa-ken
TAIWAN	Takao, Takao-shu, Taiwan

EXPORT DEPARTMENT

OSAKA	Dojima Bldg., Dojima, Kita-ku, Osaka
MANILA	Manila City, Philippine

Chairman, Board of Directors - - **Soichiro Asano, Esq.**

Director & Gen. Manager - - - - **Taijiro Asano, Esq.**

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

SUZUKI & CO., LTD.

FOUNDED - - - - 1877
REORGANIZED - - - 1902 & 1923

Capital Subscribed ¥80,000,000
Capital Paid-up ¥50,000,000

Importers, Exporters & Distributors of the World's Staple Products; Manufacturers; Shipping & Insurance Agents & Brokers.

HEAD OFFICE . . . . 10, Kaigan dori (Bund), Kobe, JAPAN
LONDON OFFICE . . . 29, Mincing Lane, E. C. 3.
NEW YORK OFFICES . 220, Broadway, & 295, Fifth Avenue

OTHER BRANCHES & AGENCIES

TOKYO	FUKUOKA	CANTON
OSAKA	SASEHO	SWATOW
SHIMONOSEKI	KAGOSHIMA	AMOY
NAGOYA	SEISHIN	SINGAPORE
YOKOHAMA	FUSAN	BATAVIA
OTARU	TAINAN	SOURABAYA
HAKODATE	KEELUNG	BOMBAY
TAIHOKU	KAGI	CALCUTTA
KEIJO	HARBIN	ALEXANDRIA
DAIREN	CHOSHUN	LYON
SHANGHAI	KAIGEN	HAMBURG
NEMURO	ANTOKEN	SAN FRANCISCO
KUSHIRO	VLADIVOSTOK	PORTLAND, Ore.
NOKKEUSHI	TIENTSIN	SEATTLE
YOKOSUKA	TSINGTAU	FORT WORTH, Tex.
KANAZAWA	CHINAN	BUENOS-AIRES
MAIZURU	HONGKONG	MELBOURNE
KURE	HANKOW	

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Cable Address
"Fujitagumi Osaka."
Code Used:
A. B. C. 5th Edition.

Telephone Nos.
Kita
240, 241, 242.
243, 244, 245.

TRADE MARK

FUJITAGUMI

(FUJITA COMPANY)

DOJIMA, OSAKA, JAPAN

PRODUCERS AND EXPORTERS

IN

ELECTROLYTIC COPPER, ELECTROLYTIC ZINC, FERRO ALLOY:—

FERRO-SILICON	FERRO-MANGANESE
FERRO-CHROME	FERRO-TUNGSTEN
FERRO-MOLYBDENUM	FERRO-TITANIUM

OAK LUMBER:

CUT to SPECIAL ORDERS; Kiln-dried Lumber;
OAK Flooring, etc.

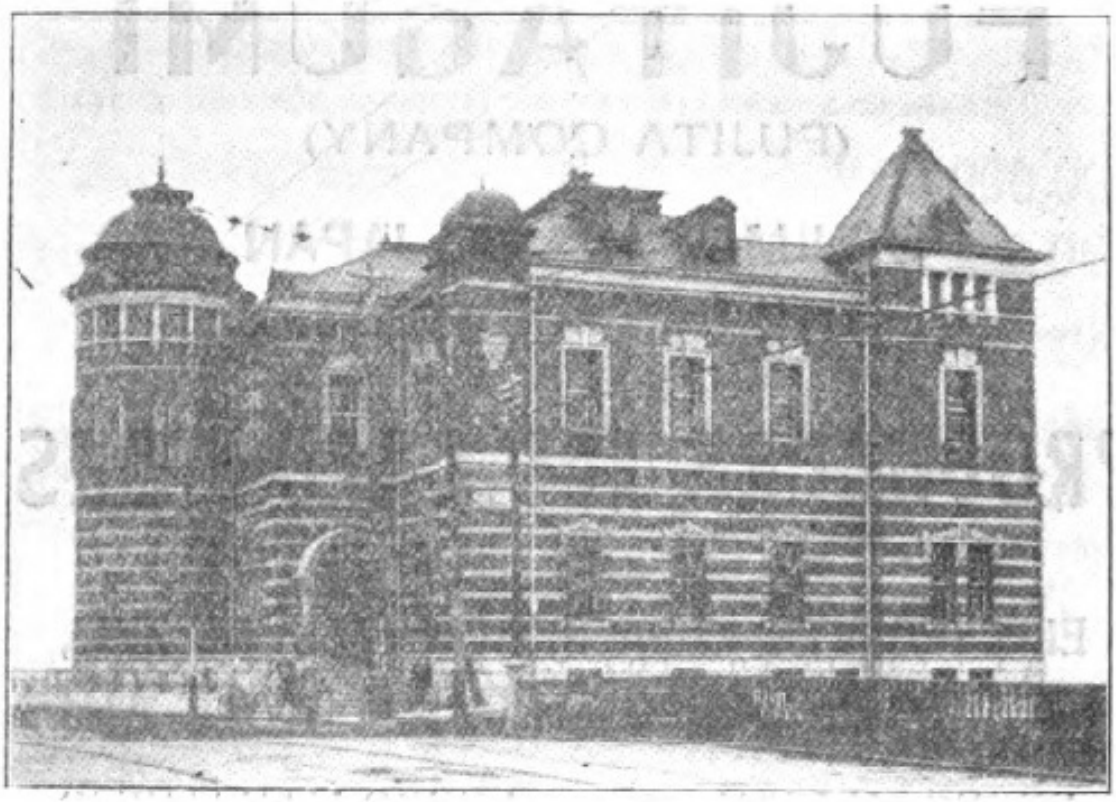
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Tokyo Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.

Fire, Marine & Transport Business

ESTABLISHED 1887

CAPITAL ¥10,000,000
RESERVES . . . . . ¥ 6,508,000



PRESIDENT,
Yoshio Yasuda, Esq.

VICE-PRES.,
Baron Atsusuke Nagamatz, Esq.

DIRECTORS

Riuzo Komatsu, Esq. (Mng.-Dir)
Tomosaburo Arai, Esq. (Mng.-Dir.)
Baron Morimasa Takei, Esq.
Zengoro Yasuda, Esq.
Zensuke Yasuda, Esq.
Sazo Matsumoto, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE : No. 1, Kitasayacho, Nihombashi, Tokyo.

Branches: Osaka, Kobe, Yokohama, Fukuoka, Sendai, Nagoya, Kyoto, Seoul.

Digitized by Google
Oricinal from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

The Ishikawajima Shipbuilding and Engineering Co., Ltd. Tokyo.

(Tokyo Ishikawajima Zosenjo.)

Established 1876.

Manufacturing Licensees of Woodeson's Patent Water Tube Boilers, Clarke Chapman & Co.'s Patent Pumps, Wolseley's Motor Cars, Zoelly's Marine Steam Turbines, and Mitchel's Luffing Crane. Shipbuilders, Engineers, Boiler-Makers, Bridge-Builders, Crane Makers, Designers and Contractors for Structural Steel Work

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Toyo Boseki Kabushiki Kaisha

(The Oriental Spinning Company, Limited).

Capital Subscribed	**¥50,000,000**
Capital Paid-up	**¥31,250,000**
Reserves	**¥31,350,000**
Spindles	**605,312**
Throwing Spindles	**44,448**
Looms	**13,145**
Silk and Pongee Silk Spindles	**17,616**

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

TSUNEZO SAITO, Dr. Eng.,	President.
FUSAJIRO ABE, Esq.,	Vice-President.
AIZABURO MATONO, Dr. Eng.,	Mng.-Director.
OTOKICHI SHOJI, Esq.,	,, ,,
TOKUTARO IWAO, Esq.,	,, ,,
WAKICHI OTSUKA, Esq.,	,, ,,
TOMOSHIRO KIMURA, Esq.,	,, ,,
MASAJIRO KAMATA, Esq.,	,, ,,
TSUNEO OKA, Esq.,	Director.

AUDITORS:

MONSHICHI KUKI, Esq.
KIHEI ESO, Esq.
HIKOTARO ABE, Esq.
TOMINOSUKE KAMITONO, Esq.
EIJIRO ITO, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE
No. 280 Hamamachi,
YOKKAICHI.

OSAKA OFFICE
Hamadori, Dojima,
OSAKA
CABLE ADDRESS
"TOYOBO OSAKA."

NAGOYA OFFICE
No. 25 1-chome Nakanocho,
NAGOYA.

BRANCHES:—
Tokyo, Tientsin, Dairen,
Seoul.

MILLS:—

Aichi, Chita, Fushimi, Kawanoishi, Kurihashi, Kuwana, Nagoya, Nishinari, Oji, Owari, Sangenya, Shikanjima, Tomida, Tsu, Tsushima, Yokkaichi.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

THE

JAPAN CHRONICLE

DAILY & WEEKLY EDITIONS.

Largest Circulation of any Foreign Newspaper in Japan

RELIABLE FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

The Best and Widest Advertising Medium

Specimen Copy, Advertising and Subscription Rates, sent on Application to the Manager,

"JAPAN CHRONICLE," KOBE

SUBSCRIPTION:

Payable in advance.

DAILY EDITION

¥3 per month. ¥33 per annum.

Post free in Japan.

Postage abroad ¥2 per month.

THE

WEEKLY EDITION OF THE JAPAN CHRONICLE

contains all political, commercial, financial and general news and is well adapted for mailing abroad, and for filing as a local record

Published Every Thursday.

¥4 per quarter, ¥15 per annum.

Post free in Japan.

Postage abroad ¥50 sen per month. ¥20 per annum, including postage abroad.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

"EVERY BUSINESS MORNING."

The CHUGAI SHOGYO SHIMPO

ESTABLISHED - - - 1876

Telegraphic Address:
"CHUGAI" Tokyo,
Telephone:
Nos. "Hamacho"
3041, 3042, 3043, 3044, 3045. 502,
4180, 4885, 4868, 4887 & 4888

The only Commercial Paper Published in the Capital of Japan

Largest Circulation

WIDELY READ AND REPUTED FOR PROMPT AND ACCURATE INFORMATION IN BUSINESS AND INDUSTRIAL CIRCLES

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Daily:—

1 month	¥ .95	Postage ¥ 1.20 abroad
3 months	¥ 2.75	Postage ¥ 3.60 abroad
6 months	¥ 5.40	Postage ¥ 7.20 abroad

ADVERTISING RATES

Yen 1.10 per line per insertion
(Line composed from 15 bodies of 7¾ points)

Special Facilities for Foreign Advertisements, and Translation Services Made Free of Charge

All Business Communications should be Addressed to the Manager.

THE CHUGAI SHOGYO SHIMPO-SHA, LTD.

No. 36, KITAJIMACHO I-CHOME, NIHONBASHI-KU.

TOKYO, JAPAN

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

THE HOCHI SHIMBUN

TOKYO, JAPAN

ESTABLISHED IN 1892

LITERALLY Independent Organ for Public Opinion with Morning and Evening edition. Reaches all grades of society from highest to lowest :: Ideal Medium for Advertisement :: :: Daily Circulation 450,000 copies including Special editions for local centres :: :: Foreign News by Special Correspondents, a prominent feature of this paper :: The Writers, Correspondents, and others exclusively serving this paper number 2,000 distributed throughout principal cities of the Empire :: :: Most advanced printing equipments employed, capable of striking out 280,000 copies of 4-page paper an hour.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

1 month	¥1.000	Postage ¥1.600 abroad.
3 months	¥3.000	Postage ¥4.800 abroad.
6 months	¥6.000	Postage ¥9.600 abroad.

ADVERTISING RATES

One inch per day . . . . . Yen 11 250
One line per day . . . . . Yen 1 250
(Line composed from 15 bodies of 7½ points)

OFFICE: Marunouchi, Kojimachi-ku, TOKYO.

TELEPHONES: Marunouchi (L.D.) {50 = 54 / 501 = 506

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

The Japan Advertiser

has

No Rival in Its Field

It has the largest circulation of any foreign language daily in the Far East.

It has more than double the combined circulation of all the other foreign language dailies in Japan.

It carries the largest volume of advertising of any daily, vernacular or foreign in Japan.

It has its own exclusive correspondents at all the important centers in the Far East.

It has its own direct cable news service from the United States, and also receives every reliable news service available in the Far East.

It is internationally recognised as the connecting link between the Orient and the Occident.

Subscription and Advertising Rates on request.

The Japan Advertiser

B. W. Fleisher, *Publisher*

Japan Advertiser Building,
Tokyo

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

THE Trans-Pacific

A Weekly Review of Far Eastern Political, Social and Economic Developments
Published by
The Japan Advertiser

The presentation of Live News and Comments covering the Entire Far Eastern Field comprehensively and yet in Easily Assimilable Form is the Service which THE TRANS-PACIFIC WEEKLY renders, thus making it possible for those who are interested in the Far East to keep in close touch with events and conditions there with the confidence engendered by knowledge that the information presented has been obtained from reliable and authoritative sources.

Subscription price 15 Yen per annum postage free to any part of Japan or China: To other countries, foreign postage extra 8 Yen.

The Trans-Pacific

B. W. Fleisher, *Publisher*

Japan Advertiser Building,

TOKYO

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

THE FAR EAST

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

The **FAR EAST** is the oldest illustrated Weekly Review of Political, Social, and Commercial Events in the Orient; the Commercial Edition, issued at the end of each month is devoted chiefly to Japanese Export and Import Trade and Industrial Progress.

These journals circulate amongst the best people in all parts of the East, and in Japan especially. They are first-rate media for the enterprising Advertiser.

Annual Subscription - - - - - - ¥ 5; foreign postage ¥ 4 extra
Subscription to Supplement - - - ¥ 6 per annum, post free to any part of the world.

Advertising Rates, Specimen Copies, and all Particulars on Application to the Manager,

FAR EAST PUBLISHING CO.,

No. 1, Yurakucho, Itchome, Kojimachiku,
TOKYO, JAPAN.

Telephone: **Marunouchi 2266**
Postal Transfer No. **47,618**

Telegraphic Address;
Kyokto Tokyo

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

THE HERALD OF ASIA

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF LIFE AND PROGRESS IN THE ORIENT

A Unique Organ of Opinion
Owned and Edited
By Japanese

Editor: Motosada Zumoto

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS:

PER YEAR (Postage inclusive)

Within Japanese Postal Limits: - - Twelve Yen
To Foreign Countries: - - - - - Fourteen Yen

THE
IMPORT TARIFF
OF JAPAN

Yen 4.50 Per Copy
Postage - 12 Sen

The Publishing and Editorial Office:

Hibiya Park, Tokyo

Telephone:
Shimbashi 3075.

Postal Transfer Account.
Tokyo 28570.

Digitized by Google

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

THE

JAPAN TIMES & MAIL

has the confidence of the people of Japan

That is the chief reason for its *tremendous success* and is *pulling power* as an advertising medium - - - -

Subscription Rates

DAILY EDITION:

One month	¥ 2.00
Six months	11.00
One year	20.00

(Postage to foreign countries 18.00 yen extra)

WEEKLY EDITION:

One month	¥ 1.20
Six months	6.50
One year	12.00

(Postage to foreign countries 9.00 yen extra)

[Postage free within Japanese postal limits

The Japan Times Pub. Co., Ltd.

Hibiya Park, Tokyo

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

THE

Tokyo Tsukiji Type Foundry, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1873

♤

Type Founders, Printing Machine Makers, Printers, &c., &c., &c.

UNDERTAKES EVERY KIND OF PRINTING

Tsukiji 2-chome, Tokyo, Japan

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "TSUKIJITYPE"

TELEPHONE: Nos. 285, 286, 287, 2721 (*Kyobashi*)

BRANCHES:—OSAKA; 2/7 Tosabori, Nishi-ku.
KOKURA; 9/121 Osaka-cho.

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

ESTABLISHED IN 1872

OJI SEISHI KABUSHIKI KAISHA

(Oji Paper Manufacturing Co., Ltd.)

CAPITAL STOCK: Five Thousand Yen

MANUFACTURERS

OF

PAPER AND PULP

GINJIRO FUJIHARA, President & Managing Director.

GENERAL OFFICE

9 Shinsaiwaicho, Shiba,

TOKYO, JAPAN.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Books, Stationery, Dry-Goods, Toilet-Articles

Visit

MARUZEN CO., L'D.

The Largest and Most Up-to-date Publishers, Booksellers and Importers of Foreign Books, Magazines, Stationery, Dry-Goods, Toilet-Articles, etc., in The Far East.

ADDRESS:

TOKYO: 11-16 Nihombashi-ku Tori Sanchome.
TOKYO: 2 Kanda-ku Omote-Jimbocho (Surugadai-Shita).
TOKYO: Shiba-ku Mita.
TOKYO: Kojimachi-ku Marunouchi-Building.
OSAKA: Shinsaibashi-Suji Bakuromachi 4 chome.
KYOTO: Sanjo-dori Fuyacho Nishi-e-iru.
YOKOHAMA: Benten-Dori 2 chome.
FUKUOKA: Hakata Kaminishi-Machi.
SENDAI: Kokubuncho 5 chome.
SAPPORO: Kita Hachijo Nishi Yonchome.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

THE

FUEL SOCIETY OF JAPAN

(NENRYO KYOKWAI)

Pioneer Society of the kind in Japan and was founded 1922 for widening and improving the arts and sciences relating to fuels and power; Members are honorary, special and regular beside associate; Annual dues for special M. ¥25.00 —150.00 or upward, for regular M. ¥6.00 and for associate ¥4.00; established standing commission of inquiry on fuels; holds lecture meeting monthly; publishes monthly magazine named

THE JOURNAL OF THE

FUEL SOCIETY OF JAPAN

(NENRYO-KYOKWAI-SHI)

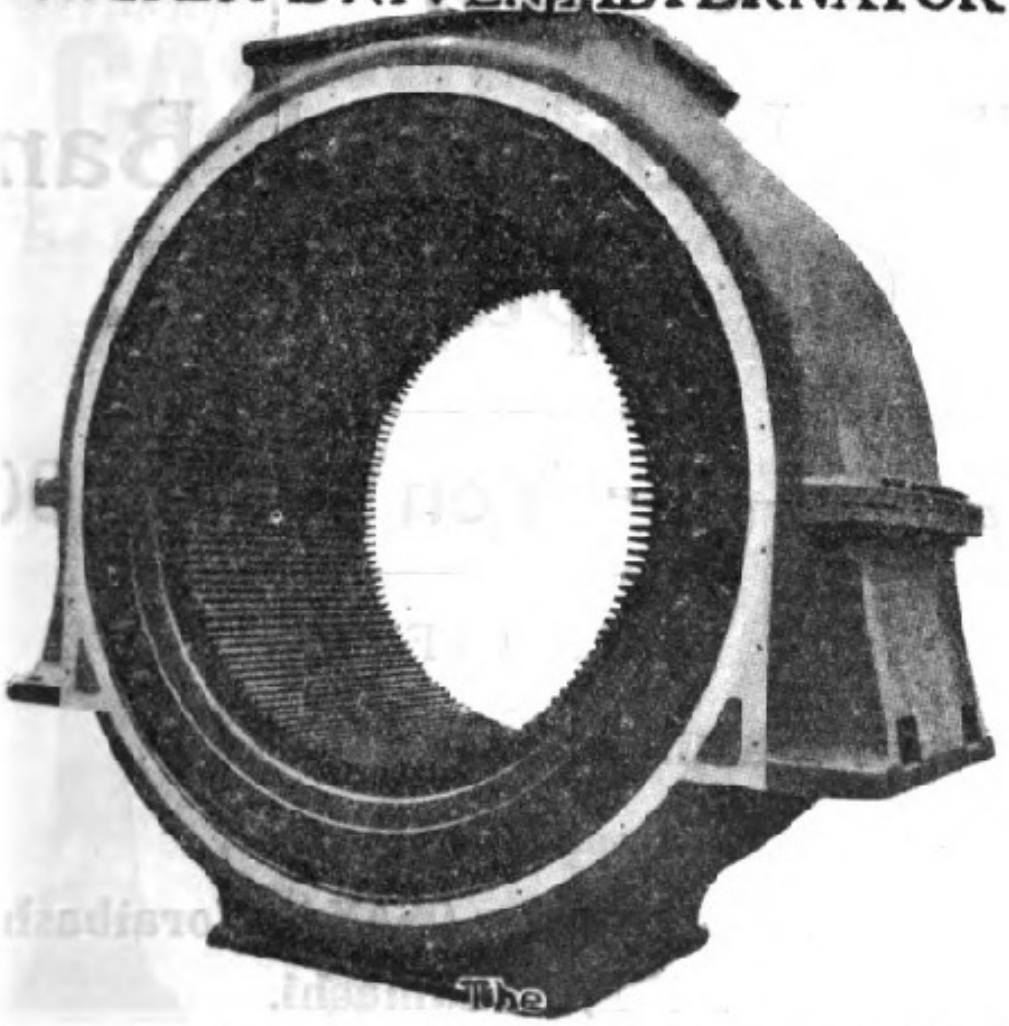
Devoted to the arts and sciences relating to the technology of Fuels. Price, sixty sen (30 cents), per copy; Subscription, ¥6.60 ($3.30) a year; Postage, one sen (½ cent) per copy anywhere in the Japanese postal system; Elsewhere the postage eight sen (4 cents) per copy.

All communications relating to the Journal and manuscripts intended for publication should be addressed to

THE FUEL SOCIETY OF JAPAN (*Nenryo-Kyokwai*),
THE IMPERIAL FUEL RESEARCH INSTITUTE,
Kawaguchi, Saitama, Japan.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

10,000 H.P
WATER DRIVEN ALTERNATOR



ENGLISH ELECTRIC
Company Limited.

WORKS:-

DICK, KERR WORKS, PRESTON — ORDNANCE WORKS, COVENTRY.
PHŒNIX WORKS, BRADFORD. — SIEMENS WORKS, STAFFORD.
WILLANS WORKS, RUGBY.

HEAD OFFICE:-

Queen's House, Kingsway, London, W.C. 2.

TELEPHONE — — — — — — — — — — — — HOLBORN, 830.

China Office. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., Engineering Dept., 80 Yuen-Ming-Yuen Road, Shanghai

Japan Office. ENGLISH ELECTRIC CO., LTD., 3 Ichome, Uchisaiwaicho, Kojimachi-Ku, Tokyo

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

The Industrial Bank Of Japan, Ltd.

Capital - - Yen 50,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:

Maruno-uchi, TOKYO.

Branch Offices:

TOKYO, Nihombashi. OSAKA, Koraibashi.
KOBE, Nakamachi.

All descriptions of General Banking, Foreign Exchange, and Trust and Financing Business Transacted.

CORRESPONDENTS:

In the Principal Cities at Home.

In London, Paris, New York, and San Francisco.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

NEXT TIME

ORDER

CASCADE BEER

The Finest of All Beers in the Far East

A Drink
You will Enjoy
Invigorating,
Wholesome,
Refreshing

THE ANGLO-JAPANESE BREWERY CO., LTD.

TOKYO

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

AWARDED GRAND PRIZE OF HONOUR

— PANAMA PACIFIC EXHIBITION, SAN FRANCISCO, 1915. —

MOST POPULAR **BEER** IN THE ORIENT

ASAHI YEBISU SAPPORO

BREWED BY

THE DAI NIPPON BREWERY CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: - - - - - - - TOKYO

BRANCHES:

OSAKA, SAPPORO, SEOUL, SHANGHAI, TSINGTAO.

SOLD EVERYWHERE

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

THE YASUDA BANK, LTD.

KOBUNA-CHO, NIHOMBASHI-KU, TOKYO

Capital Subscribed - - - -	**¥ 25,000,000**
Capital (Paid-up) - - - - -	**17,500,000**
Reserve Funds - - - - -	**16,650,000**
Deposits (Dec. 31,1922) - - -	**135,531,612**

Honorable Adviser:	ZENJIRO YASUDA, Esq.
President: - - -	ZENGORO YASUDA, Esq.
Vice President: -	TOYOTARO YUKI, Esq.

General Manager:	FUSANOSUKE MURATA, Esq.
Manager: - - - -	YUZO HAMADA, Esq.
Manager: - - - -	SHIGERU IKEDA, Esq.

Correspondents at all the leading commercial cities in the world.

Transacts General Banking Business and conducts a Trust Dept. having branches or correspondents in the principal cities and towns throughout the Japanese Empire.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

EST 1892

THE NIPPON FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

WORLDWIDE BUSINESS

Fire, Accident, Marine and Burglary

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST FIRE INS. CO. IN JAPAN

Capital Subscribed - - ¥. 10,000,000
Reserve Funds - - - - ¥. 11,616,599
Claims Paid - - - - - ¥. 15,252,040

HEAD OFFICE:

No. 1, Yurakucho-Itchome, Kojimachi-ku, TOKYO.

BRANCHES:

OSAKA, KYOTO, KOBE, NAGOYA, HIROSHIMA, FUKUOKA, SENDAI and YOKOHAMA.

H. KAWASAKI, President

Managing Directors.

K. YAMASAKI. T. KUROSAWA.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

THE

JAPAN YEAR BOOK

Complete Cyclopædia of General Information and Statistics
on Japan and Japanese Territories for the Year

1923

BY

Y. TAKENOB

Professor at the Waseda University and Late of the "Japan Times"

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION

AGENTS

Tokyo: Maruzen Kabushiki Kaisha,
Kyobun Kwan (Methodist Publishing House).
Yokohama: Kelly & Walsh, Ltd.
Yoshikawa Book Store.
Kobe: Y. Ozaki, Japan Chronicle Office.
London: Eastern Papers, Ltd., *79, Gracechurch Street, E.C.*
New York: Dixie Business Book Shop, *140 Greenwich St., New York.*
Shanghai, Singapore and Hongkong: Kelly & Walsh, Ltd.
Peking: La Librairie Francaise.
Calcutta: Thacker, Spink & Co.

THE JAPAN YEAR BOOK OFFICE

Haramachi Sanchome, Ushigome,
TOKYO

All Rights Reserved

Digitized by Google

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

J. E. DE BECKER, L.L.B., D.C.L.

International Lawyer, Conveyancer, Legal and Technical Translator, and Registered Patent Attorney

PROMPT and careful attention to Commercial matters, Settlements of Estates, drafting and executing legal instruments in various languages, and general Chamber Practice.

¶ *Loan, Mortgage, and Financial Agency undertaken. Sworn translations in various languages.*

PATENT AND TRADE-MARK REGISTRATIONS.

¶ *Advisers to The Yokohama & Tokyo Foreign Board of Trade, The Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China, The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, Russo-Asiatic Bank, Asia Banking Corporation, Banque Industrielle de Chine, and other Financial Corporations.*

¶ *Many year's practical experience of Commercial matters.*

BOARD OF TRADE BUILDING,

No. 75 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama, Japan.

N. B. Dr. de Becker is an Englishman, who understands both spoken and written Japanese.

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

271231
NOV 13 1928
AA
.J27
1923

PREFACE

In the present edition, the 17th since its birth in 1905, the Japan Year Book has been subjected to complete overhauling, to make it keep abreast with the radical change which the times have wrought on Japan both in internal and external relations. We are certain the value of the annual has been immensely increased thereby and that all those who desire to keep in touch with the rapid march of events in this still comparatively unknown country will find the present issue answering fairly well the manifold uses to which it may be put.

Even casual readers will find that practically the whole contents from cover to cover have been re-written and re-cast, while evidence of conscientious editing and careful marshalling of data will force itself on their notice. Typographical errors, etc., too, that too often mar foreign type printing done by native compositors here are, we believe, practically absent from the pages of the present edition.

For all this improvement the Editor is solely indebted to the assistance ungrudgingly extended by a large number of his friends and well-wishers, who, appreciating the mission of the Japan Year Book, have with willing heart contributed articles on their specialties or offered valuable suggestions. Those who turn over the pages of the present issue with some care will find that the foregoing remarks are by no means an exaggeration. The chapters on Diplomacy, Trade and Foreign Trade, Sports and Amusements, Public Works, Arts and Crafts, Seismology, Insurance, Patents and Trade-marks, Industry, Army and Navy, and also Geography bear marks of complete revision, not to speak of additions and emendations given to almost all the rest. Even Bibliography appears in an entirely new shape to make it more convenient for reference. In point of up-to-datedness also the edition, it is confidently thought, is all that can be desired, all the important figures appearing in the Government statistical reports issued in April this year being included in it. Some of the data given here are even later. In the "Additions" is inserted as prefix an epitome of the 1923—'24 Budget and the new Sino Japanese Postal Service.

In conclusion the Editor feels bounden by his sense of gratefulness to mention here, omitting those writers whose names have already been identified with the previous editions, some of his

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

friends without whose assistance the present laborious revision could hardly have been accomplished. They are ;——

Prof. S. Higuchi, Waseda Univ., (Geography).
Prof. F. Omori, Imp. Tokyo University, (Seismology).
Dr. M. Honda (Diplomacy, except latter part).
Mr. M. Hayashi, Mng. Labor-Capital Harmonization Society. (Social Politics).
Mr. S. Kondo, Mng. Japan Amateur Athletic Society, (Sports).
Dr. M. Honda (Amusements, except Motion Pictures, Chess and "Gobang").
Mr. S. Miyajima, Waseda Univ., (Modern Literature).
Dr. I. Hiroi, C. E., (Public Works).
Mr. M. Nakamatsu, Patent Attorney and Mem. Tokyo Bar, (Patents, Trade-marks, etc.).
Dr. K. Shida, Lecturer, Tokyo Univ. of Com, (Insurance).
Paymaster-Adm. Dr. K. Utsunomiya, ret., (Finance, part of).
Mr. T. Nakagawa, Shibaura Iron Works, (Mechanic Industry).
Dr. T. Yamamoto, Waseda Univ., (Electric Industry).
Dr. K. Kobayashi, Waseda Univ., (Chemical Industry).
Mr. T. Sakaguchi, Prof. at St. Paul's Coll., (Foreign Trade).
Capt. K. Mizuno, Imp. Navy, ret., (Navy).
Mr. H. Kuroda, Mitsukoshi Design Department, (Designs).
Mr. H. Tanabe, Prof. at the Government Academy of Music (Music).

The Editor must also acknowledge the valuable assistance received from his friends in the Home and Foreign Offices, Army, Navy, Communication Department, and other official quarters who either supplied data or took the trouble of going over the MSS. submitted to their examination.

The Editor.

April 28, 1923.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

ADDITIONS

BUDGET FOR 1923-24

The Budget for the current fiscal year is of special significance both on account of the Armament Limitation scheme resulting from the Washington Conference and the administration curtailment policy to which the Kato Ministry committed itself soon after its formation. At the same time the adoption of various measures of importance demanded by the times has somewhat complicated the main issue of the original financial policy of the new Ministry.

With the exception of one small item, ¥114,000, for stationing a Diplomatic representative at the Vatican, which was expunged by the Diet from certain considerations, all the Budgetary measures covering regular, special and supplementary finance were passed, and these are shown below :—

ESTIMATES FOR 1923-24 IN ¥1,000

	Ordinary	Extra	Total
Civil List	4,500	—	4,500
Foreign Office	17,086	3,223	20,309
Home Office	41,377	76,850	118,227
Treasury	280,677	28,986	309,663
Army	181,416	22,087	203,503
Navy...	125,181	151,445	276,629
Justice	27,663	2,001	29,664
Education	70,835	12,065	82,900
Agr. & Com.	29,087	20,838	49,925
Communications	209,323	41,162	250,485
Total	987,146	358,856	1,346,002
Railways*	41,405		41,405

N.B.—*Special account.

The total as compared with the 1922-23 Budget amounting to roughly ¥1,482 million, shows a reduction of over ¥106 millions, principally accounted for by the Limitation and administrative adjustment.

LIMITATION CURTAILMENT

The Limitation as applied to both services figures on the Budget as follows in ¥1,000 :—

	Ordinary a/c curtailed	Extraord. a/c cur'led	Total
Army	20,064	3,799	23,863
Navy	19,083	81,070	100,153
		Total	124,017

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Continuation Military Expenditure curtailed

Extraordinary a/c	Army	Navy	Total
... ...	3,739	3,563	7,302
			Grand total 131,320

Administrative Adjustment

The retrenchment and postponed allotment due to Administrative adjustment amount to ¥67,068 divided as follows in ¥1,000:—

	Ordinary	Extraordinary	Total
Retrenchment	33,437	6,308	39,745
Postponement	—	27,323	27,323
		Total	67,068

Additional Outlays due to the Limitation

The Limitation involves additional outlays in the form of retiring allowances, increased pensions, etc., and these amount to over ¥60 millions distributed as follows in ¥1,000:—

Army (Extra a/c)	3,347
Navy („ „)	56,974
Total	60,322

This additional burden to the Treasury being set off by the retrenchment effected by the Limitation and adjustment, the amount saved on both accounts comes to ¥136 millions.

Supplementary Estimates

Four supplementary estimates have been passed by the Diet, totalling a little over ¥30 millions which is to be deducted from the amount saved as mentioned above. Altogether, therefore, the actual saving arising from the two important projects comes to roughly ¥106 millions for the 1923-24 fiscal year.

SINO-JAPANESE POSTAL SERVICE

In pursuance of the agreement reached at the Washington Conference the Japanese post offices in China were all withdrawn at the end of December 1922, and the postal service between the two countries is now regulated by the new arrangement enforced on January 1st 1923 as regards ordinary mail matter, letters and packages with declared value, parcels and money order.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

According to the new provisions the charges for ordinary letters, post cards, printed matters, commercial papers, samples of merchandise, specimens of natural history, and seed-grains are the same as those for domestic mail, only the dimensions and weight being subject to the same limitations as the foreign mail.

Charges for letters and packages with declared value and parcel rates are as follows:—

Letters with declared value	for the first 4 *momme* or fraction ..	¥0.10
	for every additional 4 *momme* or fraction	0.03
" " "	for the first 66 *momme* or fraction ...	0.47
	For every add. 13 *momme* or fraction	0.08

Parcels

Up to	1 kg.	¥0.45	Up to	6 kg.	¥1.20
"	2 "	0.60	"	8 "	1.50
"	4 "	0.90	"	10 "	1.80

Limit of weight and dimensions for parcels;—Weight 10 kg.; dimensions, 55 cubic decimetres, not exceeding 1m. 25c.m. either in length, depth or breadth; 216 cubic d.m. when the destination is reached by railways or steamers.

Postal money order;—The maximum for money order is ¥400, the fee schedule being as follows:—

	Amount ¥	Fee sen		Amount ¥	Fee sen
Up to	5	05	Up to	150	50
"	10	10	"	210	60
"	20	15	"	270	70
"	30	20	"	300	75
"	50	30	"	330	80
"	90	40	"	400	90

N.B.—The telegraphic money order service is not yet available.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS

	Pages
American Trading Co.	7
Anglo-Japanese Brewery Co.	47
Asano Portland Cement Co.	27
Bank of Korea (Chosen Ginko)	21
Chugai Shogyo Shimpo, The	34
Dai-Hyaku (100th) Bank	19
Dai Nippon Brewery Co.	48
J. E. de Becker Law Office	Facing Preface
English Electric Co.	45
Far East, The	38
F. Kanematsu & Co.	11
Formosan Oolong Tea	9
Fujimoto Bill-Broker Bank	3
Fujita & Co.	29
Hattori & Co., Ltd	53
Herald of Asia, The	39
Hino Sampei Shoten, Ltd.	6
Hochi Shimbun, The	35
Iida & Co., Takashimaya	8
Industrial Bank of Japan	46
Ishikawajima Shipbuilding Co.	31
Japan Advertiser, The	36
Japan Chronicle, The	33
Japan Fuel Society	44
Japan Times, The	40
Japanese Govt. Railways	14–16
Kawasaki Dockyard Co.	24
Konoike Bank	18
Marumiya Shoten	52
Maruzen Co.	43
Meidi-ya	Back cover
Mikimoto	Front cover
Mitsubishi Goshi Kaisha	4
Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha	5
Mitsui Bank	2
Mitsukoshi, The	10
Nippon Fire Insurance Co.	50
Nippon Yusen Kaisha	1
Nisshin Steamship Co.	26
Oji Paper Mill Co.	42
Osaka Shosen Kaisha	23
Osaka Iron Works	25
South Manchuria Rly	12-13
Sumitomo Bank	22
Suzuka & Co.	52
Suzuki & Co.	28
Takata & Co.	51
Tokyo Fire Insurance Co.	30
Tokyo Tsukiji Type Foundry	41
Toyo Cotton Spinning Co.	32
Toyo Kisen Kaisha	17
Trans-Pacific, The	37
Yamaichi & Co.	17
Yasuda Bank	47
Yokohama Fire Insurance Co.	Facing Chapter I.
Yokohama Specie Bank	20

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

CONTENTS

(REFERENCE TO PAGES)

PREFACE

WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND MONEYS

ADDITIONS... ... ... I-IV

INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS

DIARY FOR 1922—23

OBITUARY FOR 1922—23

CHAPTER I.—GEOGRAPHY 1-14
Position, Area and Territory, 1—Physical Features, 1—Climate, 6—Fauna and Flora, 12

CHAPTER II.—OUTLINE OF JAPANESE HISTORY 15-20
Ancient Times, 15—Middle Ages, 17—Modern Japan, 20

CHAPTER III.—EARTHQUAKES, VOLCANOES AND MINERAL SPRINGS ... 29-38

CHAPTER IV.—POPULATION 39-50

CHAPTER V.—IMPERIAL COURT 51-59

CHAPTER VI.—POLITICS AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT 60-99
Constitution, 60—Politics, 66—Imperial Diet, 85—List of Members of House of Peers, 86—List of Members of House of Representatives, 90—Local Government, 96

CHAPTER VII.—CIVIL AND MILITARY SERVICE 100-111
Classification, 100—Appointment, 100—Scale of Salaries, 100—Pensions and Annuities, 103—Directory, 105

CHAPTER VIII.—DIPLOMACY 122-141
Diplomatic Relations in Ancient Days, 112—Japan's First Treaties, 114—The Problem of Treaty Revision, 117—The Sino-Japanese War, 118—Anglo-Japanese Alliance, 121—The Russo-Japanese War, 121—Anti-Japanese Movement in U. S. A., 122—Recent Sino-Japanese Relations, 124—The World War and the Peace Conference, 125—Japan and the Washington Conference, 127—The Dairen and Changchun Conferences, 128—Diplomatic and Consular Service, 129

CHAPTER IX.—ARMY, NAVY AND AVIATION 142-171
Introductory Remarks, 142—The Army, 143—The Navy, 155—Aviation 167

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

CHAPTER X.—RELIGION AND RELIGIOUS WORKS 172–184
History, 172—Administrative Control by the State, 173—Shinto Shrines and their Keepers, 175—Buddhism, 176—Christianity, 178

CHAPTER XI.—CHARITY AND RELIEF 185–196

CHAPTER XII.—EDUCATION 197–230
Primary Education, 200—Secondary Education, 203—University Education, 203—Technical and Professional Education, 213—School Hygiene, 222—Libraries and Museums, 223—Moral and Physical Culture, 225

CHAPTER XIII.—LABOR AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS 231–246
Labor Organizations and Cooperative Societies, 232—Socialism in Japan, 235—The Factory Law, 236—Wages of Laborers, 21)—Number of Operatives, 240—Japan in the International Labor Conference, 243—The Unemployment Situation, 245

CHAPTER XIV.—WOMEN PROBLEM 247–253
Women as Bread-winners, 247—Legal Status of Women, 248—Higher and Professional Education for Women, 249—Views on Japanese Womanhood and Woman Education, 250—Women in Politics—253

CHAPTER XV.—JUSTICE, PRISONS AND POLICE 254–267
Justice, 254—Prisons and Prisoners, 259—Police, 263

CHAPTER XVI.—MEDICINE AND SANITATION 268–273

CHAPTER XVII.—PRESS AND PUBLICATION 274–281

CHAPTER XVIII.—MODERN LITERATURE 282–292

CHAPTER XIX.—ARTS AND CRAFTS 293–353
Epochs in Japanese Art, 294—The Tokugawa (Yedo) Period, 315—The Period of Meiji and After, 327—Designs, 336—Color Prints and Wood-cuts, 342—Museums and Galleries, 344—Painters of Note in Meiji Era, 346—Music, 352

CHAPTER XX.—SPORTS 353–374
National Sports, 354—Western Sports Introduced, 360—The Far Eastern Olympic Games, 372

CHAPTER XXI.—AMUSEMENTS 375–382
The Stage Art, Dance, Music, 375—Motion Pictures, 379—Intellectual Games, Indoor, 380

CHAPTER XXII.—PUBLIC WORKS 383–389
Roads, 384—Tramways, 384—Harbor Works, 386—Sanitary Works, 387

CHAPTER XXIII.—POST, TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE 390–403
Post, 390—Telegraph and Telephone, 391—Postal Savings, 393—Statistics, 394—Resume of Rules in Operation, 396

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

CHAPTER XXIV.—RAILWAYS 404–422
The Nationalization Program as Worked Out, 404—The New Construction Law, 405—General Statistics on Railways, 406—Government Railways, 406—Private Railways, 413—Electrification of Railways, 415—International Traffic Arrangements, 416—Important Happenings in 1921—22, 418—Tramways, 419,—Automobile and Auxiliary Transport, 421

CHAPTER XXV.—SHIPPING AND SHIPBUILDING 423–436
Shipping, 423—Shipbuilding Industry, 432—Recent Situation of Shipping and Shipbuilding, 435

CHAPTER XXVI.—PATENTS, DESIGNS, TRADE-MARKS AND UTILITY MODELS 437–442

CHAPTER XXVII.—INSURANCE 443–449
Progress and Situation, 443—Statistics, 444—Leading Insurance Companies, 445—The State Insurance, 446—Mortality Rate of Assured in Japan, 447—Tariff Convention of Insurance Companies, 448

CHAPTER XXVIII.—BANKS AND BANKING BUSINESS 450–470
Banking and Money Market in 1921–22, 451—Foreign Exchange Business in Japan, 456—Banking Statistics, 457—Monetary Organs for Poorer Classes, 462—Rate of Interest, 464—Bill-broking Business, 465—Trust Business, 466—Clearing Houses, 466—Currency System, 467

CHAPTER XXIX.—FINANCE 471–497
Budget for 1922-23, 473—State Monopolies and Undertakings, 478—Taxation, 481—National Debts, 488—Foreign Indebtedness to Japan, 490—Finance of Hokkaido, Prefectures and Civic Corporations, 493—Embargo on Gold and Silver, 497

CHAPTER XXX.—AGRICULTURE 498–517
Reclamation Works, 499—Manure, 503—Staple Farm Products, 504—Stock Breeding, 507—Dairy and Meat-Preserving, 510—Horticulture 512—Sericulture, 512—Tea, 516

CHAPTER XXXI.—FORESTRY 518–525

CHAPTER XXXII.—FISHERY 526–532

CHAPTER XXXIII.—MINES AND MINING 533–547

CHAPTER XXXIV.—INDUSTRY 548–590
Factories and Employees, 549—Spinning and Weaving, 550—Electric and Gas Industries, 557—Mechanic Industry, 562—Chemical Industry 568—Miscellaneous Industries, 583—Minor Manufactures, 588—Economic Depression and Excess of Productive Capacity, 589

CHAPTER XXXV.—TRADE 591–609
Formation of Companies, 591—Sales Business, 593—

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Business Promotion in 1922, 584—Companies Classified by Organization, 594—General Statistics on Economic Corporations, 594—Business Results in Recent Years, 595—Chambers of Commerce, 597—Exchanges, 597—Mercantile Agencies, 602—Guilds of Staple Commodities, 603—Commercial Museums, 603—Prices of Commodities in 1922, 604—Movement of Staple Commodities in 1922, 604

CHAPTER XXXVI.—FOREIGN TRADE 610–644
The Trade in 1921 and '22, 611—Movement of Foreign Trade, 614—Summary of Principal Imports and Exports, 615—Staple Articles, where they go or come from, 617—Distribution of Trade, 623—Steam-vessels Entered from and Cleared to Foreign Countries, 624—Customs Revenue, 624—Invisible Trade, 624—The Tariff Revision in 1920, 625—Customs Tariff Law, 626—Customs Tariff, 629

CHAPTER XXXVII.—SIX PREMIER CITIES 646–657
The City Planning Law, 646—Tokyo, 647—Osaka, 650—Kyoto, 651—Yokohama, 652—Kobe, 653—Nagoya, 654—Social Works in Municipal Budgets, 655—Housing Question, 656

CHAPTER XXXVIII.—CHOSEN (KOREA) 658–677

CHAPTER XXXIX.—TAIWAN (FORMOSA) 678–692

CHAPTER XL.—KARAFUTO (SAGHALIEN) 693–697

CHAPTER XLI.—SOUTH MANCHURIA & THE SOUTH SEA ISLANDS 698–706

APPENDIX A.—WHO'S WHO IN JAPAN 1–131

APPENDIX B.—BUSINESS DIRECTORY 132–164

APPENDIX C.—LEARNED AND SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS 165–170

APPENDIX D.—BIBLIOGRAPHY OF JAPAN 171–182

INDEX 183–193

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

DIARY

(Jan. 1st, 1922—April 30th, 1923)

Jan. **4.** The Central Post Office, Tokyo, destroyed by fire.

16. The Construction of battleship Owari and others suspended in deference of the Washington Agreement.

20. Marshal Joffre arrives as Envoy returning courtesies for Prince Regent's visit to his country.

25. Heavy snowfalls in Hokuriku and Northeastern districts, causing paralysis of train service.

30. Prince I. Tokugawa, Delegate to Washington Conference and Baron K. Shidehara, Ambassador to Washington, return home.

Feb. **3.** A terrible avalanche buries a train between Oyashirazu and Ichiburi, Hokuriku Line, 90 killed and 35 injured.

4. The Shantung Agreement concluded at Washington.

6. Marshal Joffre leaves the capital.

The Yap Agreement between Japan and U. S. A. signed at Washington.

8. Viscount K. Kiyoura is appointed President of the Privy Council in succession to the late Prince Yamagata.

Mar. **9.** The Empress leaves the Hayama villa on a tour in Kyushu.

10. The Peace Exhibition opens at Ueno Park, Tokyo.
Mrs. M. Sanger, advocate of birth-control, arrives at Yokohama.

25. The Empress returns to Tokyo.
The Dairen Conference is reopened.

Apr. **1.** The Naval Office announces scrapping of 32 larger and smaller vessels from active list.

5. Baron G. Hayashi and Viscount K. Ishii are appointed Delegates to Geneva Conference.
Mrs. Sanger leaves Japan.

12. The Prince of Wales arrives at Tokyo; entertained at a state banquet given in his honor at Imperial Palace.

15. The Prince of Wales attends the military review.

16. The Imperial Hotel is destroyed by fire.

19. The Prince of Wales at Nikko.

26. A severe shock of earthquake in Tokyo and vicinity.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Apr. 27. The Prince of Wales at Kyoto.

May. 9. The Prince of Wales lands at Kagoshima and visits Prince Shimazu at his residence. Leaves Japan on board the Renown.

20. The Shantung Treaty is ratified.

June 6. The Takahashi cabinet resigns en masse and the expulsion of Mr. H. Motoda, Railway Minister, Mr. T. Nakahashi, Education Minister, and four other leading members of the Seiyukai from the party is announced.

11. A new ministry is formed with Adm. Baron Kato as Premier.

20. Betrothal of Prince Regent to Princess Nagako approved by the Emperor.

21. The Yap Treaty is ratified.

25. Prince Atsu is conferred the title of Chichibu.

July 2. Mr. Denby, U. S. Secretary of Navy, and members of 1881 class of Annapolis Naval Academy arrive at Yokohama.

6. The Prince Regent leaves Uyeno Station on a tour in Hokkaido.

Secretary Denby leaves Japan, boarding the Henderson at Nagasaki.

21. Visc. K. Kuroda is appointed President of Imperial Academy of Art as successor to Dr. R. Mori deceased.

25. The Prince Regent returns from Hokkaido.

30. Tenth anniversary of the demise of Emperor Meiji is observed with ceremonies both at Court and Momoyama Mausoleum.

Aug. 15. Reduction of land armament is announced.

22. Disastrous inundations near Seoul, Korea, causing immense damage to life and property.

25. Messrs. H. Doke, Y. Yamashita and G. Tazawa, Delegates to the International Labor Conference respectively for Gov't, capital and labor, leave for Geneva.

26. The Cruiser Niitaka sank off Kamchatka in a gale, only 16 warrant officers and men rescued out of the crew of 338.

Sept. 1. The last general meeting of the Kokuminto party is held to decide upon its dissolution.

6. The Changchun Conference is opened.

8. Baron H. Ijuin succeeds Prince I. Yamagata as Governor-General of Kwantung.

10. The Japan Federation of Labor Unions is organized.

14. Dr. D. C. Beard of New York arrives as adviser to the Committee for Investigation of Tokyo City Administration.

16. The Diplomatic Advisory Council is abolished.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Sept. 18. Viscount T. Hirata is appointed Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal in succession to Prince M. Matsukata resigned.

25. The Changchun Conference fails.

28. The betrothal of the Prince Regent to Princess Nagako is announced.

Oct. 2. Princess Kitashirakawa leaves for Paris to join Prince Kitashirakawa.

3. Mr. Matsudaira, Delegate to Changchun Conference, returns.

16. Major J. Hara is court-martialled at Kumamoto on the charge of illegal disposal of the Czech arms at Vladivostok.

20. Lieut.-General Y. Shirakawa is appointed Vice-Minister of War *vice* Lieut.-Gen. Kojima who died.

Major Hara is sentenced to penal servitude for 1 year 6 months with three years' grace.

24. Mr. T. Kawamura, Vice-Minister of Home Affairs, is appointed President of South Manchuria Rly; Mr. M. Hotta, Inspector-Gen. of Metropolitan Police, succeeds him.

25. Withdrawal of troops from Siberia is completed.

30. 50th anniversary of the inauguration of the educational system is celebrated.

Nov. 3. The Empress leaves for Western Japan.

12. The Prince Regent leaves Tokyo for Kagawa Pref. to take command of the grand military manoeuvres.

17. Dr. Einstein arrives in Japan.

18. The grand military manoeuvres finished.

Dec. 1. The new organization of the Imperial Fleet is announced.

2. The details of the Shantung Agreement are made public.

4. The Prince Regent returns from tour in Shikoku districts.
The special service ship Hayatomo, 15,400 tons, is launched.

7. Messrs. Nakahashi and Motoda, former leaders of the Seiyukai, rejoin their party.

8. A severe earthquake at Shimabara, Kyushu, causing heavy damages.

14. The Hotoku Ginko fails.

13. The Prince Regent ill with measles.

15. Withdrawal of Japanese troops from Tsingtau is announced.

16. Mr. M. Hanihara, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, is appointed Ambassador to Washington.

Dr. Y. Hijikata and four others are nominated crown members of the House of Peers.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Dec. 24. Gen. Yuhi, Com.-in-Chief of the Tsingtau Garrison, returns to the Capital.

27. The 46th session of the Diet is opened.

Jan. 9. The Osaka Asahi inaugurates a regular air service between Tokyo and Osaka.

12. The Gov't announce a new railway construction program extending over 11 years.

21. The first general meeting of the new Kakushin Club.

27. Mr. Haniham, Ambassador to Washington, leaves for his post.

31. Mr. T. Kawakami, Minister to Poland, returns to Japan through red Russia.

Feb. 1. M. Joffe arrives at Yokohama for recuperation.

12. Manhood suffragists hold a mass meeting at Uyeno and Shiba Parks.

13. Mr. S. Oku, Speaker of the House of Representatives, resigns on account of ill health; is succeeded by Mr. G. Kasuya, Deputy Speaker, whose place is taken by Mr. G. Matsuda.

14. State funeral of the late Prince Fushimi.

Mar. 17. Changes in the Army announced, including Gen. Y. Uyehara, Chief of the General Staff, resigned, and succeeded by Gen. M. Kawai.

25. The unemployed numbering about 1,000 hold a mass meeting at Shiba Park.
A sum of ¥3,000,000 derived from the Boxer indemnity placed in the supplementary budget for 1923-24 for the Chinese cultural work.

27. The 46th session of the Diet is closed.

Apr. 1. Princes Kitashirakawa and Asaka seriously injured in a motor-car accident near Paris, in which Prince Kitashirakawa was killed.

12. The Prince Regent leaves for Formosa, boarding the Battleship Kongo at Yokosuka.

14. Abrogation of the Ishii-Lansing Agreement is announced.

16. The Prince Regent arrives at Keelung.

27. Viscount Goto resigns Mayoralty of Tokyo.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

OBITUARY

Jan. 1st, 1922—April 30th, 1923.

Jan.	1.	Baron Takayasu Mitsui, Pres. of Mitsui Bank; aged 73.
	10.	Marquis Shigenobu Okuma, ex-Premier, Chancellor of Waseda University; aged 85.
	13.	Vice-Adm. (ret.) Baron Kenko Kimotsuki, Mem. House of Peers; aged 70.
	14.	Isoji Ishiguro, Dr. Eng., Mem. House of Peers; aged 69.
	21.	Prince Yoshihisa Tokugawa, Mem. House of Peers; aged 39.
	27.	Meikaku Kusakabe, noted Japanese caligrapher; aged 88.
Feb.	1.	Marshal Prince Aritomo Yamagata, Pres. of Privy Council, one of the Genro; aged 85.
	8.	Adm. Count Sukenori Kabayama, Privy Councillor; aged 86. Sozan Suwa, noted potter. Mem. Art Committee to the Imperial Household; aged 72.
	14.	Gen. Taro Utsunomiya, War Councillor; aged 62.
Mar.	1.	Vice-Adm. Baron Shigesue Sukai, Mem. House of Peers; aged 79.
	7.	Jun-ichi Yoshida, ex-Dir. of the Bureau of Imp. Treasury, Court Councillor, aged 78.
	10.	Shinjiro Takata, representative of the Takata Firm, aged 45.
	27.	Kokinji Takahima, Pres. of Niitaka Sugar Ref. Co., Dir. of Okura Trading Co.; aged 62.
Apr.	30.	Heigoro Shoda, noted businessman, Pres. of the Meiji Life Ins. Co.; aged 76.
May	11.	Vice-Adm. Baron Masatoshi Uchida, Mem. House of Peers, Mng. Dir. of Japan Seamen's Ass'n; aged 72.
	20.	Soroku Ebara, Mem. House of Peers, Chairman Tokyo Y.M.C.A., educationist; aged 71.
June	20.	Taniyemon Dewanoumi, former Champion Wrestler. Mng. Dir. Tokyo Wrestling Ass'n; aged 49. Koson Ayeba, authority on Yedo literature; aged 68.
	27.	H.I.H. Adm. Prince Higashi Fushimi, Mem. Military Council, Chief of Reception Committee for the Prince of Wales in 1922; aged 56.
July	9.	Surgeon-Gen. Rintaro Mori, Dr. Med., Dr. Lit., Dir. Tokyo Imp. Museum, also famous as man of letters; aged 63.
	22.	Jokichi Takamine, Dr. Sc., inventor of "Taka Diastase," "Adrinarine", etc.; aged 69.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Aug. 3. Hachiro Nakagawa, master of Western painting, Mem. Hanging Committee, Imperial Academy of Art; aged 42.
17. Tokuyemon Mitsui, Dir. Mitsui Firm and Mitsui Bank; aged 52.
29. Visc. Yoshinao Hatano, ex-Minister of the Imp. Household Dept; aged 73.

Sept. 9. Gyokuyo Kurihara, lady painter of Japanese school; aged 40.
25. Shiro Shiba, M.P., ex-Parl. Secretary to For. Office, aged 71.
29. Lieut.-Gen. (ret.) Paron Yoshinari Izechi, Mem. House of Peers; aged 76.

Oct. 7. Ko Abe, ex-Governor of Tokyo Pref.; aged 71.
13. Baron Tadahiro Shimazu, Master of Ceremonies and Grand Veneur; aged 31.
Senkichiro Hayakawa, Pres. South Manchuria Rly. Co., ex-Dir. of Mitsui Firm; aged 60.
15. Kentaro Oi, veteran politician of the former Jiyu-to, aged 80.
18. Lieut.-Gen. Sojiro Kojima, Vice-Minister of War; aged 54.
25. Masanari Komaki, Dr. Lit., Court Councillor; aged 81.

Nov 10. Nagamoto Nakajima, Mem. House of Peers, Lord-in-Waiting of the Kinkei Hall; aged 79.

Dec. 6. Gado Ono, Prof. Peeresses' School, noted caligrapher; aged 61.
Masaya Suzuki, ex-Mng. Dir. of Sumitomo Firm; aged 62.

Jan. 8. Adm. Baron Hayao Shimamura, War Councillor; aged 66.
Seiichi Terano, Dr. Eng., Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ., Dir. Aviation Laboratory; aged 56.
14. Meizen Kimbara, noted public benefactor, aged 92.

Feb. 4. Field Marshal Prince Sadanaru Fushimi, oldest of the Princes of the Blood; aged 66.
5. Gen. Count Tamesada Kuroki, Privy Councillor, Commander of 1st Army in Russo-Japanese War; aged 81.
6. Marquis Munenobu Date, Court Councillor, former Lord of Uwajima clan; aged 64.
7. Princess Kaoruko Arisugawa, Dowager to late Prince Taruhito Arisugawa; aged 69.
8. Count Kokei Otani, former Chief Abbot of Higashi Honganji Temple; aged 72.

Mar. 6. Yoshikata Ikebe, Dr. Lit., authority on Jap. classics; aged 61.
11. Shun-ichi Shimamura, Dr. Med., ex-Dir. of Kyoto Med. School; aged 64.
26. Tsunetada Kato, Mayor of Matsuyama, ex-Minister to Belgium; aged 65.

April 1. Prince Narihisa Kitashirakawa, killed in a motor car accident at Bernays near Paris, aged 37.
7. Yoshitaro Yamashita, ex-Dir. of Sumitomo Firm; aged 53.
8. Baron Shimpachi Takahashi, Mem. House of Peers; 44.
17. Marchioness Namiko Mayeda, in Paris; aged 37.
28. Ayako Okuma, dowager to late Marquis Okuma; aged 74.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND MONEYS

WITH ENGLISH AND FRENCH EQUIVALENTS

DISTANCE AND LENGTH

Ri = 36 *cho* = 2160 *ken*	= 2.44030 miles	= 3.92727 kilomètres
Ri = (marine)	= 1 knot	= 1.85318 kilomètres
Ken = 6 *shaku* = 60 *sun*	= 5.95164 ft.	= 1.81818 mètres
Shaku = 10 *sun* = 100 *bu*	= 0.994194 ft.	= 0.30303 mètres
Shaku (cloth measure)	1.25 *shaku*	
Tan (cloth measure)	= a roll of about 25 *shaku*	

LAND MEASURES

Square *ri* = 1296 *cho*	= 5.95505 sq. miles	= 15.42347 kilomètres carrés
Cho = 10 *tan* = 3000 *tsubo*	= 2.45064 acres	= 99.17355 ares
Tsubo or bu	= 3.95369 sq. yards	= 3.30579 centiares
Ko (Formosa) = 2934 *tsubo*		

QUANTITY, CAPACITY AND CUBIC MEASURES

Koku = 10 *to* = 100 *sho*	= { 4.96005 bushels; 47.95389 gallons (Liquid) U.S.A.; 5.11902 bushels (Dry) U.S.A. }	= 1.80391 hectolitres
Go (10th of a *sho*)		
Koku (capacity of vessels)	= 10th of a ton	
Koku (timber)	= about 1 cubic ft. × 10	
Koku (fish)	= 40 *kan* (in weight)	
Shakujime (timber)	= about 1 cubic ft. × 12	
Tana (fagot, etc.)	= about 3 × 6 × 6 ft.	

WEIGHTS

Kwan or *Kan* = 1000 *momme*	= { 8.26733 lbs. (Avoir); 10.04711 lbs. (Troy) }	= 3.75000 kilogrammes
Kin = 160 *momme*	= { 1.32277 lbs. (Avoir); 1.60754 lbs. (Troy) }	= 0.60000 kilogrammes
Momme = 10 *fun*	= { 0.13228 oz. (Avoir); 0.12057 oz. (Troy) }	= 3.75000 grammes

MONEYS

Yen (¥) = 100 *sen* = 1000 *rin*	= 2s 0d.582	= 2.583 francs
	= 0.4984 dollars U.S.A.	= 2.0924 marks (Ger.)

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

THE YOKOHAMA FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1897

Capital - - Yen 12,500,000

Reserves - - „ 8,260,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies in all the Important Cities,

at

HOME AND ABROAD.

Writes Fire, Marine, Transit and Fidelity Policies.

Mr. T. ISAKA ..... President.

Mr. U. NISHIKIDO . Mng. Director.

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

CHAPTER I

GEOGRAPHY

POSITION, AREA AND TERRITORY

Japan is situated in the east of the Continent of Asia and in the west of the Northern Pacific, lying between 21°45′ and 50°56′ N. latitude and 119 18′ and 156°32′ E. longitude. The territory comprised within this limit consists of six large islands, i. e. Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, Hokkaido, Taiwan (Formosa), Southern Karafuto (Saghalien below 50° lat.) and the Peninsula of Chosen (Korea), and about six hundred smaller islands. Of these islands Sado, Oki, Tsushima, Iki, Awaji and the four archipelagoes of Hoko (Pescadores), Chishima (Kuriles), Ogasawara (Bonin) and Ryukyu (Luchu) may deserve mention, all the rest being insignificant. Japan proper consists of the four large islands of Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, and Hokkaido, and is exclusive of Formosa and its adjoining islands, Saghalien and Korea.

After the China war (1894-1895) Japan acquired Formosa and the Pescadores, after the Russian war (1904-05) the southern half of Saghalien, and also obtained a free hand in Korea, which she has since annexed. The realm now covers 43,778.68 sq. *ri* distributed as follows as to area:—

	Area (sq. *ri*)	Percent. of Area	Coast Line (*ri*)
Japan Proper	24,794.36	56.64	7,040.11
Honshu (with outlying is.)	14,571.12	(33.28)	2,475.46
Shikoku („ „ „)	1,180.67	(2.70)	675.81
Kyushu („ „ „)	2,617.54	(5.98)	1,846.86
Hokkaido („ „ „)	5,083.87	(11.61)	650.48
Kuriles (31 islands)	1,011.49	(2.31)	591.24
Luchu (55 islands)	156.91	(0.36)	315.06
The others	172.76	(0.39)	485.20
Saghalien	2,339.93	(5.34)	—
Korea	14,312.00	(32.69)	—
Formosa (and Pescadores, with outlying is.)	2,332.39	(5.33)	398.84
Total	43,778.68	100.00	—

NOTE.—All the outlying islands having coast line of over 1 *ri* and also smaller islands that are inhabited are included in the total area.

PHYSICAL FEATURES

Mountains.—The land is mountainous and volcanic. The most conspicuous ranges are, in the west and south, two branches of the Kwen-lun system of China of which one, the Chugoku range, traverses

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Kyushu and finds its way into the middle part of Honshu, while the other coming from Shikoku also enters the middle Honshu. In the north there is the Saghalien system which forms the ridges in Hokkaido and northern Honshu. These ranges encounter at the middle of Honshu, thereby producing upheavals popularly known among mountaineers as the Japan Alps, and other prominent peaks such as Fuji, Norikuragatake, etc.

Many volcanoes occur in these ranges. The Aso and Nasu volcanic chains form part respectively of the branches of the Kwen-lun and the Saghalien system, while the Fuji volcanic range traverses the Seven Islands and Peninsula of Idzu and joins the two main systems at the middle of Honshu, which in this part rise in peaks of over 10,000 ft. in height. The Fuji range divides Honshu into two main sections, Southern Japan and Northern Japan.

The Nasu volcanic range and Chugoku range part Honshu into what are called the Omote (front) Nihon, or Pacific board and the Ura (back) Nihon, or Japan Sea board, these two presenting striking difference in climatic and other physical conditions as well as in civilization. The Kirishima volcanic range occurs in the Luchu and Osumi Islands and enters Kyushu while the Kuriles have also a volcanic chain which stretches to Hokkaido. Korea and Formosa have their own mountain ranges and volcanic chains. In the latter there are six peaks of above 10,000 ft.

The following are the principal mountain peaks measuring above 8,000 feet.

JAPAN PROPER.

Name of Mountain	ft.	Name of Mountain	ft.
Mt. Fuji	12,387	Norikuraga-take	9,109
Akaishi-yama	10,214	Hoyei-zan...	8,918
Mt. Higashimata	10,212	Mt. Myoko	8,790
Ontake	10,128	Haku-san	8,661
Yariga-take (Shinano) ...	10,104	Kimpu-sen	8,549
Shirane-san (Kai)	10,053	Tateyama	8,500
Mt Ohrenge	10,000	Mt. Tadeshina	8,349
Hakuba-dake	9,920	Mt. Asama	8,230
Kamaga-take	9,786	Mt. Nantai	8,195
Senjoga-take	9,768	Kobushi-dake	8,111
Yariga-take (Etchu) ...	9,500		

FORMOSA

Niitaka (Mt. Morrison) ...	13,020	Setsu-zan (Mt. Sylvia) ...	11,289
Kwan-san	12,081	Guntai-san	10,760
Zen-san	11,707	Nakodai-san	9,900
Tandai-san	11,628		

KOREA

Pek-tu-san	8,900

Rivers.—Due to the insular position and complicated topography, rivers are comparatively short and of rapid current. They are not navigable for large sea-going vessels, but owing to frequent rainfalls they sufficiently serve the purpose of irrigation and hydraulic power.

Principal rivers are given below with their length, drainage area, etc.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Flowing into	Name	Length ri	Drainage basin sq. ri	Navigable length* ri
Sea of Japan	Agano (Honshu)	43	541	89
	Go-no „	51	247	51
	Ishikari (Hokkaido)	93	—	—
	Mogami (Honshu)	55	480	88
	Omono „	38	271	58
	Rakuto (Korea)	134	1,547	88
	Shinano (Honshu)	94	795	141
	Teshio (Hokkaido)	79	—	—
	Tumen (Korea)	133	682	22
	Yoneshiro (Honshu)	35	266	51
Pacific Ocean	Abukuma (Honshu)	50	355	33
	Arakawa „	45	203	63
	Kiso „	59	590	114
	Kitakami „	62	695	92
	Nakagawa „	32	212	28
	Tenryu „	55	317	72
	Tokachi (Hokkaido)	50	—	—
	Tone (Honshu)	82	1,022	170
	Yoshino (Shikoku)	60	240	60
Inland Sea	Yodo (Honshu)	20	545	90
Okhotsk Sea	Tokoro (Hokkaido)	37	—	—
East China Sea	Chikugo (Kyushu)	36	185	48
	Dakusui (Formosa)	39	—	—
Yellow Sea	Daido (Korea)	112	1,081	66
	Kan „	131	1,704	84
	Yalu „	201	2,058	178

* Including tributaries.

Lakes and Ponds.—There are many of these inland water basins, adding much to the scenic beauty of the country, though most of them are small in size. They are generally of volcanic or seismic origin, or have been formed by gradation. Among lakes of over 1/4 sq. *ri* in size and lying at high altitude may be mentioned Suganuma (1,755 metres above sea level) and Lake Chuzenji (1,616 m. above. s. l.). As regards depth, Lake Shikotsu (247 fathoms), Lake Tazawa (223 f.) and Lake Towada (205 f.) head the list.

The circumference of the principal ones is as below.—

CIRCUMFERENCE

	ri—cho		*ri—cho*
Biwa-ko	59 32	Inawashiro-ko	16 19
Furen-ko	16 30	Kasumiga-ura	34 18
Hachiro-gata	20 —	Saroma-ko	27 7
Hamana-ko	23 15	Tomnai-ko	20 —
Imba-numa	18 12	Towada-ko	16 —

Chuzenji in Nikko (6-2), Ashi-no-ko in Hakone (5-4), Suwa-ko in Shinano (4-32) are noted mountain lakes.

Plains.—As might be expected from the hilly nature of her

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

topography Japan cannot boast of large plains, and indeed land inclined 10° and below does not exceed a quarter of the whole area. But small alluvial plains are not scarce, the valleys of larger rivers being especially fertile. Of these the Kwanto plain, watered by two large rivers, Tone and Arakawa, is most important and contains Tokyo, Yokohama and many other towns and cities, supporting altogether over 10 millions of souls. The Nobi plain consists of the valleys of Kiso and other rivers and feeds over 2½ million people, clustered in Nagoya and other towns and cities. Other plains in Honshu are; the Kinai plain with Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, etc. in it, containing 4½ million people, and traversed by the Yodo and other rivers; the Echigo plain traversed by Shinano and Agano rivers; the Sendai plain watered by the Kitakami and the Abukuma. Hokkaido has Ishikari and six other large plains. The Tsukushi plain in Kyushu contains coal fields, where 60 percent of the coal produced in Japan is mined. In Korea the valleys of the Kan-go are reputed to be among the most developed in the Peninsula.

Adjacent Seas.—The East China Sea is shallow except for the portion near Formosa and the Luchu, but the Sea of Japan is deeper, the maximum being 1,880 fathoms. Great depressions are found in the Pacific waters not far from the land. Along them may be mentioned the Tuscarora deep which extends for 400 miles along the Kuriles and has a maximum depth of 4,655 fathoms; and the Luchu deep, where 4,041 fathoms has been sounded.

Ocean Currents.—Warm and cold currents encounter in Japanese seas, which has a favorable effect upon the fishing and marine product industries of the country. The great warm current in the North Pacific, the Black (or Japan) Current, runs along the southeastern shores of Formosa and Japan proper to about 35°6′ N. latitude where it bifurcates and takes a northeasterly course. The Tsushima Current which branches from the above near the Luchu Is. passes through the Strait of Tsushima and washes the Japan Sea board of Honshu, finally reaching Saghalien. The cold currents in the Japan Sea are the Liman Current which, after touching the Continental shores, streams along the northeastern coast of Korea; and the Okhotsk Current in the Okhotsk Sea. The Oyashio, or Chishima Current, is also cold and washes the Pacific side of the Kuriles, Hokkaido, and Northeastern Honshu. It meets one of the branches of the Black Current off the Ojika Peninsula, where there is a bank that furnishes a good fishing ground.

Though visited by cold streams the Japanese seas are ice-free, save in the extreme north of the Korean waters where ice-breakers are necessary in winter. Part of the Northern Pacific north of Cape Erimo, is also visited by floating ice and ice fields from January to April which are a menace to navigation.

Tides.—Tides register a very high range on the Yellow Sea and East China Sea coasts, reaching as much as 34-5 ft. at Chemulpo, Korea. In Japan proper the highest range is 18 ft. at the port of Miike, Kyushu. The difference is 6-13 ft. in the Inland Sea, 6-9 ft. on the Pacific coast and 4-5 ft. on the Okhotsk. The Sea of Japan is one of the waters with the smallest tidal range in the world, being

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

scarcely more than 2 ft. except at the Tsushima Strait. At Naruto, one of the narrow straits by which the Inland Sea communicates with the Pacific, the tidal streams form eddies and whirlpools which present a unique sight.

Harbors and Bays.—The Pacific coast is far more diversified in outline than the Japan Sea coast. The coast line of the former measures in aggregate 4,225 *ri* against 1,156 *ri* of the latter. In Honshu alone the outer coast measures 1,311 *ri* and the other only 651 *ri*. The eastern coast of Northern Japan, i. e., from Cape Shiriya to Cape Inubo not far from Tokyo Bay, has only one continuous large inlet, the Bay of Sendai and the Bay of Matsushima embraced by the Ojika Peninsula, but for about 60 *ri* north of Sendai it is rich in smaller indentations and forms a Ria coast. The southern coast of Honshu extending from near Tokyo Bay to Cape Satta in Kyushu, abounds in large indentations and furnishes several excellent anchorages. These inlets are Tokyo Bay, Gulf of Sagami, Bay of Azumi, Bay of Ise, Strait of Kii, Gulf of Tosa.

The Inland Sea may practically be regarded as one large inland basin, being connected with the outer sea by four very narrow straits, i. e., Shimonoseki, Hayatomo, Yura and Naruto. It is dotted with small islets and renowned for its charming scenery.

The China Sea coast of Kyushu is much indented, and over the sea are scattered the islands of Goto, Hirato, Amakusa and Koshiki. In the northwest the Nishisonogi, Nomo and Shimabara peninsulas divide the coast into the four bays of Omura, Nagasaki, Chijiwa and Ariake. In these bays are found Nagasaki, Sasebo and Miike. The bay of Kagoshima also may be mentioned, for it contains the volcanic island of Sakurajima on which there was an eruption a few years ago.

The western part of the Japan Sea coast is much zigzagged and between Koren and Kyushu there exists a narrow strait rather shallow in depth. This strait is further divided into three, i. e., Iki, East Tsushima and West Tsushima channels by the two Islands of Iki and Tsushima which lie in it. The West Tsushima channel is only 4,700 metres wide.

The monotonous nature of the Japan Sea coast of Honshu is somewhat diversified by the presence, here and there, of lagoons formed by the action of waves and wind. Nakanoumi Lagoon is one of such depressions. The only noteworthy indentation along the whole coast is that forming the Gulf of Wakasa on which are situated the Admiralty Port of Maizuru, and the harbors of Miyazu, Tsuruga, etc. One interesting geographical feature is that owing to the presence of the gulf the most constricted neck of Honshu is formed.

Between Gulf Wakasa and Tsugaru promontory the curves formed by Noto and Oga Peninsulas are worthy of mention, whatever other inlets there may be being insignificant and at best forming river ports of no great value. The Oga Peninsula encloses the Hachiro-gata, a lagoon with beautiful scenery. The Gulf of Mutsu, in which lie Aomori and Ominato, a naval station, opens to the Tsugaru Strait but the mouth is narrowed by the Shimokita Peninsula. The Tsugaru Strait separates Hokkaido from Honshu with a width of only 20,000 metres and a maximum depth of 111 fathoms. It is well known as Blackeston's line.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

The coast of Hokkaido and of Formosa is not much better off for anchorages. The former is characterised by the presence of sand dunes formed by strong wind and sediment brought down by rivers. The Volcanic Bay and Oshima Peninsula, Nemuro Bay and Ishikari Bay only deserve mention. The coast of Formosa presents a sharp contrast in the eastern and western shores, the former ending abruptly in deep water and the latter terminating in shelving bottom with shoals. The three larger islands of the Pescadores group enclose between themselves an important anchorage. The Japan Sea coast of Korea is very monotonous, while the Yellow Sea board is full of indentations, of which West Korea and Gunsan Bays are the largest, containing Ryugampo, Chemulpo, Gunsan, Moppo and other harbors. This part also abounds in islets. The south coast of the Peninsula is not marked by large zigzags but has excellent anchorages, such as Masan and Fusan.

Harbors Open to Foreign Steamers

Yokohama	(Honshu)	Wakamatsu	(Kyushu)	Anping	(Formosa)
Kobe	„	Moji	„	Goro	„
Niigata	„	Hakata	„	Rokko	„
Osaka	„	Karatsu	„	Tosekiko	„
Yokkaichi	„	Kuchinotsu	„	Toko	„
Shimonoseki	„	Misumi	„	Mekong	„
Taketoyo	„	Suminoye	„	Fusan	(Korea)
Shimizu	„	Kagoshima	„	Moppo	„
Tsuruga	„	Sasuna	(Tsushima)	Gunsan	„
Nanao	„	Shishimi	„	Chemulpo	„
Ebisu	„	Izugahara	„	Seoul	„
Fushiki	„	Nawa	(Luchu)	Chinnampo	„
Sakae	„	Hakodate	(Hokkaido)	New Wiju	„
Hamada	„	Otaru	„	Ryugampo	„
Miyazu	„	Kushiro	„	Gensan	„
Itozaki	„	Muroran	„	Joshin	„
Aomori	„	Nemuro	„	Seishin	„
Nagoya	„	Keelung	(Formosa)	Masampo	„
Tokuyama	„	Tamsui	„	Chinhai	„
Imabari	(Shikoku)	Takow	„	Otomari	(Kamfuto)
Nagasaki	(Kyushu)	Kyuko	„	Maoka	„
Miike	„	Koro	„		

CLIMATE

General Remarks.—Excepting the tropical part of Formosa the whole of Japan lies within the temperate zone. Being a long chain of islands extending over about 30 degrees of latitude, climatic conditions are various, and yet the four seasons are in general distinctly divided and equally balanced. The range of mean temperature between the hottest and coldest months is far greater than on the other side of the Pacific, i. e., the west coast of North America, but the average temperature is somewhat lower than in the regions of the same latitude in the eastern Asiatic Continent. The atmospheric pressure

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

AVERAGE TEMPERATURE

	N. lat.	E. long.	Altitude	No. of Years	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Average	Max.	Min.
	° ′	° ′	m.																
Taipeh	25 2	121°31′	9	20	15.2	14.6	16.9	20.8	23.7	26.8	28.1	27.8	26.2	23.1	19.7	16.7	21.7	37.5	-0.2
Kumamoto	32 49	130 42	39	30	4.7	5.2	9.1	14.6	18.3	22.4	26.2	26.9	23.6	17.3	11.5	6.3	15.5	38.3	-9.2
Osaka	34 39	135 26	3	35	4.2	4.3	7.5	13.3	17.5	21.8	26.0	27.1	23.3	17.1	11.5	6.5	15.0	37.6	-7.1
Nagoya	35 10	136 55	15	30	3.4	3.9	7.1	13.2	17.4	21.7	25.7	26.5	22.9	16.6	10.8	5.3	14.6	36.8	-9.5
Tokyo	35 41	139 45	21	35	3.1	3.7	6.9	12.6	16.5	20.5	24.0	25.3	21.8	15.9	10.4	5.2	13.8	36.6	-8.2
Fukushima	37 45	140 21	155	30	0.6	0.9	3.0	10.2	15.0	19.3	22.9	24.0	20.0	13.4	7.9	2.8	11.8	37.1	-18.5
Kanazawa	36 32	136 39	29	35	2.7	2.4	5.4	11.0	15.0	20.1	24.1	25.4	21.5	15.4	10.1	5.1	13.2	38.5	-9.7
Akita	39 41	140 6	6	35	-1.5	-1.3	2.1	8.4	13.1	18.0	22.0	23.6	19.1	12.6	6.9	1.3	10.4	35.6	24.6
Sapporo	43 4	141 21	17	35	-6.3	-5.4	-1.6	5.3	10.4	14.7	18.9	20.3	16.1	9.6	3.0	-3.0	6.9	33.4	-25.6
Shikka	49 14	143 7	4	10	-16.2	-14.8	-9.0	-1.1	3.8	8.6	13.2	15.6	11.6	4.7	-5.5	-13.6	-0.2	33.5	-39.1
Seoul	37 34	126 59	32	10	-5.0	-1.5	3.5	10.5	15.8	21.1	24.7	25.3	20.0	13.3	5.3	-2.2	10.9	37.5	-22.3

and wind are affected by monsoons, and moisture is abundant, especially in Japan proper. This, combined with the high temperature that prevails in summer, helps the luxuriant growth of plants and makes possible the intensive method of farming. On the southern Pacific coast a wet season sets in in early summer, followed by a spell of sultry weather, while on the northern Japan Sea coast as well as in Hokkaido and further north heavy snowfalls confine people to indoor occupations during winter months. Autumn is the most characteristic and most delightful of all the seasons in Japan, for then the sky is clear, temperature moderate and climate drier than in the other seasons. What specially adds to the charm of Japanese autumn is the changing tint of the leaves of deciduous trees, especially the maples, sumac, cherry, etc. In such places as Nikko, Shiobara, Kiso, Minomo (near Osaka), Takao and Togano-o (both near Kyoto), and the temple grounds in Kyoto they display the glowing hues of scarlet and transform the whole surroundings into one vast carpet of rich brocade.

At some spots on the southern bank of the Yangtsechiang also similar sights are known.

Temperature. — The average temperature of the year is high in Formosa and Luchu, Osumi and Bonin islands where it is above 20 C, the highest ever attained being 24·3°C at Koshun, Formosa. The lowest average is -0.2°C at Shikka, Saghalien.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Except at places of high altitude or otherwise specially situated, the average is above 15°C in Kyushu, Shikoku, and Southern Honshu; above 10°C in the rest of of Honshu and Korea south of Seoul; and above 5°C in Hokkaido and Nothern Korea. The average temperature of summer ranges only between 20°C and 26°C, exceptions being 17-8°C in Hokkaido and north and below 15°C in part of the Kuriles and Saghalien. The average for winter falls below freezing point in the region north of Akita-Miyako line in Japan proper and in northern Korea. It is noteworthy that on the northern Japan Sea coast the average is higher than on the Pacific board of the same latitude, while Hokkaido and Saghalien are warmer than other countries of the same latitude both in winter and summer. This may be attributed to the Tsushima Current and not to the Black Current of which it is a branch. The hottest month is August except in the southwestern part of Kyushu, while the coldest is January in most places. The highest temperature ever registered is 39°6'C in Gensan in Korea and 39°1'C at Niigata in Japan proper, while the lowest is -41°1'C at Chukochin in Korea and -41°C at Asahigawa, Hokkaido. In Bonin, Osumi and Luchu islands the temperature has never fallen below zero.

Temperature in the Hottest and Coldest Months

Region	Hottest: Maximum		Hottest: Minimum	
Formosa	Taipeh	28°1′	Koshun	27°3′
Kyushu & Shikoku	Kumamoto	26°9′	Oita	25°1′
Honshu	Osaka	27°1′	Aomori	22°7′
Hokkaido	Hakodate	21°3′	Nemuro	17°0′
Saghalien	Maoka	17°8′	Shikka	15°6′
Korea	Moppo	25°9′	Yuki	21°1′

Region	Coldest: Maximum		Coldest: Minimum	
Formosa	Koshun	20°2′	Taipeh	14°6′
Kyushu & Shikoku	Kagoshima	7°3′	Kumamoto & Matsuyama	4°7′
Honshu	Sezaki	6°9′	Aomori	-2°6′
Hokkaido	Hakodate	-2°9′	Obihiro	-10°7′
Saghalien	Maoka	-8°7′	Shikka	-16°2′
Korea	Fusan	2°1′	Yuki	-9°1′

Range of Maximum Temperatures

	Maximum: Highest		Maximum: Lowest	
Formosa	Taito	39°0′	Koshun	34°9′
Kyushu & Shikoku	Kumamoto	38°3′	Oita	36°0′
Honshu	Niigata	39°1′	Ushiozaki	31°5′
Hokkaido	Abashiri	35°8′	Kushiro	27°6′
Saghalien	Shikka	33°5′	Otomari	28°5′
Korea	Gensan	39°6′	Fusan	35°0′

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

		Minimum		
	Highest		Lowest	
Formosa	Koshun	10°1′	Taichu	-1°0′
Kyushu & Shikoku ...	Niigahama	-3°6′	Kumamoto	-9°2′
Honshu	Ushiozaki	-3°0′	Akita	-24°6′
Hokkaido	Suttsu	-15°7′	Asahigawa	-41°0′
Saghalien	Maoka	-22°0′	Ochini	-40°0′
Korea	Fusan	-14°0′	Pyongyang	-28°5′

Atmospheric Pressure and Wind.—In general the atmospheric pressure is high in winter and low in summer. From autumn to spring low pressure exists on the Continent. To be more particular, the pressure is low in winter months in Korea and Manchuria where it reaches an average of 763 m.m. and this is gradually lowered eastward, falling to 760 m.m. in the Kuriles. In summer months the pressure is high in the Pacific off Japan proper, being above 761 m.m., while depression occurs on the Continent, the record showing an average of 755 m.m. in Korea and Formosa.

Accordingly the prevailing wind in Japan is northerly or northwesterly in winter and is very strong, but in summer it is southerly or southwesterly and of weak force. In spring the wind is variable both in direction and force, while in early autumn the country is visited by typhoons with heavy rainstorms.

The velocity of wind is the greatest in the Pescadores, where it records an average of 9.3 metres per second (max. 14 m. in Dec. and min. 6 m. in July), so that there are scarcely any tall trees. Then follow Suttsu in Hokkaido (9.2), Shana (9.1), Hachijo Is. (9.0) and Maoka in Saghalien (8). In Honshu, Choshi has the strongest wind with the average of 6.4 m. Utsunomiya (near Tokyo), Takayama (Hida), and Kure are least exposed to severe wind, the average velocity being respectively 1.8, 1.9 and 2.0 m.

Gales In 1920

Observatory	Number of days visited by gales	Speed of gales (per second) Average	Maximum
Taipeh	109	4.7	43 7
Kumamoto	31	2.3	36.7
Kure	11	2.0	25.8
Osaka	30	4.0	37.0
Nagoya	36	3.2	40.3
Tokyo	41	3.7	39.6
Matsumoto	49	3.5	30.2
Fukushima	45	2.9	34.7
Kanazawa	91	3.0	37.5
Niigata	111	4.8	37.5
Hakodate	246	5.6	37.9
Sapporo	122	4.6	41.2
Fusan	81	5.1	28.9
Seoul	6	2.6	21.6

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Typhoons.—The most striking fact about wind in Japan is the periodic visits of typhoons which generally originate in the vicinity of Luzon. Japan has about nine or ten such visits every year. There are different varieties of typhoon as classified according to place of origin and direction of passage. They generally visit Japan between June and October and their velocity attains as much as 70.9 miles per hour. Though the disasters from earthquakes and volcanoes appeal from their nature more forcibly to popular imagination, those caused by typhoons are no less terrible, as they extend over much wider tracts of land. The local crop of rice, the principal cereal of Japan, is often utterly destroyed by tempests in early autumn. These typhoons bring heavy rains and cause inundations and high waves causing much loss of life and damage to property.

Late Frost.—The invasion of cold wind from the Asiatic continent often causes late frost, which frequently inflicts heavy damage on young mulberry leaves, and hence to spring sericulture. The following is the record in various sericultural centres.—

	Average time	As ocurred last
Nagoya	Apr. 12	May 13, 1902
Gifu	„ 22	„ 19, 1893
Matsumoto	May 16	„ 25, 1907, 1911, 1912, 1917.
Nagano	„ 6	„ 30, 1891
Maebashi	Apr. 19	„ 13, 1902
Kumagai	„ 16	„ 16, 1917
Fukushima	May 5	„ 25, 1895, 1912.

Humidity and Rainfalls.—From her geographical position the climate of Japan is very moist, and this fact is responsible for the southerly wind in summer that travels with the Black Current and the northerly wind which blows with the Tsushima Current.

AVERAGE HUMIDITY (%)

Observatory	Jan.	Apr.	July.	Oct.	year	min.	Observatory	Jan.	Apr.	July.	Oct.	year	min.
Taipeh	83	83	78	81	82	29	Fukushima	74	67	80	82	76	12
Kumamoto	78	77	82	79	79	18	Kanazawa	80	74	82	79	78	19
Kure	71	72	79	74	74	22	Niigata	83	76	83	79	80	20
Osaka	72	72	77	76	74	16	Hakodate	77	72	86	74	77	19
Nagoya	75	72	78	78	75	21	Sapporo	80	72	84	79	79	8
Tokyo	64	73	83	80	74	8	Fusan	50	66	82	64	65	5
Matsumoto	79	70	80	83	77	17	Seoul	68	67	80	73	71	17

For reasons already given, Japan is one of the rainiest regions in the world, the average record of rainfalls ranging from 700 m.m. in Saghalien and Northwestern Korea and 3,312 m.m. in Hachijo Island off Izu Peninsula. In Southern and Northern Formosa, Luchu Is., and on the southeastern and Japan Sea coasts of Japan proper, it is generally above 2,000 m.m. In the middle part of the Inland Sea coast, the inland basins in Shinano and other prefectures the gauge registers below 1,200 m.m. The Pacific coast of Northern Japan has generally little rain.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

AVERAGE PRECIPITATION (m.m.)

Observatory	Jan.	Apr.	July.	Oct.	Yearly total	max. per day
Taipeh	88	135	228	133	2,072	287
Kumamoto	65	163	273	113	1,739	187
Kure	59	150	199	111	1,457	163
Osaka	49	142	146	132	1,370	175
Nagoya	58	167	190	154	1,721	240
Tokyo	56	131	140	191	1,561	194
Matsumoto	46	89	132	124	1,162	156
Fukushima	52	85	150	166	2,028	165
Kanazawa	277	166	205	201	2,548	156
Niigata	192	107	160	155	1,811	133
Hakodate	63	69	131	121	1,157	147
Sapporo	82	55	88	106	1,012	124
Fusan	53	162	275	72	1,419	251
Seoul	34	85	326	39	1,263	355

As a natural consequence of the heavy precipitation of rain or snow, the number of sunny days is comparatively small. Rain or snow claims 150 days on an average, the remaining 215 days being fair. Thus Japan may approximately be said to have, in a year, 4 sunny days for every 3 days of rain or snow. The Pescadores (94.5 days) and Kamo (245.3 days) are the two extremes. In Korea and Western Formosa wet days do not exceed 120 while in Japan proper they seldom fall below the figures. The Japan Sea board of Honshu and Luchu, Bonin and Kurile Islands have more than 200 wet days. In the first-named region gloomy weather prevails in winter months (Nov. to Feb.), over 23 days of the month being rainy or snowy.

AVERAGE NO. OF WET DAYS

Observatory	Jan.	Apr.	July.	Oct.	Yearly total
Taipeh	16.0	14.9	14.5	15.1	188.9
Kumamoto	12.4	13.8	15.8	10.4	155.3
Kure	8.5	12.3	11.6	9.0	125.4
Osaka	8.9	13.5	12.3	10.7	139.2
Nagoya	9.4	12.9	14.6	11.7	145.3
Tokyo	7.3	14.2	14.6	14.3	147.2
Matsumoto	11.6	12.1	15.6	12.5	148.1
Fukushima	14.3	11.8	16.8	13.3	167.6
Kanazawa	26.8	15.5	15.3	17.6	224.1
Niigata	27.7	15.3	14.2	19.1	226.9
Hakodate	20.7	11.9	13.5	15.1	192.1
Sapporo	20.1	12.5	12.7	16.8	192.7
Fusan	6.3	10.0	13.9	7.5	106.7
Seoul	7.6	9.7	14.9	7.2	113.2

Japan has two wettest seasons, one from the middle of June to the beginning of July, and the other from the beginning of September to the beginning of October. The former called *bai-u* or *tsuyu* is especially marked on the Pacific coast or Southern Japan, due to the appearance of low pressure areas in the Yangtsze valley of China

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

which travel north-eastward. It occasions a long spell of drizzling rain. The latter is caused by the low atmospheric pressure that originates from the South Sea and is characterised by heavy precipitation.

FAUNA AND FLORA

Japan is very rich in fauna and flora, owing to the fact that (1) the land is very much elongated from north to south, (2) has highly indented coasts and (3) owing to the existence of several high mountains. Species found in the northern parts of Japan (i.e. Saghalien, Kurile Islands, Hokkaido, and (Korea) have much in common with those of Manchuria, Siberia and Europe, while the southern parts (Formosa, Luchu Islands and Bonin Island) compare with south China, Oceania and India.

FAUNA

Number of species found in Japan and those peculiar to or specially conspicuous in the country are as follows:—

Mammals ... ... 80 species.
Peculiar to Japan ... ... 30 species.

Ex. Japanese ape (Macacus speciosus); Chichibu bat Synotus darjirlingensis); mountain mole (Urotrichus talpoides); Japanese weasel (Putorius itatsi); Ezo weasel (P. erminea); Japanese fox (Canis japonicus); Japanese deer (Cervus sika); Japanese horse (Lepus brachyrus); flying-squirrel (Pteromys momonga); Japanese bear (Ursus japonicus); Korean tiger (Felis tigris); sea-otter (Enhydra lutris); fur-seal (Otaria ursina); wild boar (Sus levcommystax); Formosan ant-eater (Manis pentadactyla).

Birds number over 400 species, of which three-fourths are pole-arctic region species, and one-fourth are either Ethiopian region types or forms peculiar to Japan.

Ex. Japanese owl (Ninox japonica, Scops japonicus); Tsushima wood-pecker (Thriponax richardsi); red wood-pecker (Dendrocopus japonicus); blue wood-pecker (Gecinus awokera); Japanese lark (Alauda japonica); Japanese robin (Erithacus akahige); black-back wag-tail (Motacilla japonica); Japanese crane (Grus japonensis); Japanese bush-warbler (Cettia cantans); Japanese swan (Cygnus bewicki); albatross (Diomedea brachyura).

Reptiles ... ... 34 species.

Ex. Japanese snapping-turtle (Trionyx japonicus), stone tortoise (Emys japonica); blue-sea-turtle (Chelonia viridis); Japanese gecko (Gecko japonicus); Ryukyu three-parts-tail snake (Trimeresurus rinkianus).

Amphibians ... ... 22 species.

Ex. Japanese bull-frog (Bufo japonicus); Japanese tree-frog (Hyla japonica); Japanese frog (Rana japonica); giant salamander (Megalobatrachus maximus); Hakone salamander (Onychodactylus japonicus).

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Fishes ... ... 1,230 species.

Ex. Japanese perch-sea-wolf (Percalabrax japonicus); Pelor japonicum; Monocentris japonicus; Acipencer mikadoi; Petromyzon fluviatilis; Japanese tunny (Thynnus sibi; Samma (Scombresox saira); Japanese eel (Augilla japonica); Japanese sharks (Carcharias japonicus; Pristiophorus japonicus).

Insects ... ... over 20,000 species.
Dragon-flies ... ... over 100 species.
Ants ... ... over 100 species.
Cicada ... ... 38 species.
Butterflies ... ... about 400 species.

Besides those stated above there are spiders (over 1000 sp.), shrimps (Palinurus japonicus), crabs (of which Macrocheir japonicus is the greatest crustacean in the world), hermit crabs (about 70 sp.) squids (about 30 sp.), shell-fishes or mollusca (over 3000 sp.), cuttle-fishes and octopi (72 sp.), sea-squirts, sea-mats, worms, star-fishes, sea-urchins, sea-cucumbers, wheel animalcules, small and large jelly-fishes, sea anemones, sponges, and others, all consisting of numbers of species.

Flora

Species existing in Japan are
Flower plants (Phanerogamia)... ... ... 3,200 species.
Flowerless plants or ferns (Cryptogamia) ... 300 species.
Sea-weeds or algæ ... ... about 400 species.

Principal plants of Japan

a) In the Northern zone (Northern part of the Main island, Hokkaido, Kurile islands, Saghalien, north Korea) we have Polygonum; Spiræa japonica; Petasites japonicus; Cacalia; Taxus; Picea; Japanese Judast-tree (Cercidiphyllum japonicum); beech trees (Fagus); Pinus pumila.

b) The Middle zone (Main island and south Korea),– cherry trees; plum trees; peach; azalea; maple trees; pine trees (Pinus desiflora); Cryptomeria japonica; Abies firma; Podocarpus; Pasania; Ginko biloba.

c) The Southern zone (Kyushu, Luchu islands, Formosa, and Ogasawara islands),—Oak tree (Quercus); camelia; Eurya; Pittosporum; Ficus; Saccharum; Livistona; Liquidambar; Calamus; Alsophila; Pandanus; Cyathea.

Ornamental Plants and the places noted for them

Pine trees (Pinus pentaphylla; P. densiflora; P. thunbergii; P. koraiensis). Places noted for them are,—Matsushima in Rikuzen; Amanohashidate in Tango; Takasago in Harima.

Cherry trees (Prunus pseudo-cerasus; P. yedoensis; P. Miqueliana; P. pendula; P. campanulata). Places noted for them are.—Yoshino in Yamato; Arashiyama near Kyoto; Koganei, Arakawa, Mukojima and Asukayama in or about Tokyo.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Of the plum tree there are several hundred varieties, and the places noted for the flower are;—Tsukigase, Sugita near Yokohama, Mito, Atami.

The camelia has over hundred varieties, the chrysanthemum several thousands, and the azalea, 60 or 70 varieties. The azalea is at its best at Hibiya in Tokyo, and Kurume in Kyushu.

The peony numbers 70 or 80 varieties, and the morning-glory many more. The pretty iris flower is shown to best advantage at Horikiri in Tokyo, and Kabata near Tokyo, while the wistaria, purple and white varieties, gives a grand display at Kameido in Tokyo and Kasukabe, some 10 miles north of Tokyo.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

CHAPTER II

OUTLINE OF JAPANESE HISTORY

ANCIENT TIMES

Mythical period.—The "age of gods" preceding the accession of the First Emperor JIMMU is, like the corresponding period in Greek history, made up of strange tales of the gods and demi-gods. In this age flourished the Sun-Goddess, or AMATERASU O-MIKAMI, enshrined in the Great Temple of Ise, her brother the Impetuous SUSANOO-NO-MIKOTO to whom the Great Temple of Izuno is dedicated, and all the host of "milliard deities."

Legendary period.—From the accession of the first Mikado, JIMMU TENNO, B. C. 660, to about the reign of YURYAKU TENNO, (A. D. 457-480) the Imperial House was chiefly employed, according to the time honored legends and traditions, in subjugating the northeastern region still held by the earlier inhabitants the Ainus, and Kyushu which was probably in close touch with the kingdoms in the Korean Peninsula. In the dim light of this prehistoric period move such heroic figures as YAMATODAKE-NO-MIKOTO who was sent to subjugate the regions at the north and the south, while the name of the Empress Jingo stands conspicuous as the conqueror of the hostile Korean kingdoms. Her grand councillor, TAKENOUCHI-NO-SUKUNE, is our Methuselah, being recorded to have attained the age of 300.

Introduction of Buddhism and Establishment of Capital at Kyoto.—We begin to tread on surer ground from the reign of Kimmei Tenno when, with the introduction of Buddhism and Chinese classics through Korea, Japan gradually advanced toward civilization through contact with the more enlightened Korea, and through her with China. The arrival of this exotic religion occasioned a fierce internal discord between the rival clans of the MORIYA and the SOGA, and the latter, which was in favor of adopting it, came out triumphant. The Soga family assumed the real power of the country, assassinated a Mikado who was unfriendly to them, and through their encouragement and that of Prince Shotoku, Buddhism spread both in the Court and among the masses. This caused a marked rise of Japanese art, principally of a religious character, especially in the reign of the first Empress in Japan, i. e., Suiko (593-628). The Horyuji temple in Yamato, built more than 1300 years ago and the oldest wooden structure existing in the world, is one of the temples erected at that time. In 607 A. D. Japan first sent an embassy to China, then under the Tang dynasty. The arrogance of the Soga invited their downfall in the reign of Tenchi Tenno, who, before accession to the Throne, had headed the faction that destroyed the family. The Court then

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

recovered its supreme authority. Meanwhile HOKKAIDO was subdued and the victorious arm was even extended to northern MANCHURIA. On the other hand Japan lost the suzerainty over Korea. The reign of KOTOKU TENNO, (645-654), the predecessor of Tenchi, is remarkable for having thoroughly remodelled the administrative system on that of China, and for having introduced the Chinese custom of "year name." GEMMYO TENNO (708-715), the 5th Empress of Japan, removed the seat of the Court, which had been shifting its seat from one place to another, to NARA, where for about seventy years art and culture attained a marked development, which in some respects has never been equalled, as may be judged from the treasures, over 3000 articles in all, kept in the storehouse of SHOSO-IN, Nara, and comprising the articles that were used by SHOMU TENNO and presented to the temple after his death in 756. The first Japanese book extant, *Kojiki*, and first Japanese anthology, *Mannyoshu*, were the production of the Nara period. Buddhism retained its great influence over the Court to such an extent that an infatuated Empress KOKEN TENNO (749-758) even contemplated elevating her favorite monk DOKYO to the Throne, though from this fate Japan was saved by the fearless opposition of WAKE-NO-KIYOMARO.

Court at Kyoto.—Established as the Imperial capital in 794 KYOTO was the center of power and culture for about 400 years till 1192 when YORITOMO established at KAMAKURA the *Shogun* government, and reduced the position of the Imperial city to one of nominal importance. Meanwhile the actual power at the Imperial Court had passed to the ministerial family of FUJIWARA which was founded by KAMATARI, Tenchi Tenno's righthand man in the plot against the Soga family. Art and literature made a striking development, and the Court gave itself up to refined amusement, leaving the sterner duty of maintaining peace to warrior classes of which TAIRA, or HEIKE, and the MINAMOTO, or GENJI, family came to the front. The period witnessed the invention of the *kana* scripts an innovation of immense educational importance as it helped the spread of learning among the people, and made possible the appearance of such classics as *Genji Monogatari* by MURASAKI SHIKIBU, *Makuranososhi* by SEISHONAGON, *Yeikwa Monogatari* by AKAZOME-EMON, and others, all maids of honor. KI-NO-TSURAYUKI who compiled another anthology, *Kokin-shu*, furnished a model of the mixed style of Chinese characters and *kana*, in his classic diary, *Tosa-nikki*. The custom of sending students to China for study had already been discontinued.

The effeminacy of the ruling class at the Court was followed by the rise of the military family of HEIKE which overthrew its rival the GENJI and assumed the administrative authority as successors to the FUJIWARA. It proved a very short ascendency of only about 20 years, for living amidst the enervating atmosphere of Kyoto the original warlike spirit was soon sapped, and the HEIKE fell an easy prey before the fierce attack of the rough and rude followers of the GENJI who had been watching their opportunity in the provinces. The battles fought between the rival armies near Kobe, Yashima and Dannoura, furnish romantic chapters in the history of Japan.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

MIDDLE AGES

Period of Kamakura.—YORITOMO brought the whole of Japan under complete subjugation, not sparing even his own brother YOSHITSUNE who had destroyed the Heike clan. Around Kamakura grew up culture of a severer type agreeable to the simpler taste of the warrior classes. The power soon passed to the Hojo family from which came the wife of Yoritomo, and for about a century this humbler family wielded the supreme authority as *Shikken*, or *Regents*, to the boy Shoguns selected from among the children of courtiers at Kyoto, and ruled the country in peace and prosperity. The era is memorable for the arrival first in 1274 and next in 1281 of the MOSCOL armada, which was, however, annihilated with the help of the "divine wind" or typhoons in modern parlance.

The Imperial Court that had long been chafing under the humiliating treatment of military rulers repeatedly attempted to recover its legitimate authority, and an abortive rising in 1221 resulted in the wholesale exile of the three retired Tenno. A similar attempt by GODAIGO TENNO (1319-1339) fared no better at first, but by this time the maladministration of the Hojo had very much alienated public support. KUSUNOKI MASASHIGE first raised the anti-Hojo banner near Kyoto and he was followed by NITTA YOSHISADA, and lastly ASHIKAGA TAKAUJI. Kamakura was sacked and taken by Nitta, and the Hojo regency ceased to exist. Godaigo, who had been exiled to Oki, reascended the throne and the restoration of the Imperial power was consummated, but only for a short while. The courtiers and favorites claimed the lion's share in the distribution of the vast domains hitherto held by the Hojo, and there was only a little left to be given to those generals and their followers who at the cost of their lives and blood pulled down the Hojo. TAKAUJI read the signs of the times, raised the banner of rebellion at Kamakura and set up one of the Imperial princes as his own Emperor. For half a century Japan had two Imperial Courts, the Southern Court, which was supported by the followers of the unfortunate Godaigo, and the Northern Court backed by the ASHIKAGA. KUSUNOKI, NITTA, KITABATAKE, and others who remained faithful to the Southern Court were killed in one battle after another, and the rival courts were fused in 1392.

Ashikaga Shogunate.—The rule of the ASHIKAGA shogunate established at Kyoto was never a strong one and the powerful barons in the provinces were practically left a free hand. As regards matters of taste and refinement, however, this period made a very valuable contribution to the history of civilization in Japan. Thus it was in the time of the 8th SHOGUN YOSHIMASA (1436-90) that the art of tea ceremonial, the lyric drama called No, and other arts were originated in this country. The period is also memorable for having revived trade with China, then under the Sung dynasty, and witnessed the visit of many Japanese artists to and learned priests from the opposite shore. Japanese freebooters also ventured out in their frail craft and spread terror along the coast of Korea and China. The arrival of the first PORTUGUESE ship in 1541, of the SPANIARDS not long after, and of FRANCIS XAVIER, a Jesuit missionary in 1549 are noteworthy incidents in our history.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

For more than a century, from about the middle of the 15th century, a state of anarchy prevailed, the shogunate having completely lost its prestige. By force of arms and by crafty schemes all the ambitious barons were bent on annexing the domains of weaker neighbors. One of them, ODA NOBUNAGA, of Owari, succeded in subjugating all the neighborhood, and the way to Kyoto thus cleared, he was able to advance to the Imperial capital, which must have been left in a state of utter desolation in consequence of repeated battles fought in and about it. His victorious troops conquered in the east and the west. In this expedition of territorial expansion Hideyoshi, one of his generals who had entered his service as a mere menial retainer, distinguished himself over all the veteran generals of Nobunaga. When Nobunaga was killed by his general Mitsuhide in 1582, Hideyoshi came back in a hurry, revenged his lord upon traitor in a pitched battle fought near Kyoto, and by promptly forestalling all the other generals of the unfortunate Nobunaga, made himself the master of the grand edifice nearly completed by his chief.

Nobunaga had even adopted the policy of encouragement to Christianity, chiefly to check the rampant tendency of Buddhist priests against whom he had led a crusade. TOKUGAWA IYEYASU, the lord of Mikawa, Totomi and Suruga, was an ally of Nobunaga, but with the assumption of power by Hideyoshi to the exclusion of Nobunaga's two sons, Iyeyasu adopted an attitude of neutrality, and next one of hostility when one of the two sons, for having sided with an enemy of Hideyoshi, fled to Iyeyasu. The atter took up the cause of the refugee, fought with the overwhelming host of Hideyoshi, and routed his advance army. Hideyoshi judged it wiser to win over Iyeyasu by peaceful means instead of by war, and the two houses became reconciled.

Hideyoshi brought the whole country under his sway, built a castle at Osaka, and then another at Momoyama at Fushimi, besides a magnificent mansion at Kyoto. His love of splendor and display was reflected on the art of this period, and painting, architecture, and so forth developed a bold style.

Hideyoshi next turned his attention to the ambitious project of subduing China, and in 1592 the invading army landed in Korea. For seven years, with the interruption of three intervening years, the invaders routed the Koreans and their allies the Chinese army. The expedition, however, was rendered abortive by the death of Hideyoshi in 1598.

Tokugawa Shogunate.—Iyeyasu was now the most powerful man, for Hideyoshi's son Hideyori at Osaka was still a minor. The jealousy of a number of the followers of Osaka, brought about in 1600 the great battle of Sekigahara between them and Iyeyasu in which the two houses of Mori and Shimazu that sided with the former fared hard. Iyeyasu's victory further strengthened the position of the Tokugawa family, which then provoked war upon Osaka and the latter fell in 1615.

Japan enjoyed on the whole peace and prosperity during the shogunate of Tokugawa that lasted over two centuries and a half.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Christianity that had been tabooed by Hideyoshi was at first tolerated, and intercourse with foreign countries was encouraged. Thus in 1610 the Spaniards who were wrecked on the coast of Japan were sent to Mexico by a Japanese ship, while in 1614 Date Masamune, the lord of Sendai, dispatched Hasekura Rokuemon to Rome to inspect the state of affairs there. This liberal policy was soon superseded by one of prohibition owing to the rivalry between the Dutch and the Portuguese traders. The rising of the Christians into rebellion at Amakusa in 1637 was followed by a severer policy against the religion and foreign commerce, exception being made only in favor of the Dutch and the Chinese. Japan remained secluded till the arrival of Commodore Perry's mission in 1853 to demand the opening of the country for commerce.

Learning was encouraged by the shogunate, chiefly to check the war-like propensity of the daimyos. Indirectly it fostered historical and literary research by our scholars and it is interesting to note these researches brought home to their mind the abnormal state into which the executive power of the country had fallen and especially to the encroachment of the military classes on the sovereignty of the Court. Meanwhile the extravagance of the successive shoguns highly impaired their credit, while the arrival of foreign missions one after the other in quick succession in the early 19th century, demanding the conclusion of treaties of commerce, further tended to reveal their internal decay. Chiefly to gain time, the shogunate applied to the Court for permission to open the country and thus involuntarily placed itself under the direction of the legitimate rulers. The Court then ordered the expulsion of the foreign missions. It was a highly irresponsible decision, but the Court had been long estranged from active politics and was moreover inclined to obstruct and annoy the shogunate out of spite. It was in such peculiar circumstances that the sentiment of loyalty to the legitimate rulers became strangely associated with the anti-foreign policy, and gave rise to the *sonno-joi* (loyalty to the Court and expulsion of the foreigners) agitation, the slogan that swept over the whole country at that time. But the foreign missions would no longer accept delay, so that the senior councillor of the shogunate of the day, Ii-Kamon-no-Kami, signed tentative treaties in 1858, and for the resolute step he took he was assassinated by a band of the *sonno-joi* upholders. The bigoted and dangerous cause was considered sacred by the general public, and even some powerful daimyos, as Choshu and Satsuma, who had a spite against the Tokugawa from one cause or another, tried to carry out the *joi* order to the letter, and at slight provocation or none at all killed or injured foreigners or fired upon foreign warships. The Government was in utter dismay, for the foreign representatives made on every such occasion a strong demand for reparation. These repeated troubles were too great for the impotent shogunate to settle, and at last the shogun Keiki, the last of the illustrious line, surrendered the vicarious power of ruling the country, for he was enlightened enough to perceive the trend of the times, and thus the Imperial Court recovered its full prerogative which had been kept in abeyance for about ten centuries. This memorable event was not consummated without some bloodshed,

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

through an armed struggle, fortunately of short duration, between a section of the misguided partisans of the Tokugawa and the Imperial adherents.

Meanwhile those young patriots who had so zealously taken up the bigoted and dangerous cause were disillusioned of their fatal error from the knowledge though scanty, which they obtained either by staying abroad a short while, as Ito, Inouye and some others of the Choshu clan did, or by some indirect means. Their attitude completely changed, for the cry now was "Learn of foreigners where they are strong and remedy our defects." By the time the shogunate had fallen the *joi* agitation had practically disappeared, in fact most of the agitators were soon converted into radical reformers.

MODERN JAPAN

The 45 years of the reign of the late Emperor Meiji will forever remain in the history of Japan as the most illustrious epoch in the development of the nation, besides supplying to the history of human progress a memorable chapter, teaching how a nation, even when placed under serious disadvantage, may, by dint of untiring diligence and patriotic endeavors and perseverance, succeed in pushing ahead the prosperity of the nation and in expanding its prestige and credit. Fifty years ago Japan was a terra incognita or at best a geographical name, but today she is a respected member of the great comity of nations.

The Meiji government was very fortunate in that it was guided from the outset by such able court nobles as Iwakura and Sanjo and by the young samurai of progressive ideas and burning patriotism sent by the awakened feudal clans of Satsuma, Choshu, Tosa and Saga clans that were chiefly instrumental in overthrowing the Tokugawa shogunate. Among such young samurai were Yamagata, Okubo, Kido, Saigo, Itagaki, Soejima, and Goto. It was fortunate too that they had sprung from comparatively humble ranks in their respective classes, for they had no particular compunction in doing away with old traditions and ancient manners. The first thing which they advised the boy Emperor, he was only 16 when he ascended the Throne, to do was to swear an oath of five articles and to proclaim it to the public, it running to this effect; "All governmental affairs shall be decided by public discussions; both rulers and ruled shall unite for the advancement of the national interests; all base customs of former times shall be abolished; knowledge shall be sought for far and wide." Next year the Imperial court was removed to Tokyo.

The task which these young Councillors of State had to undertake was really herculean. First they had to reduce the internal administration to some kind of unity and order, and to this end they persuaded their feudal lords to follow the example of the Shogunate and to surrender their fiefs to the Court. The chieftains did not hesitate to comply and early in 1869 they, under joint signatures, memorialized the Court for permission to surrender their ancient trusts. All the other fiefs, for there were no less than 262 such principalities large and small throughout the land, exclusive of the shogunate's,

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

domains, vied with each other in submitting similar memorials, so that in less than six months the whole territory was brought under the Imperial government. No sooner was the centralization effected than grave troubles, both domestic and foreign, and these reacting upon each other, demanded the attention of the Government. The domestic troubles involved the country in a series of civil wars, as described later.

Foreign Troubles.—When the Imperial Government was restored, the news was duly conveyed to Korea with the idea of reminding the latter to send a congratulatory envoy as had been invariably done whenever a new Shogun was installed, but which courtesy had been neglected by Korea in the latter days of the Tokugawa. The Iwakura mission started for the West in Oct. 1871 with the object of having the one-sided Treaties of Commerce revised the following year, as expressly stated in the documents, though this question of Korean discourtesy was still pending. When the mission returned in Sept. '73, humored at most places but sincerely advised at a few others to effect first of all a thorough internal reform before approaching the Powers to revise the Treaties, Iwakura, Okubo, Kido, Ito and others that formed the mission found their colleagues fully determined to send a punitive expedition to Korea, if the returning ministers approved. The latter stoutly opposed the decision and the first serious split in the new Government was the result. Saigo, Soejima, Itagaki and other Ministers resigning office. The other foreign complications in which the new Government was involved were the expedition to Formosa in 1874 for chastising the natives who had murdered the shipwrecked fishermen of Luchu, for China had tried to disown responsibility on the ground that the island was outside her control; the protracted negotiation with Russia about the delimitation of boundary in Saghalien, resulting in the relinquishment of our claim to the island in exchange for the absolute control of the Kuriles, in 1875; definite recognition by China, through President Grant's intercession, of Japan's right over Luchu which had been feudatory to the House of Shimazu for centuries but which had secretly maintained a relation of vassalage to China.

Civil Wars.—The ministerial split of 1873 soon brought two civil wars as a sequel of the Korean question. The first broke out in 1874 at Saga under the ex-Minister of Justice Eto, but was fortunately suppressed in a few weeks, but the other that was started in Feb. 1877 in Kagoshima by the faithful adherents of the elder Saigo proved a rebellion of the gravest character, for it took some seven months before the Imperial Government could subdue the rebels who, led by men that had held high office in the Imperial army, offered desperate resistance. The rebellion was the most formidable crisis which the Meiji Government had to encounter at home, for since the memorable Ministerial dissension the whole country had been seething with discontent and Saigo, who was a simple-mannered soldier of strong personal magnetism, had numerous friends in many parts of the country ready to rise and take up his cause at the first opportunity. The rebellion served as an occasion for demonstrating most emphatically that the much despised sons of farmers, if properly

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

disciplined, could make as good soldiers as the young samurai who formed the bulk of Saigo's army. There occurred minor uprisings shortly before Saigo's rebellion, at Kumamoto, Akitsuki and Hagi, but they were merely explosions of those who were roused to see the time honored manners and customs ruthlessly superseded by the foreign and "barbarous" ways. The suppression of the rebellion ended in establishing on a firm basis the prestige of the Meiji Government and bringing the country into unity, but the cost paid for it was very dear, not only on account of the vast disbursements, over ¥40 millions, but in the loss of hundreds of men of uncommon ability and usefulness. The great Okubo was assassinated by a number of Saigo's adherents in the year following the subjugation.

Administrative Reform and Political Agitation.—The whole energy of the Government was now bent upon pushing industries and projects for promoting general prosperity, while at the same time steps were taken for reorganizing the administrative system after the Western pattern. It is interesting to note that the popular activity at this period was chiefly political and was aimed at the speedy establishment of representative government, and equally interesting is the fact that the movement was started by ex-civilian Ministers, such as Itagaki, Soejima and Goto, and it looked as if the Korean expeditionists had changed their tactics with the object of harassing their former colleagues in power. The agitation lasted with growing intensity till 1881 when an Imperial Edict promising the creation of a National Assembly ten years later was issued.

The opening of the Diet in 1890 occasioned between Government and the House prolonged contests that were bitter and fierce. The members returned were all serious politicians of strong conviction and staunch views who had staked all they had in promoting the cause of consitutional movement. They were most of them veterans in speech and debate, and completely out-argued Cabinet ministers and their lieutenants on the platform, and out-voted them too, for it was significant as a sign of the times that ministerial candidates were held in utter contempt by the general public and had little chance of getting into the House. When the attempts made by the bureaucrats to form their own party in the House failed, they next adopted the conciliatory policy of admitting one or another leader of a predominant party into the Cabinet but of course this paltering measure could not long keep the opposition in silence.

At last in 1898 the retiring Premier Ito took a heroic step; he recommended Okuma and Itagaki, leaders of the amalgamated Opposition, as his successors. The result was the formation of the Okuma-Itagaki Ministry in which all the portfolios, with the exception of the army and navy, were held by leading party men. It was the first though incomplete party cabinet in Japan. Unfortunately the Cabinet was short-lived, for obsessed with a sense of security from the attack of the Opposition numerically quite contemptible, the followers of Okuma and those of Itagaki quarrelled over the division of the spoils of their combined victory. At last the Itagaki contingent struck their tents and withdrew, and thus the first attempt towards party

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

government collapsed miserably. From that time till the fall of the last bureaucratic ministry headed by Terauchi, Japanese politics was literally a game played by the bureaucrats, the Seiyu-kai and the Kensei-kai with the Genro standing by as arbiters. (For further details, see the Chapter on Politics.)

Revision of Treaties

It took about half a century before Japan succeeded in getting revised the one-sided Treaties concluded by the Tokugawa Government in 1858, containing the humiliating clause of extra-territoriality and restriction of customs duty to the very low level of 5 %. This grave problem demanded most strenuous efforts from both Government and people, and it must be said that the natural though ambitions aspiration exerted a salutary influence in hastening the internal improvement, especially as regards judiciary, though thirty years of untiring investigations and deliberation had to pass before Japan could complete the codification of all the important laws on a Western model with the assistance of a number of foreign experts.

Between 1882 and 1892, when the treaty was revised first of all with Great Britain, the Foreign Office changed its Minister no less than five times, not only because of the strong opposition offered by the Treaty Powers to Japan's proposals but because, in its later stage when the substance of the draft had leaked out, public opinion began to object violently to the clause concerning the mixed tribunals with foreign judges as assessors, though this clause was gradually attenuated in the Okuma draft in its application and was intended at last to cover only the Supreme court. Still the public agitation was by no means appeased; on the contrary, led by a section of those demagogues who had long training as agitators in upholding the constitution movement, the cry against the mixed court clause grew in intensity in the House and outside of it. These stalwarts declared that Japan could not submit to the humiliating treatment Egypt and some other semi-independent countries had; they were well contented to do without such shameful revision. At the same time they argued that Japan must guard her interest reserved by the existing Treaties, especially about restrictions of freedom of residence and travel in the interior. They even passed a resolution to that effect in the House, the Diet having been inaugurated in the meanwhile, and it invited its dissolution. It was to the lasting credit of the late Count Mutsu that a revised treaty was signed at London in 1894 and the example set by Britain was soon followed by America and other countries, and Japan thus obtained a treaty for the first time on a basis of equality. However it was not till 1911 that complete tariff autonomy was secured.

National Expansion

While Japan was bent upon the stupendous task of reorganizing her institutions on a Western model and introducing the important innovations of modern civilization, her two nearest neighbors, Korea and China, were still stubbornly wedded to their old effete routine,

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

hating to open the countries to foreign intercourse and generally despising foreign ways. They were too haughty and self-important to perceive how greedily the aggressive Powers of the West were watching them, ready to pounce at the first favorable opportunity. China was the worse sinner of the two as regards this attitude of apathy and defencelessness, for Korea, though an independent kingdom, contented herself with being a slavish imitator of her great neighbor, allowing the latter to assume the relation of a suzerain. Japan concluded a treaty of commerce with Korea in 1876, for she wanted the latter to be sufficiently strong to protect herself against foreign aggression. In Korea Japan stood for progress and China for reactionary interest; Korea herself was divided by two native rival factions which kept the country in interminable disturbances. These ceaseless troubles at last involved their two patrons in open war in 1894.

Sino-Japanese War.—Japan made short work of the enemy's resistance on land and sea, drove the Chinese troops from one position to another in Manchuria, and soon the way was open for her army to march on Peking. Another detachment, in cooperation with the fleet, reduced Weihaiwei in Shantung and moreover annihilated the once proud Northern fleet. China sued for peace, and the result was the Treaty of Shimonoseki concluded in April 1895, by which China agreed (1) to the complete independence of Korea, (2) to cede the Liaotung peninsula and littoral and (3) Formosa and the Pescadores; (4) to pay an indemnity of 200 million taels, and also to open to commerce four inland ports and the Yangtze for navigation. The 2nd clause Japan was obliged to renounce owing to the pressure brought to bear upon her by Russia, Germany and France in the interest of the peace of the Far East, and had to console herself with the 30 million taels paid extra by China. When Japan had conclusively shown that the once dreaded "sleeping lion" of China was really sickly, if not moribund, the Powers lost no time in offering their services to the humiliated China as honest brokers. True to their secret purpose, on one pretext after another, Germany established herself at Kiaochau, Russia in Manchuria, France got some lease and railway concession in the south, and even Britain, to preserve the balance of power, felt obliged to demand the lease of Weihaiwei, while Japan obtained from China the pledge of non-alienation of the province of Fukien that lies opposite Formosa to any other Power.

The Boxer Trouble.—All these successive intrusions made by the Powers on her rights and domain roused in 1899 the bitter anti-foreign agitations in China known as the Boxer trouble. Japan in a hurry despatched the 5th Division, which formed the bulk of the Allied army organized for rescuing the diplomatic and foreign communities besieged in Peking by the insurgents who killed our counsellor and the German minister. The trouble cost China 450 million taels in indemnity payable in instalment.

Russo-Japanese War.—Meanwhile Russia had been steadily gaining influence in Korea, for her subservient court, now that China had lost prestige, began to lean upon the Northern Power, leaving the

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

special relation of Japan to the Peninsula utterly disregarded. With her basis of operation firmly established in Manchuria, Russia thought that she could treat Japan's protest with impunity, and when Japan made a conciliatory offer, Russia replied with a high-handed counter offer, so that in spite of all the conventions and memoranda exchanged for defining the relative positions of the two in Korea, the relations between them became more and more strained, especially after Russia's occupation of Manchuria subsequent to the Boxer trouble. And so in 1904, just ten years after the Sino-Japanese war, Japan was forced to draw her sword once more to defend her very existence and preserve the peace of the Far East.

The whole nation, except perhaps a handful of pacifists, went into this war as one man, with the grim resolution to conquer or to die, for all believed implicitly that on the issue of the war depended the very existence of the nation. On the other hand, to the muzhiks the war had no meaning; they could not understand why they should have to give their lives in fighting Japan. General Kuropatkin, the unfortunate Commander-in-chief in the disastrous battle of Mukden, must have thoroughly measured the fighting strength of the Japanese army when he visited our country a few years before the outbreak of the war, but evidently he did not take into full account this vital factor in the psychology of the two warring nations. Better equipped than their foe, strongly entrenched, the Russian army was dislodged from one position after another, lost Port Arthur, though after a heroic defence lasting for about six months, was routed in the great battle of Mukden, and when the Baltic fleet, after having effected with credit the weary voyage, was literally wiped off the face of the Japan Sea by Admiral Togo in May 1905, Russia decided to give up the hopeless war. The result was the Portsmouth Treaty signed by the representatives of the two hostile countries on 5th Sept. 1905 through the mediation of President Roosevelt. Russia refused to pay any indemnity, but agreed to recognize Japan's supremacy in Korea, to hand over to Japan the lease of the Liaotung peninsula and the South Manchuria Railway with the mining and other rights pertaining to it and to cede to her the southern half of Saghalien.

Anglo-Japanese Alliance.—It was in 1902, or a little before the Russo-Japanese war, when the attention of the European Powers was directed to the Far East, that Japan and Great Britain entered into an Agreement for Alliance, the two parties mutually recognizing as well as safeguarding their own interests in China, and Britain admitting Japan's special position in Korea. In 1905 the Agreement was enlarged in scope and was replaced by a new stipulation designed to cover the maintenance of general peace in Eastern Asia and India; was further modified in 1911 and made effective till July 1921. The dual compact on the whole worked with marked success, and while it greatly strengthened the position of Japan in the Far East, it enabled Britain to concentrate her fleet at home.

Korean Annexation.—By virtue of the Portsmouth Treaty Japan proceeded to place Korea under her protection and this was followed in 1910 by the Treaty of Annexation, the year after the

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

assassination of Prince Ito, the first Vice-roy of Korea, at Harbin by a Korean fanatic.

Japan in International Politics

The two wars internationally raised the status of Japan; she was no longer obliged to appeal to the magnanimity of the Powers in guarding her interests and rights. The Powers were now willing to make advances and to seek her hand. They even began to watch our movements with jealous and suspicious eyes, and for this altered attitude of the Powers toward Japan the responsibility was laid chiefly on the so-called militarists, who, flushed with the success of Japan's arms in foreign warfare, grew arrogant and too often insisted upon their own way in shaping domestic policy and determining foreign relations. Be that as it may, Japan's position was now sufficiently established to warrant the Powers with special interests in the Far East in entering into agreement with her for guaranteeing the general peace in this region, for maintaining the respective situations and territorial rights of the contracting parties, safeguarding the integrity of China and upholding the principle of equal opportunity and the open door in that country. It is true such a covenant with Britain was concluded first in 1902, to be afterward expanded into an offensive and defensive alliance with certain restrictions, but those with France, Russia and America were arranged after the Russo-Japanese war. At the same time America and the British dominions of Canada and Australia began to place obstacles in the way of free immigration of Japanese laborers and to try to subject those already residing there to unfair treatment. This has given rise to a grave problem of racial discrimination, a question that has began to arrest the serious attention of thinkers the world over in the interest of the general peace of the whole human race and of humanity.

Death of Emperor Meiji.—On July 31, 1912 Meiji Tenno died before attaining his 60th anniversary, but it may be said that his memorable reign was brought to a fitting close. His memory will forever be held in profound veneration by the people as one of the most illustrious sovereigns that have ever ruled over the country. With the immediate accession of the present Emperor Yoshihito to the Throne began the new era of Taisho.

The European War and Japan

When the Great War broke out in 1914, it was a foregone conclusion that Japan should cast in her lot with the Allies, and so in August 1914 she declared war on Germany, and a few days later treaty relations with Austria-Hungary also ceased. In November the fort of Tsingtau was captured in cooperation with the British contingent. This was followed by occupation of the German possessions in the South Seas, the effective expulsion of German commerce-raiding cruisers and the despatch of our fleet to the Mediterranean to assist the Allies in their naval activities.

When the hostilities came to an end in November, 1918 with the

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

conclusion of the Armistice, and the Peace Conference was held from January to June 1919, at which Japan was represented by five delegates including Marquis Saionji, Baron Makino and Viscount Chinda. By the terms of the Peace Treaty concluded on June 28th Japan acquired rights and privileges concerning Shantung, which she pledged herself to restore to China with all its rights, only keeping to herself the economic privileges that had once been granted to Germany. By virtue of the Peace Treaty and the League of Nations Covenant Japan was given a mandate over the German South Sea territories north of the equator, including the Marshall and Caroline Islands and the Island of Yap. Later, a controversy regarding Yap arose between Japan and U. S. A. due to the latter's protest against the decisions in December 1919 of the Supreme Council with regard to the assignment of mandatory territories, but the question was at length settled in September 1921 before the opening of the Washington Conference, Japan recognizing the right of U. S. A. and other countries to land the submarine cables on the Island. Another question that commanded keen interest at the Peace Conference was that of the abolition of racial discrimination as submitted by the Japanese delegates before the League of Nations Committee, though Japan had to withdraw and reserve it for future discussion.

Siberian Expedition.—The military expedition of Japan to Siberia was originally undertaken in common accord and in co-operation with the United States in August, 1918. It was primarily intended to render assistance to the Czecho-Slovak troops who, in their homeward journey across Siberia from European Russia, found themselves in grave and pressing danger at the hands of hostile forces under German command. Great Britain, France, Italy and China also joined the expedition and sent their troops to Vladivostok. The allied forces fought their way from Vladivostok far into the region of the Amur and the Trans-Baikal Provinces to protect the railway lines which afforded the sole means of transportation of the Czecho-Slovak troops from the interior of Siberia to the port of Vladivostok.

With the termination of the Great War, England and France began to withdraw their troops from Siberia, and the withdrawal of Italian and Chinese troops was also completed in 1920. In January, 1920, the United States decided to end its military undertaking in Siberia, and ordered the withdrawal of its forces. For some time thereafter, Japanese troops continued alone to carry out the duty of guarding the Trans-Siberian Railways in fulfilment of Inter-Allied arrangements and of affording facilities to the returning Czecho-Slovaks. After the departure of the latter in September 1920, Japan completed the evacuation of the Trans-Baikal and the Amur Provinces, but the protection of resident Japanese subjects in Eastern Siberia and the menace threatening the Korean frontier made it necessary for the Japanese troops to remain in North Manchuria and the southern portion of the Maritime Province up to October 25, 1922, when the last column of Japanese troops left Vladivostok and the evacuation was completed.

The affair has proved a costly one to Japan. Since Aug. 18, 1918, when her troops first landed at Vladivostok, 11 divisions were in turn

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

dispatched; the number of these troops amounted in Nov. 1918 to some 70,000 (including non-combatants) but this was soon reduced to 26,000 by the end of that year, and was gradually reduced thereafter. The total casualties numbered about 1,475 officers and men killed and over 10,000 wounded, besides 610 who fell victims to illness. The expenditure of the military operations that spread over five years drained the national coffers of about ¥700 millions.

The occupation of the Russian Province of Saghalien is in reprisal for the incident of 1920 at Nikolaievsk, where more than 700 Japanese were cruelly tortured and massacred. It is, therefore, wholly different, both in nature and in origin, from the stationing of troops in the Maritime Province and will, as has frequently been declared by the Government, naturally come to an end as soon as a satisfactory settlement of the question is arranged with an established and recognized Russian Government.

Washington Conference

Japan's interest in this International Conference was far more vital than in the Peace Conference at Versailles, as it was held for the express purpose of limiting naval armament and discussing the Pacific problems with special reference to China. Japan was represented by Adm. Baron Kato, then Minister of the Navy in the Hara Cabinet, Prince Tokugawa, President of the House of Peers, Baron Shidehara, Japanese Ambassador at Washington, and Mr. Hanihara, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The Conference clarified the relations between Japan and other countries represented at the Conference table and, in particular, went far to remove the suspicions and misunderstandings entertained abroad regarding Japan's attitude toward China. (For further details vide the Chapters dealing with the Navy and Diplomacy).

The Crown Prince's Journey Abroad and Regency

In March 1921 the Crown Prince, who had already attained his majority, proceeded abroad to make observations and exchange courtesies with sovereigns of European countries. He visited England, France, Belgium, Holland and Italy and returned home in September. The memorable journey was an event unprecedented in the history of Japan, and was moreover an unqualified success not only in improving his knowledge and enhancing Japan's friendly relations with the countries visited, but also as having furnished an occasion to introduce timely change in the relation between Court and people and to bring the two into closer and more intimate contact.

Then in November of the same year the Crown Prince was appointed Regent to undertake the conduct of State affairs in place of his Imperial father who was suffering from chronic illness and was incapacitated from attending to public duties.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

CHAPTER III

EARTHQUAKES, VOLCANOES AND MINERAL SPRINGS

A. EARTHQUAKES

Introductory

Japan is a land of volcanoes and earthquakes. It owes its beautiful scenery, in many instances, to volcanic agency; while the graceful outline of the snow-capped Fuji-yama with its logarithmic curves, an emblem of purity and sublimity, is a common art motif. With regard to seismic disturbances, it may be said that in Japan the telluric energy is still in the young and vigorous stage of development, and earthquakes have naturally made a profound impression upon our countrymen from the earliest times, the first record of an earthquake in authentic history dating back to the reign of the Emperor Inkyo, 416 A.D. In former times an earthquake catastrophe was believed to be a divine warning of some great social event, and it is a noteworthy fact that an earthquake often served as a stimulus for rising the courage of our people in time of danger. Thus, on the occasion of the famous shocks of the first year of Ansei (1854), the year in which the treaty with Commodore Perry was concluded, the Daimyo of Tosa issued proclamations enjoining his subjects to take these disasters as censures from Heaven and to rouse themselves to guide the Empire through the difficult epoch of internal troubles and foreign complications. The attempt to guard against the effect of seismic disturbances is, as may be expected, shown in the style of various ancient Japanese buildings. Thus, a properly built "sammon" (temple gate), "kanetsukido" (bell tower), and "gojunoto" (five-storyed pagoda) can never be overturned by an earthquake, however violent. The last-named structures are in principle exactly conformable with the modern instrument called the duplex pendulum seismograph, since they consist of the outer portion or tower, which may be likened to an inverted pendulum, and of the central suspended column which forms a pendulum whose lower end is not in contact with the ground; these two systems which are respectively in unstable and stable equilibrium, combine into a building capable of lessening the disasters of seismic shocks. On the occasion of the great Ansei earthquake (1855) of Yedo, the "gojunoto" at Asakusa had its "kurin", or large vertical metal rod on the top, considerably bent, but the building itself sustained no damage. Again, the curved form of a large stone *ishigaki*, or dry masonry retaining wall, is a feature peculiar to the Japanese castle building not to be found in the architecture of China, Chosen and other countries. Its origin was probably in the idea of making the stone-wall earthquake-proof. The wall curve

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

forms a parabola, and a noteworthy fact is that a column whose wall is parabolic has the property of being seismically uniform in strength, namely, of possessing a stability against the earthquake shock which remains constant for the different sections. A stone retaining wall with a parabolic form is thus free from the defect of being weakest at the base, thereby lessening the risk of the production of the *marginal vibration*, which may result in the formation of cracks along the upper edge and the sliding down of the side surface. As no cementing material was used in the construction of the stone castle walls, the old Japanese civil engineers had evidently to give the *ishigaki* a form calculated to possess in itself a sufficient strength and stability.

Japanese Arc

Where great mountain ranges are arranged on chains of islands in the form of a circular arc, the convex, or outer portion, which corresponds to the tension side, is often shaken by great earthquakes; while the concave, or inner portion, corresponding to the compression side is disturbed only by occasional local shocks. This is notably the case with the Japanese arc, whose convex side is turned toward the Pacific, parallel with and off whose coast there runs the principal earthquake zone, forming the connecting link between the American and Himalaya-Mediterranean lines of disturbance. Since the great shocks of 1854 the southern and western parts of Japan have not been visited by great seismic disasters and "tsunami" (tidal-waves) that very often accompany them.

Volcanoes whether active, dormant, or dead, are located only on the Japan Sea side, or the compression portion, of the Japanese islands and along the Fuji volcanic chain, which may be regarded as a sort of crack in the arc.

Small Earthquakes

The number of earthquakes happening in different parts of Japan give the average yearly frequency of some 1500, or of about four shocks per day. In Tokyo a sensible shock occurs on the average once per week.

Destructive Earthquakes

More or less destructive earthquakes occur in Japan at an average interval of two years and a half, the greatest among the 230 such shocks which have happened since the fifth century being that of the 4th year of Hoyei (1707).

This tremendous earthquake, which severely shook the whole south-western portion of Japan over an extent of nearly 500 miles, originated beneath the ocean, like many others, and was followed by huge "tsunami". The sea disturbances which followed the two great Ansei earthquakes of Dec. 23 and 24, 1854, crossed the Pacific and reached the California coast in the time interval of 12 hours 40 minutes, leaving traces on the tide gauge diagrams at San Francisco and S. Diego. On the occasion of this shock the Russian frigate *Diana* was at anchor in the harbor of Shimoda (Izu), and was destroyed by the "tsunami". This

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

event is memorable as having formed an occasion when our countrymen first learned the art of modern shipbuilding. The most disastrous calamities recorded in the pre-Tokugawa period were:—

684 A.D. An area of about 3sq. miles in Tosa subsided and was covered by sea-water.
869 „ Earthquakes with tidal waves visited Mutsu and thousands of people killed.
1361 „ Earthquakes in districts round about Kyoto.
1498 „ Tokaido was visited by a severe earthquake, causing death of over 20,000 persons. Hamana lagoon (Maizaka station, Tokaido Railway, formerly inland lake) was formed.
1596 „ Bungo, Kyushu, was visited and 700 persons killed.
„ „ Districts round about Kyoto shaken and 2,000 persons killed

The principal calamities that have occurred since are:—

Date	Place	Houses partly or wholly destroyed	No. of deaths
1605, Jan. 31	Pacific coast	—	5,000
1611, Sept. 27	Aizu	—	3,700
1611, Dec. 2	Pacific coast, O-u (with tidal waves)	—	1,700
1666, Jun. 16	Places about Kyoto	5,500	500
1662, Feb. 2	Takata, in Echigo	—	1,500
1694, Jun. 19	Noshiro, in Ugo	2,760	390
1703, Dec. 30	Places about Tokyo (with tidal waves)	20,162	5,233
1707, Oct. 28	Pacific coast of Kyushu and Shikoku (with tidal waves)	29,000	4,900
1751, May. 20	Takata, Echigo	9,100	1,700
1766, Mar. 8	Hirosaki (with tidal waves)	7,500	1,335
1792, Feb. 10	Hizen, Higo & vicinity (with tidal waves)	12,000	15,000
1828, Dec. 18	Nagaoka, in Echigo	11,750	1,443
1844, May 8	Shinano	34,000	12,000
1854, Jul. 9	Yamato, Iga, and Ise	5,000	2,400
1854, Dec. 23	Tokaido and Shikoku	60,000	3,000
1855, Nov. 11	Tokyo	50,000	6,700

				Houses destroyed	No. of deaths	No. of injured
1891,	Oct.	28	Mino-Owari	222,501	7,273	17,175
1894,	Oct.	22	Shonai	8 403	726	977
1896,	Jun.	15	Sanriku districts (with tidal waves)	13,073	27,122	9,247
1896,	Aug.	31	O-u	8,996	209	779
1906,	Feb.	17	Formosa	8,941	1,228	2,329
1909,	Aug.	14	Mino-Omi	9,544	37	441
1914,	Mar.	15	Akita	770	93	210

Seismic Aspects of Tokyo

The well-known seismic disaster on Nov. 11th of the 2nd year of Ansei (1855) was due to a local destructive shock that originated directly under the city of Yedo (Tokyo). The severest earthquake since

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

then took place on June 20, 1894, when, in Tokyo, a great many chimneys were broken, and some brick and stone buildings were damaged; the origin being situated in the vicinity of the town of Iwatsuki about 10 km. to the N. of Tokyo. Both of these earthquakes belonged to the seismic region forming the immediate vicinity of Tokyo, namely, the depression tract of the Musashi plain and Tokyo bay. It is, however, noteworthy that the earthquakes felt in Tokyo in recent years originated chiefly in the following four seismic districts: (I) the Awa-Kazusa peninsula and the outside sea bottoms; (II) the vicinity of Mount Tsukuba and of the lake of Kasumiga-ura; (III) the Hakone and Ashigara districts and the vicinity; and (IV) a zone off the eastern coast of the Main Island; scarcely any taking place from the low Musashi plain or the bay of Tokyo. In other words, at present the immediate vicinity of Tokyo remains seismically quiet, while the mountainous regions I, II, and III surrounding Tokyo at the distance of some 60 km. are causing very frequent occurrences of earthquakes, which though often sharply felt in the city, are harmless, as the districts in question do not belong to a great destructive seismic zone. In the course of time, the seismic districts I, II, and III will become gradually quiet, while the Musashi plain and Tokyo bay may, on the contrary, recommence its seismic activity, and may result in the production of a strong earthquake, probably just after a year of marked weakening of seismic frequency. Such an earthquake, with its origin situated some distance from Tokyo, would be of the nature of a semi-destructive local disturbance and be of an intensity similar to that of the shock on June 20, 1894, but not so violent as the Ansei (1855) catastrophe of Yedo (Tokyo), since a destructive shock is equivalent to the removal of an abnormal underground stress accumulation and is not likely to be repeated from one and the same locality. The recent strong shock (on April 26, 1922) which caused some slight damage in Tokyo, Yokohama and other places about Tokyo bay, was weaker in the ratio of 3:4 than on June 20, 1894. The origin of this earthquake was in the Uraga channel, 42 miles to the south of Tokyo.

Apart from the question of the local destructive disturbances, there are also sub-oceanic manifestations of seismic activity of large magnitude, which may badly affect Tokyo and the maritime provinces of Sagami, Musashi, Awa, and Kazusa. The Pacific bottom off the Nankaido and Tokaido coast often gives rise to extensive destructive shocks, of which the latest took place on Dec. 23rd and 24th of the year 1854. Since then the ocean bottom in question has remained quiet, and some scores of years will probably pass before the revival of its seismic activity. Even then Tokyo is not likely to suffer very heavily, as whatever violent seismic disturbances there are, they would take place, not off the coast of Izu and Sagami which is traversed by the Fuji volcanic chain, but probably further westwards and off the eastern coast of Kyushu or off the south-eastern coast of the Kii peninsula. Great submarine earthquakes disturbing the northeastern part of the Main Island seem to occur off the coast further to the east of the zone IV.

Seismological Investigation In Japan

Japan has done more than any other country in the world as regards

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

seismic investigations. In 1880 the Japan Seismic Society was created in Tokyo by the combined efforts of Profs. Milne and Ewing, then at the Imperial Univ., Tokyo, and their colleagues the late Prof. Sekiya, first occupant of the chair of seismology in the Tokyo Imperial University, Baron Kikuchi, Drs. Kato, Tanakadate and Omori and several other geologists and physicists. The Society was dissolved in 1892, but the work it started has been kept up by the Central Meteorological Observatory in Tokyo and the provincial meteorological stations. The seismograph invented by the Society first enabled the observers to obtain accurate record of earth vibrations, and thereby paved the way for the creation of the science of seismology. Its proceedings in English, 20 volumes in all, are universally regarded by the experts as the most valuable contributions to the literature of seismology.

The Earthquake Investigation Committee created in 1892 in the Department of Education continues to supply highly valuable data on the economic and theoretical sides of seismic and volcanic disasters. It has devised several instruments on seismic and volcanic investigations, and these were awarded the highest prizes both at the Paris exhibition in 1900 and that at St. Louis in 1904. The reports published by the Committee have reached upwards of 100 in Japanese and about 60 in European language and are largely quoted in works that have lately appeared in Europe and America on earthquakes and volcanoes.

Relation Between Volcanoes and Earthquakes

Active volcanoes being a safety valve for disquieting factors working within the earth crust, places situated near them have only rarely been visited by destructive seismic disturbances of any magnitude. For instance the districts round Asama, Kirishima, etc., in Japan and Naples at the foot of Vesuvius have not experienced them from ancient time.

Specialist's Hypothesis About Earthquakes in Japan

According to Prof. F. Omori's (Vide "Who's Who") hypothesis, Japan will probably be free for a generation or so from any disastrous seismic visitation.

Concluding Remarks

Although the problem of the prediction of destructive earthquakes is still very far from its solution, considerable light has been thrown on the causes, the geographical relations, and the time distributions of earthquakes, so that we can determine in many cases the probable intensity and the direction of motion in a future shock at a given place, or the next locality in a given earthquake zone likely to be visited by a destructive earthquake. As far as wooden structures are concerned, the question of the earthquake-proof building has to large extent been solved, as it is not difficult to construct timber houses which can resist any shock whatever. Steel-brick and reinforced concrete also furnish good systems of constructing anti-seismic buildings.

The fact that even a very small amount of precaution taken against

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

earthquake is sufficient to save considerable loss of life and property is well illustrated by comparing seismic damage in Italian and Japanese cities. Thus, in the Messina earthquake of Dec. 28, 1908, the total number of victims was about 120,000 of whom about 75,000 died in Messina and suburbs. The intensity of earthquake motion in the last named city was a little lower than that in the city of Nagoya on the occasion of the Mino-Owari earthquake of 1891. The population of Nagoya in 1891 was 165,339, which was nearly equal to that of Messina and the vicinity, and of these only 190 were killed in the catastrophe. Even supposing the intensity of seismic motion in Messina to have been equal to that in Nagoya, the number of persons killed in the former city was about 430 times greater than that in the latter. That is to say, when comparison is made with the Japanese city, about 998 per 1,000 of the number of those killed in Messina must be regarded as having fallen victims to seismologically bad construction of the houses.

B. VOLCANOES

Three volcanic ranges exist in Japan, viz., Kurile range, Fuji range and Kirishima range. They contain about 200 volcanoes of which some 50 are more or less active.

The term "active" or "extinct" is, however, relative, for volcanoes believed to be extinct have not infrequently given a terrible demonstration of their dormant activity. Among those that are semi-active the first to be mentioned is Mount Fuji, dear to the hearts of all true Japanese. Since it exploded with destructive violence in 1707 it has remained resting, but the presence of a deep red-hot crater at the summit affords an ominous sign that it may be aroused to fury any time. Of the notable cases of explosions after a long spell of dormancy in recent times may be mentioned Torijima (1902, killing 125 islanders), Agatsuma (1,920 m. in 1903 when two geologists were killed), Bandaisan (1,431 m. in 1888) and Sakurajima (300 m. in 1914, last in 1779). Volcanic cones that are still active are, to mention those that are noteworthy, Tarumai (905) Noboribetsu (1,023), Komagatake, (1,039) Adatara (1,420), Nasu (1,910), Shirane of Nikko range (2,143), Unzen in Hizen (1,385), Kaimon (927), Kirishima (1,657), Oshima (755) at the mouth of Tokyo Bay, Asama (2,101), Usu in Hokkaido. Aso, a complex volcano with its highest cone towering 1,609, m. is perhaps the largest volcano in the world, its crater extending about 15 miles north and south and 10 miles the other way. Nasu, Kirishima, Oshima and Asama are almost perpetually smoking.

C. MINERAL SPRINGS

As a redeeming feature to compensate for the presence of disquieting volcanoes, a large number of mineral springs, hot or cold, are found throughout the country. Japan, in fact, occupies a very high place in the world as to number of mineral springs and especially of those that possess high medical value. There are at least one hundred mineral springs, mostly hot, which from easy accessibility or high efficacy, are popular. The following is based on the investigations carried out by the Home Office.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Hot Springs

		Hokkaido	Kyushu	Chosen	Taiwan	South Manchuria	Total
Simple cold	134	1	20	6	0	—	161
Simple hot	152	3	70	10	2	4	241
Simple acid	17	1	3	0	2	0	23
"Earthy" acid	12	1	3	0	2	0	18
Alkaline acid	94	20	35	0	4	0	153
Salt	155	5	19	5	3	1	188
Bitter	58	4	16	0	1	0	79
Iron	29	1	2	3	1	0	36
Sulphur	95	14	18	9	6	0	142
Sulphuric acid	10	0	1	0	0	0	11
Acid vitriol	5	1	0	0	1	0	7
Alum vitriol	7	0	1	0	3	0	11
Not yet ascertained	82	0	17	35	2	—	136
Total	850	51	205	68	27	5	1206

For further details the reader is referred to *The Mineral Springs of Japan*, by Dr. R. Ishizu, Tokyo Imp. Hygienic Laboratory; and the *Mineral Springs in Japan*, by Gov. Railways, 1922.

List of Popular Hot Spring Resorts

Name	Nearest station	Character	Above sea level, ft.	Average temp. C.	Average temp. F.
Arima	Arima	Simple carbon-dioxated	1,287	57.8°	136.0°
Asamushi	Asamushi	Concentrated common salt	(Seaside)	—	113.9°
Atami	Odawara	Sulphated bitter	74	79.0°	174.2°
Beppu	Beppu	Simple thermals	50	53.0°	127.4°
Dogo	Dogo	„	35	44.5°	112.1°
Hakone Miyanoshita	Odawara	Alkaline common salt	1,377	—	137.3°
Ashino-yu		Sulphur	2,760	—	113.0°
Higashiyama	Aizu Wakamatsu	Saline bitter	850(about)	47.5°	117.5°
Ikao	Maebashi	Sulphated bitter	2,800	46.0°	114.8°
Ito	Ohito	Simple thermals	(Seaside)	46.9°	116.4°
Kinosaki	Kinosaki	Earth-muriated common salt	—	—	126.1°
Kusatsu	Kusatsu	Acid vitriol	4,500	62.0°	143.6°
Misasa	Kurayoshi	Simple thermals	50	71.0°	159.8°
Nagaoka	Nagaoka	„	100(about)	48.5°	119.3°
Nasu	Kuroiso	Hydrogen sulphide	4,500	—	82.4°

Digitized by Google Origina from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Name	Nearest station	Character	Above sea level. ft.	Average temp. C.	Average temp. F.
Nikko	Nikko				
Yumoto		"	.....4,590(about)	—	113.9°
Noboribetsu	Noboribetsu	Vitriol	660	97.0°	206.6°
Shibu	Toyono	Sulphated common salt.....	6,950	76.0°	168.8°
Shima	Maebashi	Earth-muriated common salt.....	2,500	93.0°	199.4°
Shiobara	Nishi-Nasuno	Alkaline	1,150	—	132.4°
Shuzenji	Ohito	Saline common salt	330	77.0°	170.6°
Unzen	Isahaya	Acid hydrogen sulphide.....	2,400	51.5°	124.7°
Wakura	Nanao	Earth-muriated common salt.....	(Seaside)	—	179.2°
Yamanaka	Daishoji	Sulphated sulphur	—	—	120.2°
Yamashiro	"	Saline sulphur.....	—	—	149.5°
Yugawara	Odawara	Common salt	351	88.5°	191.3°

Japanese hot springs are of such diversity as to composition that visitors are afforded an unusual freedom in their choice. On the whole simple and salt springs predominate, the rest being generally sulphur and alkaline carbon-dioxated springs. The distinctive feature of Kusatsu, Nasu, Noboribetsu, Kirishima and others is that they carry free mineral acids in their alumina and iron contents, and this peculiarity is especially marked in Kusatsu and Nasu. Many springs contain small proportions of boric acid and iodine, bromine, lithium, manganese and other compounds.

Of course springs found in the same locality and even in close promixity are far from being uniform in their chemical composition, temperature, etc., as exemplified in the case of the hot-spring region of Hakone which is most easily accessible to Tokyo citizens. The twelve spas of Hakone which exist at altitude more or less different vary in temperature, tonic properties, etc. Miyanoshita, the foremost of the twelve, is an alkaline common salt spring; Ashinoyu, sulphur; Kowaki-dani, acid vitriol; Owakidani, saline sulphur; Yumoto, Tonosawa and Ubago, simple thermals; Yunohanazawa, acid hydrogen sulphide; Gora, acid and sulphur; Sokukura, common salt.

The Izu Peninsula which is situated due south of the Hakone region and connected by a common mountain ridge, is honey-combed with hot springs. These are Atami, Ito, Shuzenji, Nagaoka, Yugawara, detailed in the table, and then Izusan, Kona, Hatake and other smaller spas. Beppu (Kyushu) also possesses diverse hot-springs, as simple carbon, alkaline, iron-carbonate, acid alum vitriol, etc; Arima (Hyogo-ken) has some common salt springs containing bromine or iodine, iron carbonate, common salt, etc.; Shiobara (Tochigi-ken), those of alkaline common salt; Shima (Gumma-ken), sulphated common salt; Nobori-betsu (Hokkaido), acid vitriol; Kusatsu, acid alum vitriol, acid hydro-gen sulphide; Misasa (Tottori-ken), muriated sulphur; both Nasu-Yu-moto (Tochigi-ken) and Shibu (Nagano-ken), acid hydrogen.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Looking over the map of Japan dotted with hot-springs we notice three important clusters, viz., Hakone-Izu, Kusatsu, and Beppu. Classified as to altitude Kusatsu and its subsidaries Shibu, Shima, etc., to speak only of popular springs, stand highest, while Atami, Asamushi, Wakura, etc. are found near the sea-shore.

Radio-activity of Japanese Mineral Springs

In 1914, at the instance of the Home Office, Dr. Ishizu, of the Tokyo Hygienic Laboratory, carried out examination of about 150 mineral springs with the special object of ascertaining their radio-activity. Of these five have been found conspicuous in radium emanation, and they are, *Masutomi* in Kai Province (with 235.63 to 823.34 Mache's units per litre of water), *Takayama* in Mino Province (281.09), *Misasa* in Hoki (10.23–142.14), *Murasugi* (49.61) and *Tochiomata* (25.86) in Echigo, the first two being cold springs. *Masutomi* is at the foot of Mt. Kimbu and the strata in the neighborhood contain scheelite, apatite, tourmaline, sulphide ores, etc. *Takayama* is on the River Kiso and in the neighborhood are found tin sand, wolframite, fergosanite, monazite, and naegite. Thorium is contained in the last two. Compared with the famous mineral springs with strong radio-activity in Europe, *Masutomi*, according to Dr. Ishizu, is second only to *Joachisthal* and *Brambach*, but surpasses *Gastein*, *Landeck*, *Baden-Baden*, etc. *Masutomi* is therefore the third spring with the greatest radio-activity in the world. *Misasa* is only next to *Ischia* in Italy and almost rivals *Gastein* as a radio-active hot spring. All these Japanese mineral springs are found in granite regions.

A List of the Radio-Active Springs

(Emanation per liter of water in Mache's unit.)

Hot Springs

Name	Prefecture	Mache's units	Character	Temperature C.	Temperature F.
Misasa	Tottori	142.14	Simple	71.0°	159.0°
Sekigane	„	33.47	Sulphur	42.0°	107.6°
Tochiomata	„	25.86	Simple	39.0°	102.2°
Togatta	Miyagi	14.58	Carbonated	56.0°	132.8°
Yunokawa	Hokkaido	13.20	——	48.0°	118.4°
Kawatana	Yamaguchi	11.88	Salt	40.0°	104.0°
Owani	Aomori	10.30	Common salt	62.0°	143.6°
Kachimi	Tottori	8.58	Muriated saline bitter	56.0°	132.8°
Kinosaki	Hyogo	8.41	Earth-muriated common salt ...	60.3°	140.6°
Onogawa	Yamagata	5.80	„	70.0°	158.0°

Cold Springs

Name	Prefecture	Mache's units	Character	Temperature C.	Temperature F.
Masutomi	Yamanashi	1425	Earthy common salt	23.0°	73.4°

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Name	Perfecture	Mache'e units	Character	Temperature C.	Temperature F.
Takayama	Gifu	281	Simple	10.0°	50.0°
Ikeda	Shimane	187	Carbonated(?)	17.0°	62.6°
Arima	Hyogo	87	——	24.0°	75.2°
Hirukawa	Gifu	60	Simple	12.0°	53.6°
Murasugi	Niigata	49	Simple	25.6°	78.0°
Tochiomatsu	„	44.48	Simple	36.0°	96.8°
Takarazuka	Hyogo	31	Simple carbon-dioxated ...	18.5°	65.3°
Kaidani	Okayama	13.38	Simple...	14.5°	58.1°
Bohata	Fukshima	11.96	Sulphur	14.0°	57.2°

Digitized by Google Origina from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

CHAPTER IV

POPULATION

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

It was at midnight on October 10, 1920 that the first decennary census was taken in Japan. It put the population of Japan proper at 55,961,140 (28,042,995 males and 27,318,145 females), this figure falling about 700,000 below that officially reported for 1918 as "legal population." The accuracy of the legal population based as it was on domicile registers had long been suspected on account of omission and repetition, and this suspicion was for the first time verified. It must further be noted that the census figure, while excluding tens of thousands of Japanese living abroad, includes thousands of alien residents in this country.

The **density** per square *ri* is calculated at **2,239**, thus putting Japan next to Belgium, and England & Wales, the most populous countries in Europe. Tokyo-fu with 26,762 heads the list, followed by Osaka-fu 22,408 and Fukuoka-ken 13,890, while the two lowest are Hokkaido (394) and Iwate-ken (856). Compared on the basis of habitable area, Japan may be considered to surpass the European countries in density, for in Japan it constitutes only 19% of the total area, while the ratio is as high as 74 for Belgium, 73 for England and Wales, 67 for Holland. The question of overpopulation is therefore one of grave significance to Japan where habitable area is practically synonymous with tillage area. That the majority of the inhabitants subsists on farming in contrast to industrial countries in Europe must also be taken into consideration. Percentage of **males to females** stands at 100.4, the two extremes being 112 in Hokkaido and 93 in Luchu, Kagoshima-ken and Shiga-ken. **The centralization movement** to urban districts is also remarkable. As it stands at present, 16 cities having over 100,000 population contain in the aggregate 6,752,756, that is, 12.05% of the total population, and this compares as follows with the advanced Western countries:—England & Wales 36, Holland 23, U. S. A. 22, Germany and Belgium 21, Italy 12. The ratio of males to females in those urban districts averages 112.22 to 100. In passing, it may be mentioned that the total population for the whole Empire is put at 77,005,510, distributed as follows:—Japan proper 55,961,140, Taiwan 3,654,398, Karafuto 105,765, Chosen 17,284,207. The last figure does not represent the result of the census but is based upon register calculation. The number of families aggregates 15,231,425.

Some unpleasant phenomena in the **movement** of Japan's population have, according to a certain expert, been much in evidence of

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

late years, especially as regards birth-rate and mortality. The former has steadily decreased since 1911, for instance, to 33.7 per 1,000 population in 1915, 32.4 in '16 and '17 and 32.2 in '18, while on the other hand the death-rate advanced from 20.5 in 1915 to 21.5, 21.4, and 26.8 in the following three years. In the same period mortality of infants below twelve months respectively stood at 160; 170; 173; 189 per 1,000 births. Japan's death-rate is nearly twice as great as that in the advanced countries in Europe.

POPULATION IN JAPAN PROPER

Returns of "Legal" Population

	Males	Females	Total	Annual inc. per 1000 pop.		Males per 100 females
1909 (Dec. 31)	25,387,023	24,867,454	50,254,471	13.42		102.08
1910 („)	25,759,347	65,225,505	50,984,844	14.53	14.78	102.12
1911 („)	26,152,214	25,601,731	51,753,934	15.08		102.15
1912 („)	26,544,759	25,978,008	52,522,753	14.86		102.18
1913 („)	26,964,586	26,398,096	53,362,682	15.99		102.15
1914 („)	27,362,825	26,779,621	54,142,441	14.61		102.12
1915 („)	27,764,085	27,171,679	54,935,755	14.65	12.09	102.18
1916 („)	28,118,981	27,518,482	55,637,431	12.70		102.18
1917 („)	28,472,320	27,863,663	56,335,971	12.47		102.18
1918 („)	28,625,617	28,042,094	56,667,711	5.89		102.08
1919 („)	28,914,526	28,319,380	57,233,906	9.89		102.10

Note:—Where total disagrees with its components it is due to people of unknown sexes being included in it.

Population by Ages and Sexes* (Dec. 31, 1918)

Age	Real number			Ratio per 100 population		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
0-5	3,697,052	3,612,697	7,309,749	65.2	63.8	129.0
5-10	3,409,666	3,336,973	6,746,639	60.2	58.9	119.1
10-15	2,955,678	2,877,328	5,833,006	52.2	50.7	102.9
15-20	2,773,738	2,666,421	5,440,159	48.9	47.1	96.0
20-25	2,391,244	2,318,510	4,709,754	42.2	40.9	83.1
25-30	2,076,891	1,987,681	4,064,572	36.6	35.1	71.1
30-35	1,920,468	1,841,029	3,761,497	33.9	32.5	66.4
35-40	1,835,678	1,786,465	3,622,143	32.4	31.5	63.9
40-45	1,704,335	1,625,097	3,329,432	30.1	28.7	58.8
45-50	1,317,927	1,259,394	2,577,321	23.3	22.2	45.5
50-55	1,245,945	1,200,694	2,446,639	22.0	21.2	43.2
55-60	912,581	907,795	1,820,376	16.1	16.0	32.1
60-65	886,113	903,388	1,789,496	15.6	16.0	31.6
65-70	663,166	721,797	1,384,963	11.7	12.7	24.4
70-75	435,949	505,326	941,275	7.7	8.9	16.6
75-80	226,777	286,291	512,068	4.0	5.0	9.0
80-85	88,812	119,231	208,043	1.6	2.1	3.7
85-90	43,865	53,330	97,195	0.8	0.9	1.7
90-95	19,431	17,980	37,411	0.4	0.3	0.7

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Age	Real number			Ratio per 100 population		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
95-100... ...	11,195	8,659	19,854	0.02	0.02	0.04
Over 100 ...	7,538	6,197	13,735	0.01	0.01	0.02
Unknown ...	1,567	816	2,383	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	28,625,617	28,092,094	56,667,711	50.52	49.48	100.00

NOTE.—* These statistics and the following are based on "legal" numbers, excepting prison-inmates without domicile.

MARRIED AND UNMARRIED*

The census returns on married and unmarried in Japan proper were first compiled in 1886. The quinquennial figures are given below :—

Dec, 31	Married			Unmarried		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1898 ...	7,979,858	Same as	15,959,716	14,093,234	13,709,665	27,802,899
1903 ...	8,229,152	in	16,458,304	15,371,779	14,902,055	30,273,834
1908 ...	8,583,168	"Male"	17,166,336	16,462,676	15,959,215	32,421,891
1913 ...	9,144,727	column	18,289,454	17,819,360	17,253,345	35,072,273
1918 ...	9,568,500	9,568,502	19,137,002	—	—	—

(1) See note to the preceding table.

(2) The figures for married males and females in 1918 do not agree because of the registration of bigamy by mistake and also of the denaturalization of a husband.

Dec. 31	Married			Unmarried		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1898	18.23	18.23	36.46	32.21	31.33	63.54
1903	17.61	17.61	35.22	32.89	31.89	64.78
1908	17.31	17.31	34.62	33.20	32.18	65.38
1913	17.14	17.14	34.28	33.39	32.33	65.72
1918	16.89	16.89	33.78	33.62	32.60	66.22

BIRTHS, DEATHS, MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES

The returns showing births and deaths were first prepared in 1883, and stillbirths in 1886. The following figures represent the average in each five years :—

Average for	Births	Stillbirths	Deaths	Marriages	Divorces
1894-98	1,288,270	122,736	875,475	413,047	112,892
1899-03	1,463,999	148,166	934,727	357,644	64,805
1904-08	1,519,030	152,074	1,013,985	399,843	62,254
1909-13	1,746,139	153,920	1,032,818	436,116	59,270
1914-18	1,831,296	141,965	1,230,986	458,286	58,770

Ratios of these numbers per 1,000 population are as follows :—

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Average for	Births	Stillbirths	Deaths	Marriages	Divorces
1894-98	30.2	2.87	20.5	6.67	2.64
1899-03	32.2	3.26	20.5	7.87	1.43
1904-08	31.5	3.16	21.0	8.30	1.29
1909-13	33.7	2.98	20.6	6.45	1.15
1914-18	32.3	2.51	21.7	8.09	1.04

Age of Marriages

	1918		1919		Ratio for 1919	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Under 15 ...	—	182	—	222	—	0.4
15-20 ...	18,843	123,306	18,845	129,467	39.2	256.8
20-25	143,467	209,181	152,620	217,632	298.8	435.7
25-30	160,726	74,665	174,136	79,808	334.8	155.5
30-35	71,995	32,527	72,644	33,671	150.0	67.7
35-40	35,541	18,592	35,030	18,595	74.0	38.7
40-50	33,994	16,146	32,304	15,966	70.8	33.7
50-60 ...	11,324	4,536	11,008	4,243	23.6	9.4
Above 60 ...	4,246	1,001	3,993	978	8.8	2.1
Total	480,136	480,136	500,580	500,580	1,000.0	1,000.0

Birth-Rates

	Males	Females	Total	Males per 100 females	Legitimate	Illegitimate
1915	918,296	881,030	1,799,326	104.2	91.3%	8.7%
1916	921,347	883,475	1,804,822	104.3	91.1	8.9
1917	924,953	887,460	1,812,413	104.2	91.2	8.8
1918	914,685	877,307	1,791,992	104.3	91.2	8.8
1919	910,400	868,285	1,778,685	104.9	91.8	8.2

Rates of Stillbirths

	Total	M. per 100 F.	Illegitimate	Legitimate	Live-b.	Still-b.
1915	141,301	114.8	77.6	22.4	92.7	7.3
1916	139,998	114.8	77.4	22.6	92.8	7.2
1917	140,328	117.1	77.1	22.9	92.8	7.2
1918	142,507	115.0	77.7	22.3	92.6	7.4
1919	132,929	117.6	77.8	22.2	—	—

The Average Age of Mortality

According to the investigation carried out in 1911 at the request of the Statistic Bureau by Mr. Yano, Actuary and Managing-Director of the First Life Ins. Co., Tokyo, the average age of mortality of Japanese is 43.97 years for men and 44.85 for women. The average age of death for those males who survive five days after birth is 45.27, for those surviving one year 51.11, three years 52.41, six years 51.31 and twenty years 40.35.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

POPULATION OF THE PREFECTURES

(Based on the Census taken midnight Oct. 1, 1920)

Prefecture	Area. sq. ri	Population	Prefecture	Area. sq. ri	Population
Aichi	312.78	2,089,730	Miye	363.55	1,069,277
Akita	754.00	898,532	Nagano	853.76	1,562,715
Aomori	607.03	756,413	Nagasaki	235.15	1,135,742
Chiba	326.15	1,336,103	Nara	201.42	564,605
Ehime	341.17	1,046,696	Niigata	824.59	1,776,455
Fukui	272.40	599,150	Oita	402.73	860,326
Fukuoka	317.81	2,187,755	Okayama	420.98	1,217,663
Fukushima ...	846.07	1,362,689	Okinawa	156.91	571,565
Gifu	671.45	1,070,366	Osaka	160.08	2,587,813
Gumma	407.25	1,052,594	Saga	115.72	673,878
Hiroshima ...	520.78	1,541,876	Saitama	265.99	1,319,516
Hokkaido	6,095.36	2,359,097	Shiga	258.44	651,051
Hyogo	556.98	2,301,875	Shimane	435.82	714,699
Ibaraki	385.18	1,350,334	Shizuoka	503.82	1,550,167
Ishikawa	270.72	747,355	Tochigi	417.77	1,046,458
Iwate	899.19	845,510	Tokushima ...	271.28	670,219
Kagawa	113.50	678,217	Tokyo	102.84	3,699,283
Kagoshima ...	902.31	1,415,538	Tottori	224.16	454,673
Kanagawa	115.67	1,323,372	Toyama	266.41	724,258
Kochi	454.72	670,893	Wakayama ...	310.62	750,399
Kumamoto ...	465.47	1,233,199	Yamagata	600.15	968,889
Kyoto	296.55	1,286,916	Yamaguchi ...	389.99	1,040,979
Miyagi	540.79	961,755	Yamanashi ...	389.85	583,455
Miyazaki	487.34	651,085			

POPULATION OF THE CITIES

(Based on the Census taken midnight Oct. 1, 1920)

Cities	Population	House-holds	Pop. per house-hold	Cities	Population	House-holds	Pop. per house-hold
Akashi	33,099	7,724	4.3	Hiroshima ...	160,504	34,553	4.6
Akita	38,281	6,722	5.4	Imaharu ...	30,296	6,371	4.8
Amagasaki ...	38,450	8,220	4.7	Kagoshima ...	102,396	19,942	5.1
Aomori	48,933	9,494	5.2	Kanazawa ...	129,320	29,287	4.4
Asahigawa ...	61,319	11,340	5.4	Kobe	608,628	138,986	4.4
Fukui	56,635	13,275	4.3	Kochi	49,331	11,276	4.4
Fukuoka ...	95,381	18,027	5.3	Kofu	56,207	12,026	4.7
Fukushima ...	35,766	6,756	5.3	Kokura	33,956	6,666	5.1
Fukuyama ...	29,768	6,775	4.4	Kumamoto ...	70,393	13,787	5.1
Gifu	62,715	13,710	3.6	Kure	130,354	28,268	4.6
Hachioji ...	38,953	7,665	5.1	Kurume	43,528	8,242	5.3
Hakodate ...	144,740	29,155	5.0	Kushiro	39,224	7,951	4.9
Hamamatsu ..	64,749	12,977	5.2	Kyoto	299,689	128,892	4.6
Himeji	45,745	9,507	4.8	Marugame ...	24,637	5,747	4.3
Hirosaki ...	32,764	6,060	5.4	Matsumoto ...	50,000	10,251	4.9

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Cities	Population	House-holds	Pop. per house-hold
Matsuyama ...	51,248	11,785	4.3
Matsuye ...	37,526	8,755	4.3
Mayebashi ...	62,323	12,797	4.9
Mito	39,350	8,187	4.8
Moji	71,740	16,282	4.4
Morioka... ...	42,400	8,088	5.2
Muroran ...	56,016	11,981	4.7
Nagano	37,348	7,833	4.8
Nagaoka ...	41,627	8,311	5.0
Nagasaki ...	176,554	37,036	4.3
Nagoya	429,990	92,426	4.7
Nara	40,303	8,734	4.6
Nawa	53,883	13,045	4.1
Niigata	92,130	18,965	4.9
Ogaki	28,333	6,042	4.7
Oita	47,146	7,613	5.7
Okazaki	38,526	8,623	4.5
Okayama ...	94,584	21,420	4.4
Omuda ...	64,305	13,039	4.9
Onomichi ...	26,466	6,180	4.3
Osaka 1,252,972		276,331	4.5
Otaru	108,113	21,275	5.1
Otsu	31,456	7,336	4.8
Saga	33,526	6,350	5.3
Sakai	84,995	18,324	4.6
Sapporo	102,571	20,038	5.1
Sasebo	87,013	16,537	5.3
Sendai	118,978	21,861	5.4
Shimonoseki ...	72,287	16,140	4.5
Shizuoka ...	73,893	15,223	4.9
Shuri	22,842	5,384	4.2
Takamatsu ...	46,551	10,741	4.3
Takaoka ...	36,646	7,229	5.1
Takasaki ...	36,784	4,914	4.6
Takata	28,388	5,424	5.2
Tokushima ...	68,463	15,929	4.3
Tokyo 2,173,162		456,820	4.8
Tottori	29,273	6,431	4.6
Toyama	61,811	13,553	4.6
Toyohashi ...	65,158	12,912	5.0
Tsu	47,742	10,120	4.7
Uji-Yamada ...	39,270	8,728	4.5
Utsunomiya ..	63,768	13,054	4.9
Uyeda	26,269	5,655	4.6
Wakamatsu ...	37,549	7,240	5.2
(Fukushima-ken) Wakamatsu ...	49,341	11,447	4.3
(Fukuoka-ken) Wakayama ...	83,498	19,377	4.3
Yamagata ...	48,397	8,672	5.6
Yawata	100,227	22,322	4.5
Yokkaichi ...	35,169	7,781	4.5
Yokohama ...	422,942	95,241	4.4
Yokosuka ...	89,875	16,368	5.5
Yonezawa ...	43,004	7,623	5.6

DISTRIBUTION OF URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION

Population	1913 No. towns	1913 Populat.	1913 Percentage	Result of the 1st Census Oct. 1, 1920. No. towns	Population	Percent.
Under 500	163	42,522	0.08	126	36,419	0.07
501- 2,000	1,288	3,413,627	6.20	2,662	4,007,310	7.21
2,001- 5,000	7,584	24,345,915	44.16	7,259	23,062,027	41.21
5,001- 10,000	1,852	12,105,244	21.44	1,639	10,821,175	19.34
10,001- 20,000	335	4,496,820	8.16	374	5,074,460	9.07
20,001- 50,000	97	2,933,888	5.32	136	4,102,746	7.33
50,001-100,000	26	1,855,550	3.36	31	2,105,318	3.76
Over 100,001	11	5,937,704	10.77	15	6,753,598	12.07
Total	12,356	55,131,270	100.00	12,243	55,963,053	100.00

JAPANESE RESIDING ABROAD

The following returns by the Foreign Department give data as at the end of Oct. 1920.

District	Total	Males	Females
Grand Total	581,431	355,727	225,704

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

I. Asia

District	Total	Males	Females
Total...	274,565	160,876	113,689
Kwantung	78,721	44,072	34 649
Tsingtao	23,394	12,722	10,672
East Russia	14,052	7,642	6,410
Vladivostok...	5,072	2,843	2,229
Nikolaievsk...	707	324	383
Khabarovsk	445	241	204
China	133,930	77,046	56,884
Manchuria	99,359	57,728	41,631
Tientsin	6,459	3,559	2,900
Peking...	1,549	874	675
Tsinan	1,974	1,024	950
Chefoo	292	121	171
Shanghai	15,503	8,591	6,912
Hankow	2,609	1,596	1,013
Canton	331	186	145
Changsha	335	222	113
Siam	252	183	69
Hongkong	2,999	2,240	759
Fr. Indo-China	361	121	240
Br. India	1,278	890	388
Burma	602	276	326
St. Settlements	10,692	7,141	3,551
Dutch E. Indies	4,211	2,678	1,533
Philippines	11,099	9,686	1,413

II. Europe

Total...	2,944	2,742	202
England	1,632	1,494	138
London	1,455	1,325	130
France	341	311	30
Paris	239	227	12
Germany	408	396	12
Italy	34	30	4
Switzerland	87	78	9
Belgium	41	37	4
Netherlands	373	371	2
Sweden	10	8	2
Spain	18	17	1

III. North America

Total...	135,667	90,003	45,554
U. S. A.	115,533	75,992	39,541
California S.	28,168	17,224	10,944
California N.	48,062	31,906	16,153
Seattle	20,010	12,933	7,077
Portland	7,625	5,222	2,403

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

District	Total	Males	Females
New York	3,926	3,286	640
Canada	17,716	11,886	5,830
Mexico	2,194	1,921	273
Panama	224	204	20
IV. South America			
Total	47,571	30,282	17,289
Brazil	34,258	19,885	14,373
Argentine	1,958	1,571	387
Peru	10,199	7,748	2,451
Bolivia	674	642	32
Chili	482	436	46
V. Africa			
Total	72	49	23
Egypt	34	28	6
Cape Colony	38	21	17
VI. Oceania			
Total...	120,612	71,775	48,837
Japanese Mandate	3,130	2,645	485
Australia	5,261	4,985	276
Hawaii Islands	112,221	64,145	48,076
Honolulu	28,629	15,985	12,644

JAPANESE GOING ABROAD

Number of Passports Issued in 1920

Destination	Males	Females	Total
China	2,334	574	2,908
Siam	36	10	46
Hongkong	536	169	705
Bri. Str. Settl't	945	394	1,339
Siberia	26,472	1,979	28,451
British India	179	62	241
Ceylon	2	—	2
Fr. Indo-China	39	22	61
Others in Asia	856	77	933
Great Britain	204	42	246
Sweden	6	—	6
Russia	13	3	16
France	89	2	91
Belgium ...	—	—	—
Holland ...	1	—	1
Spain	2	—	2
Italy	4	1	5
Switzerland...	15	2	17

Destination	Males	Females	Total
Portugal	—	—	—
Others in Europe	300	9	309
Africa	8	2	10
U. S. A.	6,745	4,560	11,305
Canada	1,233	650	1,883
Mexico	113	24	137
Peru	1,342	263	1,605
Brazil	802	560	1,362
Argentine ...	224	7	231
Chili	35	5	40
Australia	188	23	211
Hawaii	1,806	1,953	3,759
Borneo	89	30	119
Dutch India ..	586	141	727
Philippines	1,190	307	1,497
Bri. Pacific ...	190	9	199
Total including others.	48,258	11,929	60,187

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

JAPANESE EMIGRANTS

According to the report of the Department of Foreign Affairs, the Japanese residing abroad were returned at about 581,400 at the end of 1920. Of that number about 134,000 reside in South Manchuria and China, but these are left out of account in describing the activity of Japanese living abroad. The following places are especialy note worthy as principal fields where the presence of Japanese emigrants is making itself felt.

Asiatic Russia

Harbin.—In the city and vicinity there are now about 5,000 Japanese chiefly engaged in flour-milling, tanning, electric industry, etc. They organize themselves into a self-governing body, have their own elementary and other schools and also a hospital where Japanese and foreign patients are treated.

The Maritime Provinces.—The emigrants, about 25,000, are chiefly employed in fishing, packing business, etc. The total catches and tinned and salted articles, added to those of Kamchatka reach about 40 million *yen* a year. Felling of timber and pulp-manufacturing are conducted by a Japanese syndicate organized by such leading paper mills in Japan as Okawa, Oji, Fuji, Mitsui, etc.

The South Seas & Hawaii

Malay Peninsula.—In Singapore, Johore, etc., some 13,000 Japanese are employed in rubber plantation either as planters or workers. They lease 120,000 acres of land, three quarters being under rubber trees at present.

Hawaii Islands.—The emigrants number about 120,000, about one half of the total population in the group. Those in the city of Honolulu are mostly tradesmen, and in other places they generally work on sugar plantations, while some are employed in coffee cultivation and fishery. They maintain 140 elementary schools and 8 middle schools for Japanese children.

The Philippines.—There are about 12,000 Japanese mostly in the employ of the Mindanao Island Exploitation Cos., 60 in number. The Ohta Industrial Co. alone leases a tract of land covering about 10,000 *cho* there. Fishery in the Philippines is practically in the hands of Japanese. Those in the Sooloo Archipelago are nearly all pearl-fishers.

North & Central America

In the United States and Canada.—About 100,000 Japanese on the eastern coast are engaged in farming, horticulture, fishing, etc. Japanese in the "Imperial Valley" on the Mexican borderland and those in the Rocky Ford are raising common and water melons.

Mexico.—The emigrants are engaged in cotton and coffee planting. The Nichi-Boku Kyodo Kaisha (Japan-Mexico Co-operation Co.) and Kobayashi-Kishimoto Partnership, for instance, own or lease respectively 5,000 and 800 *cho* of cultivated land.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Cuba.—Cuba has now about 500 Japanese generally as laborers.

SOUTH AMERICA

In Brazil about 37,000 Japanese are cultivating rice and coffee, mostly in Sao Paulo State. They maintain a dozen elementary schools for their children. The emigrants in Bolivia are also engaged in farming, their activity being much in evidence in Rivera Alta District where they pay a third of the total municipal taxes.

FOREIGN VISITORS TO JAPAN

Nationality	1921	1920	Nationality	1921	1920
German	237	225	Polish	267	—
British	2417	4154	Portuguese	69	104
Argentine	7	3	Roumanian	23	12
Austria-Hungary ...	33	79	Russian	2,134	3,515
Belgian	34	38	Spanish	56	54
Brazilian	9	—	U. S. A.	3014	6,360
Checho-Slovakian ...	7	—	French	202	432
Chilean	16	2	Greek	23	90
Chinese	11,492	10,996	Dutch	116	399
Danish	109	152	Siamese	1	8
Italian	35	238	Swedish	58	90
Mexican	6	9	Swiss	98	116
Norwegian...	39	96	Turkish	0	3
Peruvian	1	11	Total incl. others ...	20,885	28,265
Persian	24	22			

LEGAL STATUS OF FOREIGNERS, NATURALIZATION, ETC.

With some exceptions of no great significance the foreigners living in Japan enjoy the same status as native subjects, so far as rights and privileges are concerned. At the same time the foreigners are just as amenable to the criminal laws and punitive provisions of the realm as the Japanese. The exceptions mentioned above relate first to mining concessions which are granted only to native subjects or to companies formed according to Japanese laws. Foreigners may therefore enjoy mining rights by becoming shareholders of a company so formed. Then certain companies or banks that stand in special relation to the Government, for instance, the subsidized steamship companies such as the Osaka Shosen Kaisha or the banks under special protection as the Bank of Japan, are not allowed to take foreigners as shareholders. The right of ownership of land, was formerly denied to individual foreigners, but by the Law promulgated April 1910 the situation has undergone a change. This Law permits the alien ownership of land, save the following cases :—(1) Hokkaido, Saghalien and Formosa are exempted from the operation of the Law. (2) Exceptions are made for districts declared to be reserved for purposes of national defence. (3) The Law makes it incumbent on any foreigner who owns land in a

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

district newly declared to be within a fortified zone to divest himself of that property within one year on pain of sequestration. (4) The law grants the right of ownership only to those foreigners who maintain a household or lodging in the country, or to those foreign juridical persons who keep an office here. (5) It compels any foreign landowner who may leave the country and thus fail to maintnin a household or lodging to sell his property within five years on penalty of its reversion to the National Treasury. The date for putting the law in operation still remains unfixed.

NATURALIZATION

A foreigner may become a Japanese subject under the following conditions, viz., (1) That he has been domiciled in Japan for at least five years continuously; (2) is at least 20 years of age and possesses civil capacity according to the law of his native country; (3) is of good morals; (4) possesses property or ability to maintain himself; (5) possesses no nationality or will lose it on being made a Japanese subject.

A foreigner may also become a Japanese subject by marrying a Japanese woman on condition of being adopted into her family and assuming the family name of the wife, as did the late Lafcadio Hearn who became a Japanese subject by complying with this formality and acquired a new name, Koizumi Yakumo. Permission of the Home Minister is to be obtained in this form of naturalization, the condition required being very simple, i.e., continuous residence or domicile in Japan for at least one year and good morals. Another simple process of acquiring Japanese nationality consists in being adopted by a Japanese subject. Naturalizations still remain comparatively insignificant in number, the bulk being supplied by Chinese living in Formosa. The Home Office's report contains this list.

	Marrying into family	Adopted	Naturalized	Rehabilitated		Marrying into family	Adopted	Naturalized	Rehabilitated
1917 ...	3	2	4	5	1919 ...	—	4	2	8
1918 ...	1	—	5	3	1920 ...	1	3	17	8

PROBLEM OF THE EMANCIPATION OF THE "SPECIAL" CLASS PEOPLE

Since the "rice-riots" in the summer, 1918, in which the *Eta* (use of this name officially forbidden) people are said to have played a rather active part, public attention has been drawn to the question of improving the condition of this unjustly despised caste. It is scattered all over Japan and is estimated to number somewhere about 1,200,000.

These special people were placed, it is true, on exactly the same legal status as ordinary people when the feudal regime was abolished in 1867, nor have the authorities neglected to issue instructions enjoining the two classes to live as good neighbors and brethren. But long custom dies hard, and while ordinary people still treat the "newly emancipated" class as outcasts, the latter continue, perhaps obliged by force of circumstances, to live apart in their own com-

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

munity as before. Many are the tragic stories told of those aspiring *eta* who dared to seek their fortune in professional and other callings formerly denied them. Only those who succeed in concealing their identity are left unmolested. The bulk are obliged to work, as before, at tilling the soil, leather-tanning, as makers of leather goods, clog-menders. This long persecution has degenerated them and they have either been reduced to malcontents or vagrants, though in point of material wealth not a few of them have risen to opulence. What specially galls their pride is that even the poorest ordinary people look down upon them with contempt and consider intermarriage with them as a *mésalliance*.

There is reason why they should resent this persecution, in that both ethnologically and physically they are indistinguishable from the ordinary people. They come of a mixed stock just as the other. To be more specific, they are supposed to be descendants of aborigines, refugees of civil wars, disgraced *Samurai*, escaped criminals and above all those of the "*emibe*" origin, "unclean family" who cared for the dead in the early stage of Japanese history. As we know, they were never a caste quite in the Indian sense, but the introduction of Buddhism has resulted in ostracizing those belonging to this class, who were engaged, as many of them are still now, in tanning and butchers' work considered unclean by Buddhists.

Both from the standpoint of humanity and social welfare, the elevation of the special class is considered imperative. A grave obstacle that stands in the way is the fact that in the provinces they still live by themselves, from the prejudice the general public entertain against them and from the necessity of protecting their own property. How to break up this isolated existence and let them merge in the general mass is a difficult task.

A society styled Kodo-kai was organized in 1918 for the benefit of the special people to bring them into closer relation with the ordinary people. It is presided over by Count Oki member of the House of Peers, and has a zealous advocate in Mr. Taku Oye, a retired politician who became a Buddhist monk a few years ago. A meeting was held in Tokyo under the auspices of this society in Feb. '19, and was attended by over 100 representatives of the special tribe and by distinguished personages in and out of Government circles.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

CHAPTER V

IMPERIAL COURT

(ALSO DECORATIONS, PEERS, ETC.)

Reigning Sovereign

His Imperial Majesty **Yoshihito,** the 122nd Emperor of Japan, was born on August 31st, 1879, and is the third living son of the late Emperor Meiji. His Majesty was declared Crown Prince on Nov. 3rd, 1889 and ascended the Throne on July 30th, 1912; he married Princess Sadako on May, 10th, 1900.

Sadako, the Empress, was born June 25th, 1884, and is the 4th daughter of the late Prince Kujo, a noble of the 1st rank.

Children of the Emperor

Hirohito, Crown Prince, first son of the Emperor, born April 29th 1901; proclaimed Crown Prince on Sept. 9th, 1912 and appointed Captain of the Army and Lieutenant of the Navy in 1916, to be promoted to Major and Lt.-Commander in '19; visited Europe in '21. Appointed Regent in Nov., 1921 on account of the Emperor's illness. His engagement to Princess Masako Kuni-no-Miya was formally sanctioned in June, 1922.

Yasuhito, Chichibu-no-miya, second son of the Emperor, born June 25th 1902: on his attaining majority in 1922, founded a new house by the Imperial order; graduated from the Military Academy in July, 1922, and is attached to the Imp. Guard Div.

Nobuhito, Takamatsu-no-miya, third son of the Emperor, born Jan. 3rd, 1905; is studying at the Naval Academy.

Takahito, Sumi-no-miya, fourth son of the Emperor, born Dec. 2nd, 1915.

Sisters of the Emperor Living

Masako, Princess Tsune, married Prince Takeda April 27th, 1908; widow 1919.

Fusako, Princess Kane, married Prince Kitashirakawa Apr. 29th, 1909; visited Europe in 1922.

Nobuko, Princess Fumi, married Prince Asaka May 9th, 1910.

Toshiko, Princess Yasu, married Prince Higashi-Kuni May 18th, 1915.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

IMPERIAL FAMILIES

Fushimi.—The House is the oldest of the princely families, having been founded in the 14th century by a son of Gohanazono Tenno, the 101st Emperor. Prince **Sadanaru,** head, 21st of the line, and son of the late Prince Kuni-iye, was born April 28th, 1858; took part in the Japan-China War as a Brigade commander; represented Japan on the occasion of the coronation ceremony of Tsar Nicholas II, 1896; commanded the First Army Division at the battle of Nan-shan May 26th, 1904 and was decorated with 2nd class Golden Kite; promoted full General in June; attended the St. Louis Exhibition 1904; member of the Supreme Council of War 1905; Imperial mission to the Court of St. James 1907; Honorary President of the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition 1910 and attended the funeral of the late King Edward VII 1910; Grand Master of the Imperial Funeral April 14th, 1912; Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal December, 1912; granted the title of Marshal in January, 1915. Res. Kioi-cho, Koji., Tokyo.

Princess **Toshiko,** consort of the Prince, daughter of the late Prince Taruhito Arisugawa, was b. May 21st, 1858; married to the Prince 1876.

Issue:—Two sons and a daughter (Marchioness Yamanouchi, died '19).

Prince **Hiroyasu,** Vice-Adm., 1st son, born Oct. 16th, 1875; succeeded to the House of Prince Kwacho Apr. 23rd, 1883, but returned to the present house on Jan. 19th, 1904; studied in the Naval Academy and in Germany; was wounded on board the *Mikasa* in the Battle of Yellow Sea, Aug., 1904; studied in England 1909-10; Captain of the *Takachiho* 1910; Vice-Adm. '17.

Princess **Tsuneko,** consort of Prince Hiroyasu, daughter of the last Shogun, was b. Sept. 23rd, '82; married Jan. 9th. '96.

Hiroyoshi, the first son of the above, 2nd Lieut. of the Navy, b. '97, married Princess Tokiko, daughter of Prince Ichijo.

Prince **Kunika,** 2nd son of Prince Sadanaru, was b. in 1880.

Princess **Bunshu,** sister to Prince Sadanaru, was b. '44; a lady abbess at Nara.

Arisugawa.—The House was founded by Prince Yoshikoto (1608–38 A.D.) son of the 106th Emperor. The late Prince Takehito, 10th of the line, died in July 1913 heirless and the reigning Emperor has ordered his third son Nobuhito to become the future head of the House. Res. Sannen-cho, Koji., Tokyo.

Dowager Princes **Yasuko,** 4th daughter of the late Marquis Mayeda, born Feb. 8th, 1864; married to the late Prince Takehito, Dec. 11th, 1880.

Issue:—a daughter (Princess **Isako**) who married in '08 Prince Yoshihisa Tokugawa (d. in 1922).

Dowager Princess **Tadako,** 7th daughter of the late Count Mizoguchi, born May 1855; married to the late Prince Taruhito; widow in 1895.

Kan-in.—The House was founded by Prince Naohito (1703–52 A.D.) eldest son of the 113th Emperor. Prince **Kotohito,** head, son of Prince Kuniiye Fushimi and younger brother of Prince Sadanaru

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Fushimi, was born Sept. 22nd, 1865; studied at the Mil. Boys' School '77-81 and at French mil. school. '82-91: Lieut.-Col. (Cav.) '95; Lieut.-General '05; Div. Commander Feb. 1906; full General and Supreme Councillor of War, '12; Marshal, '19; is Hon. President of the Red Cross Society. Accompanied the Crown Prince to Europe in '21. Res. Nagata-cho, Koji., Tokyo.

Princess **Chieko,** consort, 2nd daughter of the late Prince Sanetomi Sanjo, was born May 25th, 1872; married to the Prince Dec. 19th, 1891.

Issue:—a son and five daughters.

Higashi-Fushimi.—The House was founded by the late Adm. Prince **Yorihito,** younger brother of Princes Fushimi and Kan-in, 17th son of the late Prince Kuniiye. The Prince died heirless in 1922.

Dowager Princess **Kanako,** 1st daughter of the late Prince Tomosada Iwakura, was b. Aug. 26th 1876; married in Feb. 1898. Res. Tameike, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Kwacho.—Prince **Hirotada,** 4th of the line, head, 2nd son of Prince Hiroyasu Fushimi; was b. Jan. 26th, 1902; made to succeed to the House in 1904, in exchange for his father who had once represented but left it. Res. Mita Dai-machi, Tokyo.

Yamashina.—Prince **Takehiko,** 3rd of the line, head, 1st son of the late Prince Kikumaro, was born Feb. 13th, 1898; 2nd Lieut. of the Navy; attached to the Naval Aviation Corps since '21; has three brothers and one sister, who married in '21 Nagatake Asano, grandson and heir of Marquis Asano. Res. Fujimi-cho, Koji., Tokyo.

Dowager Princess **Tsuneko,** mother, 5th daughter of the late Prince Tadayoshi Shimazu; was b. Feb. 7th, 1874; married to the late Prince Nov. 26th, 1902; widow '08.

Kaya.—Prince **Tsunenori,** 2nd of the line, head, 1st son of the late Prince Kuninori, was b. Jan. 27th, 1900; 2nd Lieut. '21; married Princess Toshiko, daughter of Prince Kujo in '22. The Prince has two sisters. Res. Kyoto.

Dowager Princess **Yoshiko,** eldest daughter of the late Marquis Daigo; was b. Oct. 20th, 1865; married to the late Prince 1892; widow 1910.

Kuni.—Prince **Kuniyoshi,** 2nd of the line, head, 3rd son of the late Prince Asahiko; was b. July 23rd, 1873; Sub-Lieut. 1897; was attached to Gen. Kuroki's Staff during the Russo-Japanese War as Major (Inf.); Colonel in '08; studied in Germany '07-10; Maj.-Gen. '13; Lt.-Gen. '18. Res. Ichibancho, Tokyo.

Princess **Chikako,** consort, 7th daughter of the late Prince Tadayoshi Shimazu; was b. Oct. 19th, 1879; married on Dec. 13th, 1899; travelled through Europe '09-10.

Issue:—three sons and three daughters.

Prince **Asa-akira,** the 1st son, b. 1900, 2nd Lieut. (Navy); engaged to Miss Saka, daughter of the late Count Sakai; his sister Princess Nagako was proclaimed the future Crown Princess in 1921.

Prince **Taka,** 5th son of the late Prince Asahiko; was b. 1875 in Kyoto; Acting Grand Custodian of the Great Shrine of Ise; married in 1905 Lady **Shizuko,** daughter of Viscount Minase. Res. Kyoto.

Nashimoto.—Prince **Morimasa,** 2nd of the line, head, Lt.-Gen.;

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

4th son of the late Prince Asahiko; was b. March 9th, 1874; Sub.-Lieut. '97; on the outbreak of the 1904-5 War he hurried back from France where he was studying at a military academy; was attached to General Oku's Staff as Capt. of Infantry; Major 1906; Lieut.-Col. '08; Colonel '10. He studied in Europe from April, 1907 to July, '09. Res. Aoyama Kita-machi, Tokyo.

Princess **Itsuko,** consort, 2nd daughter of Marquis Nabeshima; was b. Feb. 2nd, 1882; married Nov. 28th, 1900,; made tour in Europe '08-09.

Issue:—2 daughters. Princess Masako married Prince Yi, Heir of the Royal Korean House of Yi in '20.

Kitashirakawa.—Prince **Narihisa,** 3rd of the line, head, 2nd son of the late Prince Yoshihisa; was b. April 18th, 1887; and married Princess Fusako, 7th daughter of the late Emperor Meiji, b. Jan. 28th, 1890; promoted to Lt.-Col. (Artillery) in 1922; stayed in France 1921-22. Res. Takanawa Minami-cho, Tokyo.

Issue:—a son and two daughters.

Dowager Princess **Tomiko,** mother, adopted daughter of the late Prince Hisamitsu Shimazu; was b. Aug. 8th, 1862; widow in 1895.

Prince Narihisa has two more brothers and four sisters of whom the eldest was married to the son and heir of Count Kanroji in 1904, and the second Princess Takeko to Count Hoshina in 1911.

Komatsu.—Dowager Princess **Yoriko,** consort of the late Prince Akihito Komatsu; 1st daughter of the late Yorishige Arima; was b. June 18th, 1852; married Nov. 6th, 1869; widow Feb. 1903. Res. Hashiba, Asakusa, Tokyo.

Takeda.—The House was newly created on March 30th, '06. Prince **Tsuneyoshi,** 2nd of the line, was b. 1909, eldest son of the late Prince Tsunehisa; has a sister. Res. Takanawa Minamicho, Tokyo.

Dowager Princess **Masako,** 6th daughter of the late Emperor Meiji; was b. Sept. 1888; married the late Prince in 1908; widow '19.

Asaka.—Prince **Yasuhiko,** Lt.-Col. Infantry; was b. '87; 8th son of the late Prince Kuni; the House having been newly created on March 30th, '06; has been staying in Europe since '22; married Princess **Nobuko,** 8th daughter of the late Emperor Meiji, b. Aug. 7th, 1891. Res. Takanawa Minami-cho, Tokyo.

Issue:—two sons and two daughters.

Higashi-Kuni.—Prince **Naruhiko,** Lt.-Col. Inf., 9th son of the late Prince Kuni; was b. '87 in Kyoto. Was ordered by the late Emperor on Nov. 2nd, '06 to set up the House; married in May, 1915 Princess **Toshiko,** youngest daughter of the Emperor Meiji; b. May 11th, 1896; has been studying tactics in France since '20. Issue:—two sons. Res. Ichibei-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

THE IMPERIAL PROPERTY LAW

The Law as gazetted in Dec. 1910 and put in force from January the following year provides that the land and other property belonging to the Emperor is divided into hereditary and personal property, and that for all the judicial proceedings affecting the property the Minister of the Imperial Household is held responsible. The ordinary civil or commer-

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

cial law can be applicable to the property only when it does not conflict with the Imperial House Law and the present law. No hereditary landed estate can be newly used for any other purpose except those of public utility, or undertakings sanctioned by the Emperor. The property of the members of the Imperial House is subject to levy when it does not conflict with the House Law or the present law. However, this does not apply to the estates belonging to the Grand Empress Dowager, Empress Downger,Empress, Heir Apparent, his consort, eldest son and that son's consort, and other unmarried Imperial members who have not yet attained their majority.

PROPERTY OWNED BY THE IMPERIAL COURT

The Court owned as in Oct. 1920, 1,531,290 *cho* (about 3,8000,000 acres) of building land, forests and plains, ordinary property, altogether valued by the Census Board at ¥657,234,000. There were besides buildings (34,103,000), household effects and furniture (34,103,000), cattle (705,000) and other items (21,132,000), the two making a sum of ¥727,277,000. Then the Court owns shares of the Bank of Japan, the Yokohama Specie Bank, the Industrial Bank of Japan, the Formosan Bank, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, and many other kinds including Imperial Hotel shares, all these coming up to hundreds of millions of *yen*. The Court has decided in consideration of the food question and so forth, to sell or otherwise transfer to private or public ownership part of the Imperial estates. In Aug. 1921, such transfer was made to the extent of 118,065 *cho* of land and forests, about 36.6% of the total area of the hereditary land.

The civil list that had long remained stationary at ¥ 3 millions was increased to 4½ millions in 1910.

IMPERIAL MAUSOLEA AND TOMBS

In conformity with the principle of the ancestor-worship cult observed both by Court and people, special attention is devoted by the Imperial Household to preserving and keeping in due repair the mausolea and tombs of the Emperors and members of the Imperial family. These number over 2,000 counting from the founding of the country, but the resting places of only 490 of them have been identified or officially fixed, including the "three deities" of the "age of gods," 198 mausolea for 115 Emperors, 8 crowned Empresses, 48 Empress-consorts, 3 Empress-Dowagers, and so on.

DECORATIONS

Seven kinds of decorations exist in Japan, namely the Grand Cordon of the Chrysanthemum granted only to holders of the Grand Order of Merit, the Grand Cordon of the Rising Sun and Paulownia granted to holders of 1st class Merit, Order of the Rising Sun (1st-8th grade), Order of the Sacred Treasure (1st-8th grade), Order of the Crown (1st-8th grade and only for women), Order of Paulownia (1st-8th grade), and lastly the military Order of the Golden Kite (1st-7th grade).

The Golden Kite carries an annuity, ranging from 1,500 *yen* a year

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

granted to a holder of the 1st grade and 100 *yen* granted to a holder of the 7th and lowest class.

Then there are the Blue-ribbon medal conferred on ordinary people who distinguish themselves in the cause of public utility; the Green-ribbon medal to be conferred on those distinguished for filial piety, and the Red-ribbon medal to be conferred on those who rescue human lives at the peril of their own.

The Grand Order of Merit and Grand Cordon of the Chrysanthemum, the highest honor accessible to Japanese, have been granted to the following personages (exclusive of Imperial Princes and mentioning only those who are alive:—

Holders of the Grand Order

Prince Matsukata (with Collar); Prince Saionji (with Collar); Admiral Count Togo.

Holders of the 1st Class Golden Kite alive

Marshal Visc. Hasegawa; Marshal Visc. Kawamura; Admiral Count Togo; Admiral Count Yamamoto; Marshal Count Oku; Gen. Baron Kan-o; Gen. Count Kuroki; Gen. Oi; Gen. Otani.

Holders of Decorations (Dec. 31, 1920).

Order of Merit	Order of Chry'mum	Order of Paulownia	Order of Rising Sun	Order of Sacred Treasure	Order of Crown	Order of Golden Kite	No. of Holders
G.C.	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
C.	17	—	—	—	—	—	14
1st	—	25	140	160	17	10	236
2nd	—	—	320	560	8	57	531
3rd	—	—	1,369	2,878	3	358	3,156
4th	—	—	4,839	6,938	14	1,604	8,343
5th	—	—	6,311	9,014	27	5,537	10,597
6th	—	—	16,381	18,578	69	3,226	26,542
7th	—	—	112,883	45,180	223	59,920	146.724
8th	—	—	540,556	346,784	1,674	—	842,137
Total	20	25	682,798	430,092	2,035	70,712	1,039,343

Note—*=Military honor. G.C.=Grand Cordons with Collar. C=Grand Cordons.

Note.—Those holding more than one order being counted by the highest order they wear, the actual number of orders does not agree with that of holders.

THE PEERAGE AND RANKS

Though the Peerage as a distinct social rank dates only from 1884, it practically existed from ancient times, courtiers or *Kuyé* and feudal princes or *Daimyō* of olden days corresponding to the Peers of to-day. The Peerage is divided into five grades, viz. Prince,

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Marquis, Count, Viscount, and Baron. There is no intermediate rank corresponding to the British baronetcy. By origin the Japanese Peers may be classified into four distinct groups, i.e., those who are descendants of the former courtiers or *Kuge*; descendants of the former *Daimyō*; those created Peers in recent times, and finally Korean Peers who were created after the annexation. The number of Peers is as follows:—

Dec. 31	Prince	Marquis	Count	Viscount	Baron	Total
1920	17	39	99	380	406	941

NOTE.—Korean Peers are excluded here (vid. Ch. on Chosen).

Hereditary Privilege.—Japan has no life-peers, all the Peers being hereditary. A nobleman may be degraded either by his voluntary surrender of the honor or by order of the Court, when he disgraces the rank. Cases of lapsing of the title owing to the successor of a deceased Peer not being reported within one year have been very rare; such practice was even considered as disrespectful to the Court. So far only two such cases have occurred, one Baron Shaku-in Nakajima, d. 1905, and the other Count Taisuke Itagaki, one of the pioneer statesmen of the Meiji Era and an earnest advocate of the life-peer system, who died 1918. In both cases the report was purposely withheld.

Court Ranks.—Japan, copying from China, possesses a peculiar system of nominal honors awarded to persons of meritorious service, mostly public servants. It is called "ikai" or "kurai," and is generally translated as "Court rank." Graded into eight classes, each of a senior and a junior degree, this "ikai" is given only to Japanese subjects, and serves to determine precedence, when there are no decorations or other conventional marks to settle it. Thus a holder of a senior degree of the 3rd grade of "ikai" is entitled to take precedence over one whose "ikai" is a junior degree of the grade. A Peer bears as a matter of course "ikai" differing according to his rank, a 4th grade for a Baron, for instance. A large number of wealthy merchants possess "ikai" generally in consideration of their contributions of money for public purposes.

Posthumous Honors.—The peculiar custom of conferring posthumous honors still lingers in Japan though it was abolished years ago in China, the country of its origin. The idea is based on the principle of ancestorworship. Theoretically the honor is a parting gift to one on his death bed, and is granted with this official announcement: "Promoted by one degree for special consideration." In practice the honor is posthumous, as it usually comes after the death of the beneficiary. Japanese of exalted rank have therefore two different dates of death, i.e. physiological dissolution and official death. This is hardly consistent with historical accuracy, while the practice may prove highly perplexing to the attending physicians. What is still more interesting is that notable persons dead several centuries before are sometimes honored in this way.

The granting of a peerage has also occasionally been posthumous, and a Barony that is conferred on a distinguished man on his deathbed or after his death, falls to his heir.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

IMPERIAL PROTECTION OF THE PEERS

The protection accorded by the Court to Peers of the *Kugé* extraction has been munificent, as might well be expected from the miserable existence which they had to endure in common with their Imperial masters for several centuries. On the occasion of the silver wedding of the Emperor and Empress Meiji in 1894 and of the death of the Empress Dowager in 1897, monetary grants were made to the *Kugé* courtiers, the two grants totalling about 2,5000,000 *yen*. The recipients numbered 5 princes, 12 Marquises, 31 Counts, and 82 Viscounts. The fund was kept in custody of the Imperial Household, only the interest being distributed twice a year. It was first intended to distribute the principal in 1923, but this has been postponed till 1946. In February, 1919, the regulations were revised allowing the Peers to get a loan out of the fund.

PRECEDENCE AT COURT ACCORDING TO RANK

Precedence at Court was thoroughly readjusted in Feb. 1915. The grades have been subdivided into ten, beginning with holders of the Grand Orders of Merit and ending with holders of the lowest decorations or Court ranks. Those of the three higher grades enjoy the privilege of being present at Court on occasion of State ceremonies, etc.

1st Grade

1. Holders of the Grand Orders of Merit: (1) Grand Cordon of Chrysanthemum with Collar; (2) Grand Cordon of Chrysanthemum.
2. Prime Minister.
3. President of the Privy Council.
4. "Veteran Statesmen" accorded treatment due to Minister of State.
5. Marshals; Admirals of Fleet; Ministers of State; Minister of Imperial Houshold; Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal.
6. Governor-General of Chosen.
7. Ex-Prime Ministers and ex-Presidents of Privy Council accorded treatment due to their former offices.
8. Ek-Ministers of State, ex-Ministers of Imperial Household and Ex-Lord Keepers of Privy Seal, accorded treatment due to their former offices.
9. Vice-President of the Privy Council.
10. Full Generals; full Admirals; Privy Councillors.
11. Officials of *Shinnin* rank.
12. Presidents of the Houses of Peers and of Representatives.
13. Holders of 1st class Order of Rising Sun and Paulownia.
14. Holders of 1st class Order of Golden Kite.
15. Those accorded treatment due to *Shinnin* rank.
16. Peers bearing title of Prince.
17. Junior grade of 1st Court rank.
18. Holders of 1st class Orders of Merit: (1) Grand Cordon of Rising Sun; (2) Sacred Treasure; (3) the Crown.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

2ND GRADE

19. 1st class *Kotokuan*.
20. Vice-Presidents of the Houses of Peers and Representatives.
21. Lords-in-Waiting of the *Jako* Hall.
22. Marquises.
23. Senior grade of 2nd Court rank.

3RD GRADE

24. 2nd class *Kotokuan*.
25. Holders of 2nd class Order of Golden Kite.
26. Lords-in-Waiting of the *Kinkei* Hall.
27. Those accorded treatment due to *Chokunin* rank.
28. Counts.
29. Junior grade of 2nd Court rank.
30. Holders of 2nd class Orders of Merit: (1) Manifold-myed Rising Sun; (2) Sacred Treasure; (3) Crown.
31. Viscounts.
32. Senior grade of 3rd Court rank.
33. Junior grade of 3rd Court rank.
34. Holders of 3rd class Order of Golden Kite.
35. Holders of 3rd class Orders of Merit: (1) Middle Cordon of Rising Sun; (2) Sacred Treasure; (3) Crown.
36. Barons.
37. Senior grade of 4th Court rank.
38. Junior grade of 4th Court rank.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

CHAPTER VI

POLITICS & LOCAL GOVERNMENT

I. THE CONSTITUTION

The consitutional movement in Japan, unlike similar agitations in many other countries, was not inaugurated with the motive of restricting the power of the Sovereign, or settling the problem of "taxation and representation." It was a logical sequel to the reform of the Restoration of 1868,—a reform largely based on the idea of Europeanising the country, though the reformers themselves may not have started this stupendous work of national rebuilding with that definite aim from the first.

It was in 1874, the year following the split in the Council of State over the Korean question, that the regular constitutional movement first made its appearance in Japan. Among the politicians who undertook the constructive work of the Restoration, there were men of two distinct types, one civilian, and the other military. In thought the one belonged to the old *Kaikoku-to* (Opening the Country) party, and the other to *Joi-to* (Anti-Foreign) party. When they saw that even the national existence was in jeopardy at the critical moment of Restoration, their high sense of duty and patriotism bid them work in concert in the interest of national unification and for effecting the necessary reconstruction. But the great task over, collision between the two was inevitable sooner or later. The Korean question furnished such an occasion and the Council of State became sharply divided over it, the affair ending in the resignation of those who were defeated. Soon after they had left office, some of them began to take up an agitation for the establishment of a national assembly, and publicly charged those who remained in office with determining the policies of State on their own arbitrary judgment. The agitation was entirely novel to the general public who had been inured to absolutism for centuries, and produced a wonderful effect on their mentality. So wide spread became this movement that the Government was forced to establish quasi-legislative institutions such as the *Genro-in* ("Senate"), a High Court of Justice named *Taishin-in*, and an Assembly of Prefectural Governors to ask their opinion about establishing a national assembly.

The idea of Europeanising the country having engrossed the whole attention of the people, the agitation gained influence with great rapidity. It was even advocated by a member of the Council of State, Mr. (afterwards Marquis) Okuma, who without consulting his colleagues planned to establish a national assembly in 1883. His scheme called forth strong opposition from all his colleagues. Meanwhile the Government

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

had decided to sell its industrial undertaking in Hokkaido to a private firm. It was a serious blunder and evoked bitter and vehement public criticism when it was exposed. On the 12th of October 1881, the Government annulled the sale and at the same time issued an Imperial Decree commanding the establishment of a national assembly in 1890. In March 1882, Mr. (later Prince) Ito and his suite were dispatched to Europe to study the political institutions in the West with a view to prepare a Constitution for Japan. The mission returned home in 1884. While Ito was in Europe, he spent most of his time in Prussia, where he frequently came in contact with Prince Bismarck and seemed to have learned much from the talks he had with this great statesman of the 19th century. In fact, Ito, after his return from Europe, exerted all his influence and made every effort to introduce a bureaucracy after the Prussian type into Japan and, under his guidance, a Bureau for the Investigation of Constitutional Systems was established in 1884 as an office subjoined to the Imperial Household Department, to carry out the work of drafting a Constitution The principal persons whom Ito called together to assist in this grave task were Takeshi Inouye, (afterwards Viscount and Minister of Education), Miyoji Ito (now Count and Privy Councillor), Kentaro Kaneko (now Viscount and Privy Councillor) and some others. A Constitution was duly framed, was submitted to and adopted by the Privy Council, and on the 11th of February 1889 it was promulgated. In the following year, the National Assembly or Imperial Diet, as it is called, was established, and thus Japan changed from an absolute monarchical state to a constitutional monarchy.

THE CONSTITUTION OF JAPAN

Chapter I.—The Emperor

Art. I.—The Empire of Japan shall be reigned over and governed by a line of Emperors unbroken for ages eternal.

Art. II.—The Imperial Throne shall be succeeded to by Imperial male descendants, according to the provisions of the Imperial House Law.

Art. III.—The Emperor is sacred and inviolable.

Art. IV.—The Emperor is the head of the Empire, combining in Himself the rights of sovereignty, and exercises them according to the provisions of the present Constitution.

Art. V.—The Emperor exercises the legislative power with the consent of the Imperial Diet.

Art. VI.—The Emperor gives sanction to laws, and orders them to be promulgated and exercised.

Art. VII.—The Emperor convokes the Imperial Diet, opens, closes, and prorogues it, and dissolves the House of Representatives.

Art. VIII.—The Emperor, in consequence of an urgent necessity to maintain public safety or to avert public calamities, issues, when the Imperial Diet is not sitting, Imperial Ordinances in place of law.

Such Imperial Ordinances are to be laid before Imperial Diet at its next session, and when the Diet does not approve the said Ordinances, the Government shall declare them to be invalid for the future.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

ART. IX.—The Emperor issues or causes to be issued, the Ordinances necessary for the carrying out of the laws, or for the maintenance of the public peace and order, and for the promotion of the welfare of the subjects. But no Ordinance shall in any way alter any of the existing laws.

ART. X.—The Emperor determines the organization of the different branches of the administration, and the salaries of all civil and military officers, and appoints and dismisses the same. Exceptions especially provided for in the present Constitution or in other laws, shall be in accordance with the respective provisions (bearing thereon).

ART. XI.—The Emperor has the supreme command of the Army and Navy.

ART. XII.—The Emperor determines the organization and peace standing of the Army and Navy.

ART. XIII.—The Emperor declares war, makes peace, and concludes treaties.

ART. XIV.—The Emperor proclaims the law of siege.

The conditions and effects of the law of siege shall be determined by law.

ART. XV.—The Emperor confers titles of nobility, rank, orders and other marks of honour.

ART. XVI.—The Emperor orders amnesty, pardon, commutation of punishments, and rehabilitation.

ART. XVII.—A Regency shall be instituted in conformity with the provisions of the Imperial House Law

The Regent shall exercise the powers appertaining to the Emperor in His name.

CHAPTER II.—RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF SUBJECTS

ART. XVIII.—The conditions necessary for being a Japanese subject shall be determined by law.

ART. XIX.—Japanese subjects may, according to qualifications determined in laws or ordinances, be appointed to civil or military offices equally, and may fill any other public offices.

ART. XX.—Japanese subjects are amenable to service in the Army or Navy according to the provisions of law.

ART. XXI.—Japanese subjects are amenable to the duty of paying taxes, according to the provisions of law.

ART. XXII.—Japanese subjects shall have the liberty of abode and of changing the same within the limits of law.

ART. XXIII.—No Japanese subject shall be arrested, detained, tried, or punished, unless according to law.

ART. XXIV.—No Japanese subject shall be deprived of his right of being tried by the judges determined by law.

ART. XXV.—Except in the cases provided for in the law, the house of no Japanese subject shall be entered or searched without his consent.

ART. XXVI.—Except in the cases mentioned in the law, the secrecy of the letters of every Japanese subject shall remain inviolate.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

ART. XXVII.—The right of property of every Japanese subject shall remain inviolate.

Measures necessary to be taken for the public benefit shall be provided for by law.

ART. XXVIII.—Japanese subjects shall, within limits not prejudicial to peace and order, and not antagonistic to their duties as subjects, enjoy freedom of religious belief.

ART. XXIX.—Japanese subjects shall, within the limits of law, enjoy the liberty of speech, writing, publication, public meeting, and association.

ART. XXX.—Japanese subjects may present petitions, by observing the proper form of respect, and complying with the rules specially provided for the same.

ART. XXXI.—The provisions contained in the present chapter shall not affect the exercise of the powers appertaining to the Emperor, in times of war or in cases of a national emergency.

ART. XXXII.—Each and every one of the provisions contained in the preceding Articles of the present chapter, that are not in conflict with the laws or the rules and discipline of the Army and Navy, shall apply to the officers and men of the Army and of the Navy.

CHAPTER III.—THE IMPERIAL DIET.

ART. XXXIII.—The Imperial Diet shall consist of two Houses, a House of Peers and a House of Representatives.

ART. XXXIV.—The House of Peers shall, in accordance with the Ordinance concerning the House of Peers, be composed of the members of the Imperial Family, of the orders of nobility, and of those persons who have been nominated thereto by the Emperor.

ART. XXXV.—The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members elected by the people, according to the provisions of the Law of Election.

ART. XXXVI.—No one can at one and the same time be a Member of both Houses.

ART. XXXVII.—Every law requires the consent of the Imperial Diet.

ART. XXXVIII.—Both Houses shall vote upon projects of law submitted to them by Government, and may respectively initate projects of law.

ART. XXXIX.—A Bill, which has been rejected by either the one or the other of the two Houses, shall not be again brought in during the same session.

ART. XL.—Both Houses can make representation to the Government, as to laws or upon any other subject. When, however, such representations are not accepted, they cannot be made a second time during the same session.

ART. XLI.—The Imperial Diet shall be convoked every year.

ART. XLII.—A session of the Imperial Diet shall last during three months. In case of necessity, the duration of a session may be prolonged by Imperial Order.

ART. XLIII.—When urgent necessity arises, an extraordinary ses-

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

sion may be convoked, in addition to the ordinary one.

The duration of an extraordinary session shall be determined by Imperial Order.

ART. XLIV.—The opening, closing, prolongation of session and prorogation of the Imperial Diet, shall be effected simultaneously for both Houses.

In case the House of Representatives has been ordered to dissolve, the House of Peers shall at the same time be prorogued.

ART. XLV.—When the House of Representatives has been ordered to dissolve, Members shall be caused by Imperial Order to be newly elected, and the new House shall be convoked within five months from the day of dissolution.

ART. XLVI.—No debate can be opened and no vote can be taken in either House of the Imperial Diet, unless not less than one-third of the whole number of the Members thereof is present.

ART. XLVII.—Votes shall be taken in both Houses by absolute majority. In the case of a tie vote, the President shall have the casting vote.

ART. XLVIII.—The deliberations of both Houses shall be held in public. The deliberations may, however, upon demand of the Government or by resolution of the House, be held in secret sitting.

ART. XLIX.—Both Houses of the Imperial Diet may respectively present addresses to the Emperor.

ART. L.—Both Houses may receive petitions presented by subjects.

ART. LI.—Both Houses may enact, besides what is provided for in the present Constitution and in the Law of the Houses, rules necessary for the management of their internal affairs.

ART. LII.—No Member of either House shall be held responsible outside the respective Houses, for any opinion uttered or any vote given in the House. When, however, a Member himself has given publicity to his opinion by public speech, by documents in print or in writing, or by any other similar means, he shall, in the matter, be amenable to the general law.

ART. LIII.—The Members of both Houses may, during the session, be free from arrest, unless with the consent of the House, except in cases of flagrant delicts, or of offences connected with a state of internal commotion or with a foreign trouble.

ART. LIV.—Ministers of State and the Delegates of the Government may, at any time, take a seat, and speak in either House.

CHAPTER IV.—THE MINISTERS OF STATE AND THE PRIVY COUNCIL

ART. LV.—The respective Ministers of State shall give their advice to the Emperor, and be responsible for it.

All Laws, Imperial Ordinances, and Imperial Rescripts of whatever kind, that relate to the affairs of the State, require the countersignature of a Minister of State.

ART. LVI.—The Privy Council shall, in accordance with the provisions for the organization of the Privy Council, deliberate upon important matters of State, when they have been consulted by the Emperor.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Chapter V.—The Judicature

Art. LVII.—The Judicature shall be exercised by the Courts of Law according to law, in the name of the Emperor.

The organization of the Court of Law shall be determined by law.

Art. LVIII.—The judges shall be appointed from among those who possess proper qualifications according to law.

No judge shall be deprived of his position, unless by way of criminal sentence or disciplinary punishment.

Rules for disciplinary punishment shall be determined by law.

Art. LIX.—Trials and judgements of a Court shall be conducted publicly. When, however, there exists any fear that such publicity may be prejudicial to peace and order, or to the maintenance of public morality, the public trial may be suspended by provision of law or by the decision of the Court of Law.

Art. LX.—All matters that fall within the competency of a special Court shall be especially provided for by law.

Art. LXI.—No suit at law, which relates to rights alleged to have been infringed by the illegal measures of the executive authorities, and which shall come within the competency of the Court of Administrative Litigation especially established by law, shall be taken cognizance of by a Court of Law.

Chapter VI.—Finance

Art. LXII.—The imposition of a new tax or the modification of the rates (of an existing one) shall be determined by law.

However, all such administrative fees or other revenue having the nature of compensation shall not fall within the category of the above clause.

The raising of national loans and the contracting of other liabilities to the charge of the National Treasury, except those that are provided in the Budget, shall require the consent of the Imperial Diet.

Art. LXIII.—The taxes levied at present shall, in so far as they are not remodelled by new law, be collected according to the old system.

Art. LXIV.—The expenditure and revenue of the State require the consent of the Imperial Diet by means of an annual Budget.

Any and all expenditures overpassing the appropriations set forth in the Titles and Paragraphs of the Budget, or that are not provided for in the Budget, shall subsequently require the approbation of the Imperial Diet.

Art. LXV.—The Budget shall be first laid before the House of Representatives.

Art. LXVI.—The expenditures of the Imperial House shall be defrayed every year out of the National Treasury, according to the present fixed amount for the same, and shall not require the consent thereto of the Imperial Diet, except in case an increase thereof is found necessary.

Art. LXVII.—Those already fixed expenditures based by the Constitution upon the powers appertaining to the Emperor, and such expenditures as may have arisen by the effect of Law, or that appertain

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

to the legal obligations of the Government, shall be neither rejected nor reduced by the Imperial Diet, without the concurrence of the Government.

ART. LXVIII.—In order to meet special requirements, the Government may ask the consent of the Imperial Diet to a certain amount as a Continuing Expenditure Fund, for a previously fixed number of years.

ART. LXIX.—In order to supply deficiencies, which are unavoidable, in the Budget and to meet requirements unprovided for in the same, a Reserve Fund shall be provided in the Budget.

ART. LXX.—When the Imperial Diet cannot be convoked, owing to the external or internal condition of the country, in case of urgent need for the maintenance of public safety, the Government may take the necessary financial measures, by means of an Imperial Ordinance.

In the case mentioned in the preceeding clause, the matter shall be submitted to the Imperial Diet at its next session, and is approbation shall be obtained thereto.

ART. LXXI.—When the Imperial Diet has not voted on the Budget, or when the Budget has not been brought into actual existence, the Government shall carry out the Budget of the preceding year.

ART. LXXII.—The final account of the expenditures and revenue of the State shall be verified and confirmed by the Board of Audit, and it shall be submitted by the Government to the Imperial Diet, together with the report of verification of the said Board.

The organization and competency of the Board of Audit shall be determined by law separately.

CHAPTER VII.—SUPPLEMENTARY RULES

ART. LXXIII.—When it has become necessary in future to amend the provisions of the present Constitution, a project to that effect shall be submitted to the Imperial Diet by Imperial Order.

In the above case, neither House can open the debate, unless at least two-thirds of the whole number of Members are present, and no amendment can be passed, unless a majority of at least two-thirds of the Members present is obtained.

ART. LXXIV.—No modification of the Imperial House Law shall be required to be submitted to the deliberation of the Imperial Diet.

No provision of the present Constitution can be modified by the Imperial House Law.

ART. LXXV.—No modification can be introduced into the Constitution, or into the Imperial House Law, during the time of a Regency.

ART. LXXVI.—Existing legal enactments, such as laws, regulations, or by whatever title they may be called, shall so far as they do not conflict with the present Constitution, continue in force.

All existing contracts or orders, that entail obligations upon the Government and that are connected with Expenditure, shall come within the scope of Art. LXVII.

II. POLITICS

Politics in every country has its own peculiarities, and that is particularly so in Japan. Her political institutions are very complicated,

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

and the political psychology of her people is unique and extremely singular. Hence it is not a very easy matter to describe the working of her government or the political state of the country.

The principal institutions in the constitutional system of Japan are the Emperor, the Privy Council, the Cabinet, the Imperial Diet, the Electorate, the political parties, and the *Genro* or Elder Statesmen. Their legal status and actual powers, and their relations to each other may be briefly described as follows:

The Emperor

The legal status of the Emperor under the Constitution, if properly interpreted, does not much differ from that of any constitutional monarch, but his influence over the masses of the people in Japan is extraordinary and without parallel. Prince Ito, the chief framer of the Constitution, expounds the Constitutional status of the Emperor with a certain coloring of popular sentiments: "The sovereign power of reigning over and governing the State is inherited by the Emperor from his ancestors, and by him bequeathed to his posterity. All the different legislative as well as executive powers of State, by means of which he reigns over the country and governs the people, are united in the Most Exalted Personage, who holds in his hands, as it were, all the ramifying threads of the political life of the country, just as the brain in the human body is the primitive source of all mental activity manifested through the four limbs and different parts of the body." Thus in theory the Emperor is absolute, and the masses of the people in Japan believe him to be sacred and inviolable according to the letter of the Constitution. But in reality, he acts only by the advice of the Prime-Minister and occasionally by that of the Elder Statesmen. And constitutionally he is inviolable in the sense that "he can do no wrong." In fact, the power he actually exercises in practical politics is by no means greater than that of the king of England, though his influence owing to the peculiar psychology of the people, is no doubt far greater than that of the British Crown, and plays the predominant part in Japanese politics.

In England, even the masses possess knowledge enough to be aware that for whatever the King does or says the Premier is responsible, whereas, in Japan the words of the Minister-President, if put into the mouth of the Emperor, become the words of the Emperor himself, thus investing them with a greater weight and dignity. They become the supreme authority of the land. Therefore, it not seldom happens that the Minister-President of Japan, when affairs are at a deadlock, tries by means of the name of the Emperor to evade his responsibility, or to overcome a strong opposition of the people to the Government, with the object of maintaining his office. And that is at least one reason why there still exists in Japan a constitutional government irresponsible to the popular assembly.

The Privy Council

Next to the Emperor, the Privy Council in Japan occupies a

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

peculiar position in the constitutional system of her government. It is not like the Privy Council of England, out of which the British Cabinet system has grown, and in which the Cabinet ministers have their legal existence. The Cabinet and the Privy Council in Japan form two separate and independent institutions.

The functions of the Privy Council are chiefly of a consultative nature. It meets to deliberate on any important matter of State, when its opinion is asked for by the Emperor, and advises him according to its lights. The principal matters on which it is usually consulted are those which come under the jurisdiction of the Imperial House Law, all important legislation relating to Articles of the Constitution, the issuing of proclamations of the law of siege and of Imperial ordinances and all the matters relating to international treaties and pledges.

The power of the Privy Council is entirely of a negative nature; nevertheless it exercises a very strong power and influence in Japanese politics. It consists of 26 members with its own President and Vice-President. They are all veteran statesmen who have played very important parts in the administration, and though no longer taking an active share in it, their age and position and official experience entitle them to universal respect. For the same reason they are extremely conservative in their political ideas and sentiments.

All such important acts of legislation relating to the rights and liberties of the people as an Electoral Reform Bill, a Bill Formulating the Adoption of Jury System, an Educational Reform Bill, etc, are usually submitted to the Privy Council, before the Government introduce them to the Imperial Diet. The Privy Council is at liberty to reject them or to delay their passage. Of course, it is at the Emperor's pleasure either to accept or reject this decision, but it may easily be seen how great is the influence which the Privy Council can exercise on all such legislation by virtue of its deliberative function. Sometimes the Cabinet uses the powers of the Privy Council as a convenient expedient for killing measures it does not really desire to bring in to the Diet. On the other hand, it sometimes happens that the Privy Council prevents the passage of some important measures of the Government. But the Privy Council cannot meet on its own account, its meetings being called by the Emperor on the advice of the Minister-President. All the Cabinet ministers have seats in the council ex-officio, and, therefore, it is the will of the Cabinet that ultimately prevails, and not that of the Privy Council.

As to international treaties and pledges, the Privy Council is always consulted, and it is the only deliberative body in the constitutional system of Japan that can freely discuss all the foreign policies of a Government with the Cabinet, though its meetings are kept absolutely secret. The Imperial Diet is given no power of treaty-making, and its authority over the foreign policies of the State is confined to criticism and interpellation.

The most important power of the Privy Council is that of interpreting the Constitution. On the meaning of a doubtful clause of the Constitution, the decision of the Privy Council is absolute and final, for its interpretation becomes that of the Emperor himself.

Digitized by Google Origina from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

The Cabinet

Nowhere in the Constitution of Japan is the word "Cabinet" mentioned. Yet there exists as a matter of fact a collective body of all Departmental Ministers under the presidency of a Minister-President, somewhat like the Council of Ministers in Belgium, or the British Cabinet, for the purpose of initiating, determining, or carrying out the general schemes and policies of the government. Though this collective body known as the *Naikaku*, meets to discuss and determine under the guidance of the Minister-President how the Imperial government is to be carried on in all important matters of State and how to advise the Emperor, yet it has no joint responsibility as the British Cabinet has, that is to say, each Cabinet Minister is not responsible for the action of the Cabinet as a whole nor the Cabinet as a whole for the action of each Minister.

As in England the Cabinet in Japan is in reality the chief executive organ of the State, and exercises all powers executive, legislative, and judicial, which are invested in the Crown by the Constitution, that is to say, the issuing of administrative and emergency ordinances, the making of treaties with foreign nations, the declaring of peace and war, the commanding of the army and navy, and the determining of their organisation, the appointing and dismissing of public officials (including all judges and procurators who hold office on a life tenure), and the fixing of their salaries and pensions, etc., all of which falling within the executive function of government are virtually controlled by the Cabinet in the name of the Emperor.

In England, the Cabinet Ministers usually belong to one or another political party in the House of Commons; and the Cabinet is more or less like a committee appointed by a majority of the House of Commons, and entrusted with the exercise of the executive power of State, and therefore, responsible to Parliament. In Japan, however, the Cabinet Ministers are not always party-men; they may hold their office independent of the House of Representatives. The representative system of government has not yet developed in this country to such a stage as to make the Cabinet Ministers necessarily responsible to the Diet.

A certain ordinance provides that the Minister of War must be but a General or Lieutenant-general, and the Minister for the Navy, an Admiral or Vice-admiral, and because of this ordinance occasionally a queer phenomenon crops up in Japanese politics. A few years ago, Viscount Kiyoura was sent for to organise a Cabinet, but he failed in his attempt, for he could not find any suitable Admiral or Vice-admiral willing to become the Minister for the Navy in his Cabinet. Once the Saionji Ministry was forced to go out of office because Marquis Saionji refused to take up the plan of adding two divisions to the Army. Thus in Japan Generals or Admirals at times even sway the power of making or unmaking a Cabinet.

But the above instances are unusual, and as a matter of fact, the power and influence of military men are rapidly declining. On the other hand, the power of the Diet, particularly that of the House of Representatives is steadily growing in power, so that it is now a matter of absolute necessity for the Cabinet to control a majority in the Diet, for without its approval no important matters of State can be carried out.

Digitized by Google Origina from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

THE IMPERIAL DIET

The Imperial Diet is bicameral, consisting of a House of Peers and a House of Representatives. The former is composed of 394 members, of which there are 16 Princes of the Blood, 13 Princes, 43 Marquises, 20 Counts, 73 Viscounts, 72 Barons, 120 Imperial Nominees, and 45 Representatives of the highest tax-payers; the latter of 464 representatives elected for a four years' term by 2,860,000 voters out of the population of 56,667,000.

With regard to legislative matters, all rights and powers granted to the Diet by the Constitution are equally granted to both Houses, except that the Budget is to be brought in first in the House of Representatives. Thus the two Houses are supposed to be coordinate, neither the one nor the other being considered superior or subordinate. But it is not so in practical politics. Where there are two chambers in a legislature, naturally the one or the other becames predominant.

Although, as far as outward appearances go, the members of the House of Peers occupy a better fortified position, for the House of Peers is not subject to dissolution as the House of Representatives is, yet in practice it is not the former, but the latter that the Cabinet regards with greater dread, holding it more aggressive and powerful, and more difficult to control. The fact is the 120 Imperial Nominees in the House of Peers are mostly ex-officials of government, who hold their position on a life tenure, while the rest are aristocrats either by birth or by wealth. Hence their natural sympathy is always with the Cabinet Ministers independent of and irresponsible to the House of Representatives.

In the House of Peers there are no political parties, so to speak. Nevertheless all its members are now politically divided into six groups: The *Kenkyu-kai*, the *Chuwa-kai*, the *Dosei-kai*, the *Kosei-kai*, the *Kojukurabu*, and the *Mushozoku* or Independents. Of course these groups are not formed on any definite political views or ideas. They are groups more social than political in their origin. Some older members of the House of Peers still hold the traditional view that the House, in order truly to fulfill the mission of being protector of the Imperial Authority, should hold aloof from all political parties, and be impartial to every one. However, it can not be denied that there has already appeared a strong tendency among the peers towards forming political parties, especially among the younger, active and ambitious members of the House. The *Kenkyu-kai*, with 139 members, is a strong organisation, and though it hates to be called a political party, often controls the action of the House of Peers.

In the House of Representatives, there are very clear-cut divisions; and no matter how many parties there are, the House is always divided into two camps: the government party, or parties supporting the government, and the opposition, or parties against the government. This party division, however, does not come from any political principle or principles.

The House of Representatives has the power of initiative in all matters of legislation, but its legislative power is rather negative in character, for it is not in Japan as in the England where a majority of

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

the House of Representatives ultimately controls the Cabinet. It is the Cabinet that gets its majority by one way or other. When a political party in Japan supports the government, it is because its leader is the Prime-minister or holds a certain portfolio in the Cabinet. Then again some parties or individual members give support to the government, thinking that they may be able to secure important office or serve some special interests by having direct connection with the men in power. Moreover, the government can sometimes force them to support its policies either by intimidation or through threat of dissolution.

The Cabinet Ministers in Japan do not therefore formulate the policies of State in accordance with the political programmes which the parties supporting the government may have laid down at the time of their election. As a matter of fact, the political parties in Japan have no definite programmes; they make no definite promises before election. They know well that they cannot make their promises good, even if they made them. The Cabinet Ministers have an entirely free hand to formulate all policies of State, quit independent of the political parties and of the House of Representatives; and the government party usually accepts almost blindly whatever the Cabinet decides. Thus the government party is merely a convenient tool to the Cabinet for carrying its measures through the House of Representatives. On the other hand, the Opposition always bitterly and vehemently attacks all important measures of the government, and tries to prevent their passage, but there is no certainty that it will get into power and carry its policies out, even if the Cabinet that it attacks goes out of office.

The Electoral System

The Election Law in Japan has a separate existence from the Constitution; and that is very fortunate for her, revision having been possible already twice solely on account of this convenient arrangement. The Constitution, on the other hand, is a formidable document that does not easily allow modification.

Under the original Election Law of 1890, the qualifications of an elector were that he must be a male Japanese subject over 25 years of age, residing more than one year in the district where he votes, and paying direct national tax to the amount of not less than ¥15 per annum; and the qualifications of a candidate were about the same, except that he had to be over 30 years of age. The members of the House of Representatives were then 300 and elected for a four years' term. The electoral districts were then mechanically marked out in each prefectural administrative district (*fu* or *ken*), and each of them was allotted one or two representatives at the rate of one representative to every 120,000 people. The number of voters was approximately 500,000 out of the population of 42,000,000.

In 1900, the Law was revised and the number of voters increased to about 1,500,000, their property qualification being lowered from ¥15 to 10 of direct national tax. Meanwhile the property qualification of a candidate was abolished, and at the same time an electoral district was enlarged so as to coincide with a prefectual administrative district, to which from 4 to 12 seats were allotted according to its population.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Again in 1920, an Electoral Reform Bill was passed, and the Election Law now in force was formulated. By this revised law, the property qualification of a voter has been lowered from ¥ 10 to 3; the number of voters increased from 1,500,000 to approximately 2,860,000; and the number of seats from 381 to 464, which are now distributed among 374 electoral districts.

Thus during the thirty years of the parliamentary history of Japan, not only has the number of franchise holders increased from 500,000 to 2,860,000, but also the electoral system as a whole, generally speaking, has been much improved, with the exception, perhaps, of the one seat-electoral district system adopted in the last revision. But it cannot be denied that the manner and method of election campaigns are still very unsatisfactory. In Japan, no definite practical issues are ever put to the front in any election. The masses of the people do not yet clearly understand even the *raison d'être* of the Imperial Diet; while on the other hand, government officials can and actually do manage the business of the State, to a great extent, independent of the Diet. The fact is, in matters of government the people of Japan are not so well instructed, as those of England or of America, and hence the political value of the vote is much less appreciated by the ordinary voters of Japan. Consequently, they take very little interest in political affairs; at best they are apathetic, so that there is danger of our politics being reduced to a professional game for certain politicians.

It is true, an election in Japan is usually very hot and exciting, and often fought to a bitter end, but that is because it appeals more to passions and impulses than to reason. It is not seldom that the government interferes in election by means of the police power it has at its disposal. The generally accepted rule of constitutional government, viz. that a Cabinet should be based on a majority of the House of Representatives, not yet obtaining in Japan, a Cabinet is often organised independent of the Diet. When it happens, as it has not infrequently, that the Cabinet cannot control a majority in the House of Representatives, it then dissolves the House assigning whatever plausible reason it may think of for the step taken. The fact is it is not necessary for the Cabinet to dissolve the House with a definite political issue on which to appeal to the people. It is done rather with the intention of threatening and displacing some obnoxious politicians in the House, and of securing in the next election a majority of the parties which are likely to support the Cabinet.

A law is in force in Japan for prohibiting corrupt practices in election, and its violation is of course very severely punished. In practice, however, all forms of corruption are widely prevalent, not because the intelligence of an average voter in Japan is lower than in England or America, but because of his lack of appreciation of the value of his right. The trouble in Japan is that the franchise-holder is unable to realise how the vote has a direct bearing upon the policy of the State, and, therefore, upon his own interests. In extreme cases some voters are even said to sell their votes to the highest bidder.

A parliamentary election in Japan is now very expensive to a candidate. Some candidates are said to have spent more than ¥100,000 in the general election of 1920, while even the minimum amount that

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

a candidate of the most influential standing in his constituency has to spend would be not less than ¥ 3,000. Of course speech-makings are a prominent feature in the election, but it must be remembered that the campaign is not conducted on any definite political issue. At present canvassing is generally believed to be the most effective method in electioneering, at least it is far more fruitful in securing votes than the most persuasive propaganda that can be conceived. The reason why canvassing is so expensive is because only a very few canvassers really work for their political cause; most of them are hired with remuneration of some form or other. There are even professional "election-brokers," who view an election as other people do their business. The result is that for most candidates the election bill reaches an astonishing sum. Yet, there are enough candidates and to spare in every election. The explanation is that the Japanese people are extremely sensitive to fame and honor, so that they covet a position in the Diet merely for the sake of honor.

It should be noted at the same time that of late a strong tendency towards returning to the House of Representatives men with some definite aims and unselfish purposes has become much in evidence. In the general election of 1920, certain propaganda were found highly effective in securing votes in some constituencies. This is no doubt a healthy sign. After all a parliamentary election cannot be fought really on political issues, unless the government becomes really responsible to the popular assembly.

The Political Parties

The political parties in Japan are not political parties in a strict sense of the term; they should more properly be called political factions. What induces members in the Diet to group themselves into one party or another is not primarily political issue or principles. The personality of the leader or hope of some personal gain plays a more important part. Of course every party has its own programme, but the programme of one party is easily exchangeable with that of another. They are all abstract statements enunciating the general policies of the State.

Strange as it may seem, there exists, none the less, strong solidarity within a party and even absolutism in the inner working of it. Usually the leader of the party, called the *Sosai* or the *Sori*, (literally the President of the party) exercises that absolute power in the management of all affairs of the party. The result is that a political party in Japan moves in the House of Representatives with the precision and obedience of trained troops. It presents a solid and united front; no freedom of opinion is allowed an individual member, when he has to face any important issue or the public as a party-man. The discussion of a Bill in the House is therefore reduced merely to a formality. No member except an Independent can express in the House his own view and judgment on any Bill. It is only on rare occasions that the parties allow their members to discuss harmless Bills freely during a session of the Diet. In regard to most Bills each party decides its attitude at its private meeting, and then select some members to speak

Digitized by Google Origina from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

for their party on the floor of the House. This arrangement naturally makes almost all speeches in the Diet formal, empty, and lifeless utterances.

It may be a matter for wonder how, under such absolutism, a party can hold its members so well together. This is partly due to the personal influence of the leader; partly to the assistance it gives to its members at election time, pecuniary or otherwise; and lastly to the embittered feeling existing between the parties. If the party is one supporting the government, then it has many inducements to offer to hold the members in good discipline, such as offices, some special favors, or the support of particular interests. No wonder that in Japan a party friendly to the government is placed in a highly advantageous position: not uncommonly it exerts irresistible influence on politicians, who are persuaded to rally to its ranks, and swell its numerical strength.

In 1880, just 10 years before the establishment of a representative system of government in Japan, the first so-called political party was organised by the late Count Itagaki, which was then known as the *Jiyuto* or Liberals. Two years later Marquis, then Count, Okuma formed another party called the *Kaishinto* or Progressives. These two parties had then practically the same political aims and purposes, i.e., to prepare the people for a representative system of government by educating them into political ideas, and to watch over the actions of the government as to its pledge to establish a national assembly. The bureaucratic statesmen, alarmed by the formation of these two hostile parties, caused a third party to be organised to counteract their movements and propaganda. This party was called the *Teiseito* or Imperialists. But it proved very unpopular, while the other rapidly grew in power and strength. Then the government adopted a bold measure and enacted a law with the object of making all activities of political parties impossible, and in consequence the three parties had to dissolve one after another.

With the advent of a constitutional system of government several political parties or factions were formed to fight with the bureaucratic statesmen in power. It was then no longer possible for the latter to prevent the growth of political parties. Nevertheless the stronger the political parties became the more stringent were the laws and measures the government tried to enforce. This reactionary policy greatly retarded the healthy development of political parties in Japan.

There are now three leading parties, the *Seiyu-kai*, the *Kensei-kai*, and the *Kakushin-Club*. The last-named was formed in 1922 by the members of the old *Kokumin-to* dissolved and some independents.

The Seiyu-kai: It was first organised by the late Prince Ito in 1900, for the conviction had grown upon him that in fighting the political parties that had acquired such power, it was no longer possible for a Cabinet really to control a majority in the House of Representatives, without certain direct connection with them. The personality of Ito attracted many ambitious politicians to the banner he raised, and in fact they did so even at the cost of dissolving their own parties. Consequently, Ito's party swelled at once and commanded an overwhelming majority in the House of Representatives, and the organizer,

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

because of this fact, was made Minister-President. But Prince Ito, though one of the most successful bureaucratic statesmen produced in modern Japan, was by no means successful as a party leader. Shortly afterwards he resigned the leadership, and made Prince, then Marquis, Saionji his successor. Prince Saionji was a good leader and served the party well by keeping it always in a close touch with the man in power, even when he was not himself in office. In 1914, Prince Saionji resigned the leadership and retired on account of old age, and the mantle fell on Mr. Hara. For the first time in the history of the *Seiyu-kai* the leadership of the party was filled by an untitled man, and naturally Mr. Hara, who was still a dark horse, was the subject of much comment within and without the party. The resignation of the Terauchi Ministry soon after and the formation of his own Ministry afforded him an opportunity to put his talent to the test and he came out of the ordeal with complete success. While he proved himself a very shrewd politician as incumbent of the highest post in the administration, he was recognized as the ablest leader the *Seiyu-kai* ever had. The party had then only a working majority in the House of Representatives. In 1920, Mr. Hara dissolved the House on the avowed ground that he considered the Universal Suffrage Bill introduced into the Diet by the *Kokumin-to* and the *Kensei-kai* inimical to public order and peace. In the general election that followed, his party secured an overwhelming majority in the House, i.e. 282 seats out of the total of 464. He was now on the pinnacle of fame and was almost an absolute ruler not only of the *Seiyu-kai* but also of the administration. On November 4, 1921, while he was at the prime of his power he was assassinated by a political fanatic, a mere boy. Viscount Takahashi, Minister of Finance in the Hara Cabinet, was made his successor both as head of the party and of the administration. The *Seiyu-kai* still retained an overwhelming majority in the House of Representatives, but the very immunity from external pressure coupled with the insufficient prestige and untrained experience of the new chief as party leader loosened the discipline of the Party. His decision, made in an unlucky hour, to recompose his Cabinet, caused a rupture among the Cabinet members and on June 6th the Takahashi Ministry fell. At the same time, Mr. Motoda, one of the oldest members of the *Seiyu-kai* and Minister of Railways in the Takahashi Cabinet, and Mr. Nakahashi, Minister of Education, and their three followers were expelled from the party. The *Seiyu-kai* is still led by Viscount Takahashi and though the Party has sustained an ugly wound from the expulsion it remains as before the absolute master in the Diet.

The Kensei-kai: It was originally formed by the late Prince Katsura after the example of Prince Ito, for the soldier-statesman also failed, like his predecessor, to control a majority in the Diet and had to undergo a very bitter experience at the height of his power and popularity. Here history repeated itself still further, for, as in the case of Prince Ito, attracted by the personality of Prince Katsura, many ambitious politicians of the *Kokumin-to* seceded and joined the party newly formed by him. The party was then called the *Doshi-kai*. Shrewd politician as he was, Prince Katsura met only misfortune as a party leader, and died without seeing the bright day for the party of

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

his own make. After Prince Katsura, the leadership of the party fell naturally upon Viscount Kato. When Marquis Okuma organised a Cabinet in 1914, Viscount Kato was given the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs. Thus the *Doshi-kai* became the government party. When the Diet was dissolved in 1915, and a general election was held under the Okuma Cabinet, the influence of the party almost swept the whole country. The name of the party was then changed to the present title. At the time of the downfall of the Okuma Ministry, in 1916, the *Kensei-kai* still had a majority in the House of Representatives, but with the formation of the Terauchi Cabinet, it ranged to the side of the opposition, and remains there to this day. In the general elections of 1917 and 1920, the numerical strength of the party was much reduced, so that it had only 109 seats in the House at the beginning of the 45th session, to be still further weakened during that session. Mr. Ozaki, a well known member of the Diet and an influential leader of the party, had been expelled as irreconcilable, and two others followed him. Seven other members voluntarily left the party, as their scheme to unite all the anti-*Seiyu-kai* parties into one political body was rejected.

The Kokumin-to and Kakushin Club. The old progressive party originally formed by the late Marquis Okuma in 1882, was reorganised in 1900 and then the name *Kokumin-to* was adopted. This was the party that had for a long time stood shoulder to shoulder with the *Seiyu-kai* in the desperate fight waged against the bureaucratic statesmen. After the memorable split of the party in 1913 in consequence of the birth of the late Prince Katsura's party, the numerical strength of the party was much reduced, but its influence, if not its real power, had been fairly great in Japanese politics. As the third party, the *Kokumin-to*, led by Mr. Inukai, who is generally recognised as a man of principle and of unusually strong character, possessed the advantage of a casting vote and hence it sometimes controlled the House of Representatives. No political party in Japan has more faithfully stood by a political cause and principle, though it had not more than 29 seats in the House. In September 1, 1922, the *Kokumin-to* was dissolved at its own free will in order to strengthen the newly formed political association known as *Kakushin* (Reform) Club. The Club was formed towards the close of the 45th session of the Diet by the parliamentary members of the *Kokumin-to* in association with those who had not long before left the *Kensei-kai* and some independent M. Ps. The Club is not yet a political party in the sense that the *Seiyu-kai* or the *Kensei-kai* is a party, and its aim is declared to be to reform the existing party organisations, and meanwhile to prepare for itself the way to form a political party more in accord with the trend of the times.

Besides these three parties mentioned above, there are now in the House of Representatives a faction known as the *Koshin* Club and a few independents. The Club is in no way a political party, it is more of a faction pure and simple. It has 25 seats, mostly held by business men. In most cases, the *Koshin* Club acts collectively in the Diet, and then almost always as supporters of the Cabinet. Among the Independents there is hardly any collective working.

Digitized by Google Origina from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

The Genro

The *Genro* or so-called elder statesmen as a body have no constitutional status, but until the beginning of 1922 the Council of *Genro* was an important institution in the political system of Japan, though with functions not legally formulated. It then consisted of four elder statesmen, Prince Yamagata, Prince Saionji, Marquis Matsukata, and Marquis Okuma, though the last mentioned had not often been present at its conclaves, but with the death of Prince Yamagata and Marquis Okuma in the spring of the year the bearers of this unique title have been reduced to only two, so that the influence of the *Genro* is waning, especially in view of the steady rise of democracy. The position of *Genro* is therefore rapidly receding into the shadows of history, and as men who played a distinguished part in the constructive work of modern Japan they will occupy much of its space Though the *Genro* as a power is now a subject more of historical interest and less of actual reality, it may be explained that the important position occupied by the council of *Genro* as a constitutional institution comes from the fact that it is one of the advisory organs of the Emperor. Formerly the *Genro* were frequently consulted by the Emperor on any grave matter of the State, and though lately on account of the age of these veteran statesmen as also because of the growing strength of the Cabinet, their opinions and judgments have rarely been asked for on matters concerning the policies of the State, there still remains one very important office that calls for their activity. It relates to the crucial question of recommending a succeeding Premier on the occasion of the resignation of the actual occupant of the post. In Japan the outgoing Premier does not always recommend his successor, for the Ministry is not yet responsible to the Diet. In such cases the Emperor sends for the *Genro* to deliberate on the question of eligible successors, and on the recommendation of the *Genro*, the Emperor settles the difficulty. Therefore it may be stated that Cabinet-making in Japan depends on the decision of the *Genro*. In the stirring preliminary scenes played before the staging of the present Kato Cabinet the figure of the octogenarian Marquis Matsukata fluttered before the gaze of the public, for Prince Saionji was laid up by illness away from town, it was on the recommendation of the veteran *Genro*, after consultation with the Prince, that the Admiral was sent for by the Prince-Regent and was ordered to organize his Cabinet.

The Kato Cabinet

That Mr. Hara's career should have been suddenly cut short at the height of his fame and power, and by the hand of a boy assassin obsessed with a megalomaniacal sense of his duty, was universally accepted as a cruel blow of fate. The lamentable incident occurred on November 4, 1921. His death was a national loss and the Seiyu-kai staggered under a blow so unexpected and so complete. The party rallied, and under the leadership of Viscount Takahashi, Minister of Finance in the Hara Cabinet and acknowledged deputy-leader of the party, still carried on. The Takahashi Cabinet formed in such excep-

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

tional circumstances was essentially a continuation of its predecessor and its personnel remained unchanged.

The Viscount, however, was still untrained as a party leader and politician, and during the 45th session of the Diet he experienced various difficulties in controlling his party and conducting the administration. On the close of the session, he attempted to reorganise the Cabinet to suit his own policy, but contrary to his expectation, this gave rise to grave trouble and eventually led to a split and the downfall of the Cabinet, whose members could not agree on the question of reorganization. The retiring Premier did not recommend a successor to the Prince-Regent, who on the advice of Marquis Matsukata, sent for Adm. Baron Kato, Minister for the Navy in the fallen cabinet, to form a new Ministry. The Baron at first hesitated to accept the responsibility, for he had no connection with any political party and could not see his way to controlling the House of Representatives. He had simply served as Minister for the Navy in four successive Ministries since the Okuma Cabinet. The obstacle was removed by the promise of the Seiyu-kai to offer him unconditional support and moreover to extend every assistance in the selection of Cabinet members. Thus encouraged the Baron accepted the important task and succeeded in forming a new Ministry on June 6, 1922. The Kato Cabinet formed in such circumstances consists mostly of members of the House of Peers more or less friendly to the Seiyu-kai. The names are as follows:

Baron Kato, the Minister-president, and the Minister for the Navy.
Count Uchida, the Minister of Foreign Affairs.
Mr. Mizuno, the Minister of the Interior.
Mr. Ichiki, the Minister of Finance.
General Yamanashi, the Minister of War.
Dr. Okano, the Minister of Justice.
Mr. Kamada, the Minister of Education.
Mr. Arai, the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce.
Viscount Mayeda, the Minister of Communications.
Count Oki, the Minister of Railways.
Count Ogasawara, the President of the Board of Census.

Although the life of the Kato Cabinet, formed in such unnatural circumstances is apparently precarious, yet it promises to enjoy a certain measure of durability. The real strength lies not in the promise of support made by the Seiyu-kai only but also in the favorable reception given to it by the people who had become tired of the corrupt practices of the political parties in power. The Baron himself, it should be remembered, planned in 1920 as member of the Hara administration a tremendous expansion of the navy, which involved a heavy drain on the national finances; it was he who as chief envoy represented Japan and concluded the Treaty of Naval Reduction with the four great Powers of the world at the Washington Conference in 1922. It was a singular turn of affairs in the development of Japanese politics that this very Admiral should have been placed now at the head of the administration. He has indeed to face sundry questions quite momentous in their nature and the satisfactory solution of which may well dismay even a tried statesman. The country

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

is still subject to the unsettled state resulting from the great European War. The people are suffering from the high cost of living and heavy taxation. The financial and economic constitution of the state demands a thorough reconstruction and proper adjustment. The navy is to be reduced in accordance with the terms of the Washington Conference, but the country still maintains an unproportinately big army, and the cry of the people calling for its drastic reduction is heard everywhere. Then there is the labor question, a novel feature in Japanese politics, which urgently awaits the judicious tackling by the government, neither must we forget the educational question and the question of universal franchise. This last problem which seriously warried the Hara Cabinet as well as the Takahashi administration still remains unsolved and is sure to be insisted on by its advocates with more and more vehemence and determination. In foreign policy too, it is now high time that Japan should definitely formulate her policy in regard to the Asiatic Continent. The task of the Kato Cabinet which has sooner or later to deal with all these vital questions is then sufficiently onerous.

Cabinet Changes since 1885

Ministerial chairs	1st Ito Dec. 1885	Kuroda Apr. 1889	1st Yamagata Dec. 1889	1st Matsukata May 1891	2nd Ito Aug. 1892
Premier	Ito.	Kuroda.	Yamagata.	Matsukata.	Ito Kuroda.
Foreign	Inouye, Ito. Okuma.	Okuma.	Aoki.	Enomoto.	Mutsu. Saionji.
Home	Yamagata.	Yamagata. Matsukata. Yamagata.	Yamagata. Saigo.	Saigo, Shinagawa, Soyejima, Matsukata. Kono	Inouye, Nomura, Yoshikawa, Itagaki.
Finance	Matsukata.	Matsukata.	Matsukata.	Matsukata.	Watanabe. Matsukata. Watanabe.
War	Oyama	Oyama.	Oyama.	Takashima.	Oyama. Saigo. Yamagata. Oyama.
Navy	Saigo. Oyama. Saigo.	Saigo.	Saigo. Kabayama.	Kabayama.	Nire. Saigo.
Justice	Yamada.	Yamada.	Yamada.	Yamada. Tanaka. Kono.	Yamagata. Ito. Yoshikawa.
Education	Mori.	Mori. Oyama. Enomoto.	Yoshikawa.	Yoshikawa. Oki.	Kono. Yoshikawa. Inouye. Saionji.
Agriculture & Commerce	Tani. Saigo. Tani. Hijikata. Kuroda.	Enomoto. Inouye. Yamagata.	Mutsu	Mutsu. Kono. Sano.	Goto. Enomoto.
Com'tions	Enomoto.	Enomoto. Goto.	Goto.	Goto.	Kuroda.

Digitized by Google Origina from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

(Continued)

	2nd Matsukata Sept. '96.	3rd Ito Jan. '98	1st Okuma June '98	2nd Yamagata Nov. '98	4th Ito Oct. 1900	1st Katsura. June '01
Premier....	Matsukata.	Ito.	Okuma.	Yamagata.	Ito.	Katsura.
Foreign....	Okuma. Nishi.	Nishi.	Okuma.	Aoki,	Saionji Kato.	Komura.
Home.....	Kabayama.	Yoshikawa.	Itagaki.	Saigo	Suyematsu.	Utsumi. Kodama. Yoshikawa. Kiyoura.
Finance....	Matsukata.	Inouye.	Matsuda.	Matsuda.	Watanabe. Saionji.	Sone.
War.....	Takashima.	Katsura.	Katsura.	Katsura.	Katsura. Kodama.	Terauchi.
Navy.....	Saigo.	Saigo.	Saigo.	Yamamoto.	Yamamoto.	Yamamoto.
Justice....	Kiyoura.	Sone.	Ohigashi	Kiyoura.	Kaneko.	Kiyoura. Hatano.
Edu.....	Hachisuka. Hamao.	Saionji. Toyama.	Ozaki. Inukai.	Kabayama.	Matsuda.	Kikuchi. Kodama.
Agr. & C ...	Enomoto. Okuma. Yamada.	M. Ito. Kaneko.	Oishi.	Sone.	Hayashi.	Hirata. Kiyoura.
Com'tions.	Nomura.	Suyematsu.	Hayashi.	Yoshikawa.	Hoshi Hara.	Yoshikawa. Sone.

(Continued)

	1st Saionji Jun. '05	2nd Katsura July '06	2nd Saionji Aug. '11	3rd Katsura Dec. '12	Yamamoto Feb. '13	2nd Okuma April '14
Premier ...	Saionji.	Katsura.	Saionji.	Katsura.	Yamamoto.	Okuma.
Foreign....	Kato. Hayashi.	Katsura. Komura.	Saionji	Katsura.	Makino.	Kato, Okuma, Ishii.
Home.....	Hara.	Hirata.	Hara.	Oura.	Hara.	Okuma, Oura, Okuma, Ichiki.
Finance ...	Sakatani. Matsuda.	Katsura.	T. Yamamoto,	Wakatsuki.	Takahashi.	Wakatsuki. Taketomi.
War.....	Terauchi.	Terauchi.	Ishimoto.	Kigoshi.	Kusunose.	Oka. Oshima.
Navy.....	Saito.	Saito.	Saito.	Saito.	Saito.	Yashiro. T. Kato.
Justice....	Matsuda. Senge.	Okabe.	Matsuda.	Matsumuro.	Matsuda. Okuda.	Ozaki.
Education	Saionji. Makino.	Komatsubara.	Hasebe, Makino.	Shibata,	Ooka. Okuda.	Ichiki, Takata.
Agr. & C	M tsuoka.	Oura.	Makino.	Nakashoji.	T. Yamamoto	Oura, Kono.
Com'tion	I. Yamagata, Hotta.	S. Goto.	Hayashi.	S. Goto.	Motoda.	Taketomi, Minoura.

(Continued)

Hara (Oct. 1918)

Premier	Hara.
Home	Tokonami.
Foreign	Uchida, Hara.
Finance	Viscount Takahashi.
Army	Tanaka, Yamanashi.
Communications	Noda.
Navy	T. Kato.
Justice	Oki,
Education	Nakahashi.
Agr. & Com	Yamamoto.
Railways	Motoda,

Digitized by Google Origina from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

The Takahashi Cabinet

Takahashi (Nov. 1921).

Premier.....Takahashi.	Navy.....Kato.
Home.....Tokonami.	Justice.....Count Oki
Foreign.....Count Uchida	Education.....Nakahashi.
Finance.....Takahashi.	Agr. & Com.....Yamamoto.
Army.....Yamanashi.	Railways.....Motoda.
Communications.....Noda.	

III. IMPERIAL DIET

House of Peers

The House is composed of (a) Princes of the Blood, (b) Peers (Princes and Marquises to sit in virtue of their right when they reach the age of 25); (c) Counts, Viscounts and Barons who are to elect their representatives selected from among their own respective orders; (d) men of erudition or of distinguished service nominated by the Emperor; (e) representatives of the highest-tax payers elected from among themselves, one from one prefecture. Each of the three inferior orders of Peerage may not return more than one-fifth of the total number of Peers while the non-titled members should not exceed in number the aggregate strength of the titled members.

The age-limit is 25 years or more for members representing the ranks of Count, Viscount and Baron and 30 or more for others.

The term is seven years for members under (c) and (e), the others being life members.

The House was composed as follows on June 29th, 1922, on the occasion of the convocation of the 43rd session:—

Princes of the Blood ...	18	Barons	71
Princes	13	Imperial Nominees... ...	120
Marquises	34	Highest Tax-Payers ...	47
Counts	19	Total	395
Viscounts	73		

The present President is Prince I. Tokugawa, and the Vice-President, Marquis N. Kuroda.

House of Representatives

According to the new Election Law passed in the Diet in 1919 and to be put into force in the next general election (1923), the House is composed of members elected by male Japanese subjects of not less than 25 years of age and paying a direct tax of not less than ¥3 as against the previous limit of ¥10. The incorporated cities containing not less than 30,000 inhabitants form independent electoral districts, and are entitled to return one member, while a larger city containing more than 100,000 inhabitants is to elect one member for every 150,000 people. The rural districts are to send one member at the rate of every 130,000 inhabitants approximately. Each prefecture

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

was formerly regarded as one electoral district, but in the new Law one member for one constituency system has been adopted. Election is carried on by secret ballot, one vote for one man and a general election is to take place every four years. Every Japanese male subject who has attained the age of not less than 30 is eligible excluding those who are mentally incapacitated or are deprived of civil rights. The property qualification that was formerly enforced for candidates was struck out by the amendment in 1900 of the Law of Election.

The House was at first composed of 305 members. It was increased to 381 by the Electoral Reform Bill of 1900, and again to the present number of 464 by the Election Law of 1919. The alloting of seats by the Law of 1900 was 305 for the rural districts and 75 for the urban, while it is now 352 and 112 respectively.

Sessions of House and Dissolutions

The chronological lists of sessions of the Lower House from the first is as follows; the sessions dissolved being in *italics*.

Session	Period of sitting		President	Vice-President
1st.	29 Nov., 1890	8 Mar., '91	Nakajima.	Tsuda.
2nd	*29 Nov., '91*	*25 Dec., '91*	Nakajima.	Tsuda.
3rd	5 May, '92	15 June, '92	T. Hoshi.	Sone.
4th	29 Nov., '92	1 Mar., '93	Do.	Kusumoto.
5th	*28 Nov., '93*	*30 Dec., '93*	Kusumoto.	I. Abei.
6th	*16 May, '94*	*2 June, '94*	Do.	K. Katnoka.
7th	18 Oct., '94	22 Oct., '94	Do.	S. Shimada.
8th	24 Dec., '94	27 Mar., '95	Do.	S. Shimada.
9th	28 Dec., '95	29 Mar., '96	Do.	S. Shimada.
10th	25 Dec., '96	24 Mar., '97	K. Hatoyama.	Do.
11th	*24 Dec., '97*	*25 Dec., '97*	K. Hatoyama.	Do.
12th	*19 May, '98*	*10 June, '98*	K. Katnoka.	Do.
13th	3 Dec., '98	10 Mar., '99	K. Katnoka.	Motoda.
14th	22 Nov., '99	24 Feb., '00	K. Katnoka.	Motoda.
15th	25 Dec., '00	25 Mar., '01	K. Katnoka.	Motoda.
16th	10 Dec., '01	10 Mar., '02	K. Katnoka.	Motoda.
17th	*9 Dec., '02*	*28 Dec., '02*	K. Katnoka.	Motoda.
18th	12 May, '03	5 Jun., '03	Do.	Sugita.
19th	*10 Dec., '03*	*11 Dec., '03*	H. Kono.	Do
20th	20 Mar., '04	30 Mar., '04	M. Matsuda.	K. Minoura.
21st	30 Nov., '04	28 Feb., '05	M. Matsuda.	K. Minoura.
22nd	28 Dec., '05	27 Mar., '06	T. Sugita.	Do.
23rd	23 Dec., '06	28 Mar., '07	T. Sugita.	Do.
24th	24 Dec., '07	28 Mar., '08	T. Sugita.	Do.
25th	28 Dec., '08	25 Mar., '09	S. Hasebe.	R. Koezuka.
26th	24 Dec., '09	24 Mar., '10	S. Hasebe.	R. Koezuka.
27th	24 Dec., '10	24 Mar., '11	S. Hasebe.	R. Koezuka.
28th	24 Dec., '11	24 Mar., '12	S. Hasebe.	R. Koezuka.
29th	21 Aug., '12	23 Aug., '12	J. Ooka.	N. Seki.
30th	24 Dec., '12	26 Mar., '13	J. Ooka.	N. Seki.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Session	Period of sitting	President	Vice-President
31st	26 Dec., '13—26 Mar., '14	I. Ooka, S. Haseba, H. Oku.	Do.
32nd	5 May, '14— 8 May, '14	H. Oku.	Do.
33rd	20 June, '14—26 June, '14		
34th	3 Sept., '14— 9 Sept., '14		
35th	*7 Dec., '14—15 Dec., '14*		
36th	20 May, '15—10 June, '15	S. Shimada.	T. Hanai.
37th	1 Dec., '15—29 Feb., '16		Do.
38th	27 Dec., '16—25 June, '17		S. Hayami.
39th	22 June, '17—15 July, '17	I. Ooka.	K. Hamada.
40th	22 Dec., '17—26 Mar., '18		
41st	27 Dec., '18—27 Mar., '19		
42nd	*26 Dec., '19—16 Feb., '20*		
43rd	29 June, '20—30 July, '20	S. Oku.	Y. Kasuya.
44th	25 Dec., '20—27 Mar., '21	Do.	Do.
45th	25 Dec., '21—25 Mar., '22	Do.	Do.

Chief Secretary of the House.—Sakae Terada.

Sittings.—Ordinary sessions are generally convoked between November and December and last three months. Of late it has become customary for the Lower House to sit every other day, the committee work occupying the other days. Full sittings do not exceed thirty days.

General Election

The general election takes place every four years, this being the regular term for Commoners. The extraordinary session must according to the Constitution be convened within five months from the date of dissolution.

	General election				General election			
1890	July	1	(First)	1903	March	1	(Extra)
1892	Feb.	15	(Extra)	1904	March	1	(„)
1894	Mar.	1	(„)	1908	May	15	(Regular)
1894	Sept.	1	(„)	1912	May	15	(„)
1898	March	15	(„)	1915	March	25	(Extra)
1898	Aug.	10	(„)	1917	April	20	(„)
1902	Aug.	10	(„)	1920	May	10	(„)

In case any member is unseated within a year of the election, the candidate who secured the next largest votes is elected without contest.

Number of Franchise-Holders.—The sudden increase of the number of franchise-holders since 1903 was due to the lowering of the property qualification in 1902, while similar increase in 1908 was a result of the extension of the privilege to Hokkaido and to several new urban districts. As a result of the election law enacted in 1920 the number was further increased to 2,860,000 representing about 5.2 per cent. of Japan's population. The revised law has lowered the property restriction from ¥ 10 to 3 of direct national tax resulting in the two-

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

fold increase of franchise-holders, i.e., the members rising from 381 to 464. The old small constituency system was restored.

Year	M.P.'s	Franchise-holders	Franchise-holders per 1 member	Franchise-holders per 1,000 pop.
1899	300	467,887	1,550	11.42
1903	376	951,860	2,532	20.91
1904	379	757,788	1,999	16.43
1908	379	1,582,676	4,176	32.80
1912 ...	381	1,503,650	3,947	29.24
1915	381	1,546,341	4,059	28.81
1917 ...	381	1,421,118	3,733	25.75
1920	464	2,860,000	6,163	—

Profession of the Members.—Comparing the professions of the members returned in the general election of 1902 with that of 1912 and 1920, the decrease of farmer members and increase of those of other origins are quite noticeable.

	1902	%	1912	%	1920	%
Farmers, Land-owners	120	31.8	80	12.0	64	13.8
Banking, Trade, Manufacture, Mining	72	19.2	86	23.4	186	40.0
Barristers, Journalists, Authors	58	15.4	85	22.3	104	22.4
Others	126	33.6	127	33.3	110	23.8
Total	276	100.0	368	100.0	464	100.0

Age of the Members.—The average is gradually increasing as follows:—

1st election	42.3	7th election	46.1
3rd „	44.3	9th „	47.1
5th „	44.8	10th „	48.1

Violation of Election Rules.—The figures for the 14th election May 10th, as made public in June 27, 1920 by the Home Office show the total of 1,003 cases involving 5,685 persons. The offenders markedly decreased compared with the preceding occasions. The record from the 1st election is as follows:—

Election	Cases	Offenders	Election	Cases	Offenders
1st	226	523	10th	430	2,595
2nd	2,652	523	11th	8,501	19,362
6th	893	2,455	12th	781	3,012
7th	781	3,012	13th ...	1,830	13,068
8th	281	1,140	14th ..	1,003	5,685
9th	109	523			

Nature of offences may be classified as follows, taking the two extremes of 2nd and 9th elections.

	2nd		9th	
Nature of offence	Cases	Offenders	Cases	Offenders
Present of money	54	239	65	262
Present in kind	33	99	5	24

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Nature of offence	2nd		9th	
	Cases	Offenders	Cases	Offenders
Entertainment	5	39	11	77
Intimidation	13	50	—	—
Violence	155	606	1	2
Carrying lethal weapons ..	2,318	4,358	—	—
Exchanging benefits ...	—	—	5	19
Others	74	239	23	50

SURVEY OF PARLIAMENTARY WORK SINCE 1912

28th Session (Dec. 1911—Mar. '12). The 2nd Saionji Ministry that succeeded the Katsura Ministry adopted the negative financial policy.

29th (Extraordinary) Session (Aug. 12). Three days' session for voting the Funeral Expenses of Emperor Meiji, who died on July 30th.

30th Session (Dec. '12—Mar. '13). Between Nov. 9th '12 when summons were issued and Mar. 27th '13, the day of the closing ceremony, the 2nd Saionji and the 3rd Katsura Ministries resigned, and the Yamamoto Ministry created.

31st Session (Dec. '13—March '14). On March 23rd the Navy Bill was rejected in the Upper House and both Houses were suspended for 3 days, and were reopened on March 26th only to perform closing ceremony.

32nd (Extraordinary) Session (May, 1914) was convoked for four days to vote the Funeral expenses of the late Empress-Dowager.

33rd (Extraordinary) Session (June '14), one week session for deliberating the Naval appropriation for '14—15 year. The revision of the Light Railway Law was also passed.

34th (Extra.) Session (Sept., '14) was summoned to vote Tsingtau expedition expenses ¥53,000,000.

35th Session (Dec. '14) was dissolved after 9 days' sitting, the Opposition having rejected the increase of Army Division project.

36th (Extra.) Session (May, '15) a 3 week session closing on 10th, June. It was the stormiest session ever witnessed, the Opposition being bent on obstructing and annoying the Ministerialists who lacked experience and coherence.

37th Session (Dec. 1st, '15—Feb. 29th, '16). A prominent feature was the strong attitude shown by the Peers to the Ministry, especially over the Arms Sale affair, and the Loan question, while in the Lower House the Impeachment motion occasioned most animated discussion.

38th Session (Dec. '16—Jan. 26th, '17). A non-confidence motion on purely constitutional ground passed by the House caused dissolution.

39th Session (June, '17), a 3 week session, saw stormy scenes over the Resolution introduced by the Opposition, denouncing the Diplomatic Council as unconstitutional and over the impeachment of the Home Minister, Baron Goto. Bills to suspend subsidies to shipbuilders, to encourage iron manufacturing industry, to revise silk-yarn regulations etc. were passed.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

40th Session (Dec. '17—March '18). With the support of the *Shinsei-kai* and *Seiyu-kai*, the Terauchi Ministry got passed the national defence scheme and the readjustment of the taxation system, though this latter was subjected to mutilation.

41st Session (Dec. '18—March '19). The *Seiyu-kai* Cabinet backed by the *Kokumin-to* carried important measures as Expansion of Educational Organs and Revision of Election Law. Bills passed included, besides the two mentioned above, amendment of Local Taxes and Conscription Law, Road Law, City Planning Law, Municipal Building Law, State Aids for Reclaiming Waste Land, etc.

42nd Session (Dec. '19—Feb. '20). Formally opened on the 26th. The Opposition parties the *Kensei-kai* and *Kokumin-to* combined against the *Seiyu-kai* and government over the universal suffrage bill they introduced; the House was dissolved before it divided.

43rd Session (July 1—29, '20). The Income Tax bill, much mutilated in both Houses, and big estimates on account of national defence, transport and communication expansion were passed.

44th Session (Dec. '20—March, '21). Passed the Rice and Cereal Law, Expansion of Suffrage of Municipal Assembly, the Leasehold Law, Abolition of County System, Revision of the Organization of Law Courts to fix the Age-Limit of Judicial Officers, Amalgamation of the Agricultural & Industrial Banks by the Industrial Bank, etc.

45th Session (Dec. '21—Mar. '22). Important bills passed: State Railways Plan, the amended Stock Exchange Law, Bankruptcy Law, amended Criminal Procedure Code, Juvenile Court, Reformatory, Trust Co. Law, National Health Insurance.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF PEERS

Princes of the Blood

Asaka, Yasuhiko
Chichibu, Yasuhito
Fushimi, Hirotada
Fushimi, Hiroyasu
Fushimi, Sadanaru
Fushimi, Kuniyoshi
Higashi-Kuni, Naruhito
Kan-in, Kotohito
Kaya, Tsunenori
Kitashirakawa, Narihisa
Kuni, Asakira
Kuni, Kunihiko
Kuni, Taka
Michi, Hirohito
Nashimoto, Morimasa
Yamashina, Takehito

Princes

Ichijo, Saneteru
Ito, Hirokuni
Konoe, Fumimaro
Kujo, Michizane
Matsukata, Masayoshi
Mori, Motoaki
Nijo, Atsumoto
Oyama, Kashiwa
Saionji, Kinmochi
Shimazu, Tadashige
Takatsukasa, Nobusuke
Tokudaiji, Kinhiro
Tokugawa, Iyesato
Yamagata, Isaburo

Marquises

Asano, Nagakoto
Daigo, Tadashige
Date, Muneyoshi
Hachisuka, Shigeakira
Hirohata, Tadataka
Hosokawa, Moritatsu
Ikeda, Nakahiro
Inouye, Katsunosuke
Kazan-in, Chikaiye
Kido, Yukikazu
Kikutei, Kimiosa
Komatsu, Teruhisa

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Komura, Kin-ichi
Kuga, Michihisa
Kuroda, Nagashige
Maeda, Toshitame
Matsudaira, Yasutaka
Nabeshima, Naonkira
Nakamikado, Tsuneyasu
Nakayama, Sukechika
Nozu, Shizunosuke
Okubo, Toshikazu
Okuma, Nobutsuna
Saga, Kinkatsu
Saigo, Yorinori
Sasaki, Yukitada
Satake, Yoshiharu
Shijo, Takachika
Sho, Sho
Tokugawa, Kuniyori
Tokugawa, Yoshichika
Tokugawa, Rairin
Yamanouchi, Toyokage

Counts

Hayashi, Hirotaro
Hirosawa, Kinjiro
Hotta, Masatsune
Kanjuji, Tsuneo
Kawamura, Tetsutaro
Kiyosumi, Iyenori
Kodama, Hideo
Madenokoji, Michifusa
Matsudaira, Yoritoshi
Matsuki, Munetaka
Matsuura, Atsushi
Nakagawa, Hisato
Ogasawara, Nagakoto
Ohara, Shigeaki
Oki, Enkichi
Okudaira, Masayasu
Soejima, Michimasa
Terajima, Seiichiro
Yanagisawa, Yasutoshi
Yoshii, Kozo

Viscounts

Akita, Shigesue
Akizuki, Tanehide
Aoki, Nobumitsu
Aoyama, Yukinobu
Enomoto, Takenori
Fujitani, Tamehiro
Funabashi, Suiken
Fusewara, Noritari
Gojo, Iko
Goto, Morimitsu
Hachijo, Takamasa
Hijikata, Yushi
Higuchi, Seiko
Honda, Chuho
Honda, Sanekata
Horikawa, Morimaro
Hosokawa, Tatsuoki
Ijuin, Kanetomo
Ikeda, Masatoki
Imajo, Sadamasa
Inagaki, Taisho
Inouye, Kyoshiro
Itakura, Katsunori
Ito, Sukehiro
Itsutsuji, Harunaka
Kageyukoji, Suketsugu
Karahashi, Arimasa
Katagiri, Sadanaka
Kiyooka, Nagakoto
Kuroda, Kiyoteru
Kushi, Ryutoku
Kyogoku, Takamori
Kyogoku, Takanori
Kyogoku, Takayoshi
Maeda, Toshisada
Makino, Tadaatsu
Makino, Kazushige
Matsudaira, Naohira
Matsudaira, Naonori
Matsudaira, Norinaga
Matsudaira, Noritsugu
Mori, Kiyoshi
Mori, Takanori
Nabeshima, Naotora
Nagai, Naotoshi
Nishioji, Yoshimitsu
Nishio, Tadakata
Niwa, Naganori
Nomura, Masuzo
Ogyu, Chikataka
Ogochi, Masatoshi
Omiya, Mochisue
Oura, Kaneichi
Rokugo, Masakata
Reizei, I-yu
Sakai, Tadasuke
Shirakawa, Sukenaga
Shinsho, Naotomo

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Tachibana, Tanetada
Takeya, Harumitsu
Toyooka, Keishi
Tozawa, Masami
Tsutsumi, Yucho
Watanabe, Chifuyu
Yonekura, Shotatsu
Yabu, Atsumaro
Yagyu, Toshihisa
Yamaguchi, Hirosato
Yonezu, Masakata
Yoshida, Seifu

Barons

Akamatsu, Norikazu
Ando, Tadao
Chiaki, Suetaka
Fujii, Kanefusa
Fujimura, Yoshio
Fujita, Heitaro
Fukuhara, Toshimaru
Funakoshi, Mitsunojo
Go, Seinosuke
Hirano, Nagayoshi
Ikeda, Nagayasu
Imazono, Kunisada
Ito, Bunkichi
Iwakura, Michitomo
Iwasa, Shin
Kamiyama, Gunsho
Kanda, Naibu
Kigoshi, Yasutsuna
Kitakawara, Kimihira
Kitaoji, Sanenobu
Kurokawa, Kantaro
Kuroda, Nagakazu
Kusumoto, Masatoshi
Kyogoku Shimpachi
Minami-iwakura, Tomotake
Mori, Goro
Nagayama, Taketoshi
Nagayama, Morioki
Nagamatsu, Atsusuke
Nakajima, Kumakichi
Nakagawa, Yoshinaga
Nawa, Naganori
Nijo, Masamaro
Nishi, Shinrokuro
Nishimura, Seiichi
Nitta, Tadazumi
Noda, Kameki
Nyakuoji, Bunken
Obata, Daitaro
Okihara, Kofu
Sakamoto, Toshiatsu
Sakatani, Yoshiro
Sanada, Kosei
Satake, Gijun
Shiba, Chuzaburo
Shimazu, Kennosuke
Shimazu, Hisakata
Shimazu, Nagamaru
Shimazu, Sukeharu.
Sufu, Kanemichi
Sugitani, Kotonaga
Takachiho, Norimaro
Takasaki, Yumihiko
Takegoshi, Masami
Terajima, Toshizo
Todo, Takanari
Togo, Yasushi
Tokugawa, Atsushi
Tsuboi, Kuhachiro
Tsuji, Taro
Usagawa, Kazumasa
Uzumaki, Tomoyasu
Yabuki, Shozo
Yamanaka, Shingi
Yamanouchi, Nagato
Yamanouchi Toyomasa
Yamane, Buryo
Yasuba, Sueyoshi
Yokoyama, Takatoshi
Zusho, Tsunenori

Imperial Nominees

Adachi, Tsunayuki
Ahraku, Kanemichi
Arai, Kentaro
Arakawa, Gitaro
Asada, Tokunori
Den, Kenjiro, Baron
Egi, Senshi
Egi, Yoku
Fujinami, Kototada, Visc.
Fujita, Shiro
Fukuhara, Ryojiro
Fukunaga, Yoshinosuke
Furuichi, Koi, Baron
Ga, Reishi
Gejo, Masao
Goto, Shimpei, Visc.
Hanai, Takuzo

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Hara, Yasutaro
Hashimoto, Keizaburo
Hattori, Ichizo
Hirai, Seijiro
Hirata, Tosuke, Visc.
Hojo, Tokiyoshi
Ichiki, Otohiko
Inuzuka, Katsutaro
Ishii, Kikujiro, Visc.
Ishii, Seiichiro
Ishiwata, Bin-ichi
Ishizuka, Eizo
Isobe, Shiro
Izawa, Takio
Kabuto, Kuninori
Kamada, Eikichi
Kamiyama, Mitsunoshin
Kanasugi, Eigoro
Kano, Katsunosuke
Kano, Jigoro
Kasai, Shiu-ichi
Katsuoka, Naoteru
Kato, Takaaki, Visc.
Kato, Tsunetada
Kawakami, Chikaharu
Kawamura, Jozaburo
Kawamura, Takeji
Kitazato, Shibasaburo
Kiuchi, Jushiro
Koba, Teicho
Kodama, Toshikuni
Koga Renzo
Koike, Seiichi
Komatsu, Kenjiro
Koyama, Kenzo
Kurachi, Tetsukichi
Kurooka, Tatewaki
Matsumuro, Itasu
Megata, Tanetaro, Baron
Minami, Hiroshi
Miyake, Hiizu
Mizukami, Chojiro
Mizuno, Rentaro
Murakami, Keijiro, Baron
Muraki, Masayoshi, Baron
Murano, Tsuneemon
Murota, Yoshibumi
Nabeshima, Keijiro
Nagata, Hidejiro
Nakajima, Nagamoto
Nakamura, Junkuro
Nakamura, Zeko
Nakashoji, Ren
Nio, Koremochi
Nishikubo, Hiromichi
Nomura, Motosuke, Baron
Oka, Kishichiro
Okada, Bunji
Okada, Ryohei
Okano, Keijiro
Okubo, Toshitake
Oshima, Ken-ichi
Osawa, Kenji
Otani, Yasushi
Oyama, Tsunamasa
Ozawa, Takeo, Baron
Sakamoto, Sannosuke
Sakurai, Joji
Samejima, Takenosuke
Saneyoshi, Yasuzumi, Visc.
Sawayanagi, Masataro
Seki, Kiyohide
Shoda, Kazue
Sugawara, Michiyoshi
Sugita, Teiichi
Suzuki, Kisaburo
Tadokoro, Yoshiharu
Tajiri, Inajiro, Visc.
Takekoshi, Yosaburo
Takahashi, Korekiyo, Visc.
Takahashi, Takuya
Takahira, Kogoro
Takata, Sanae
Takei, Morimasa, Baron
Tamari, Kizo
Tanabe, Teruzane
Tanimori, Masao
Tokutomi, Iichiro
Tomatsu, Magotaro, Baron
Tomiya, Sentaro
Uchida, Kakichi
Wada, Hikojiro
Wada, Toyoji
Wakatsuki, Reijiro
Watanabe, Renkichi
Watari, Masamoto
Yamakawa, Kenjiro, Baron
Yamamoto, Tatsuo, Baron
Yamanouchi, Kazutsugu
Yamawaki, Gen

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Yuasa, Kurahei
Yuchi, Kohei
Yuchi, Sadamoto
Yuchi Sadanori

Highest Tax-Payers

Aso, Takichi
Chikaoka, Kisaburo
Fujimoto, Kansaku
Hashimoto, Tatsujiro
Hirao, Kisaburo
Hoshijima, Kin-ichiro
Imai, Gosuke
Inugami, Keigoro
Ishibashi, Kinji
Ishitani, Denshiro
Itami, Yataro
Ito, Denshichi
Kamada, Katsutaro
Katsuta, Ginjiro
Kuwabara, Zenkichi
Miki, Yokichiro
Mita, Yoshimasa
Miyagawa, Kyuichiro
Narikiyo, Shin-ai
Nezu, Keikichi
Nikaido, Saburozaemon
Nishikawa, Jingoro
Okamoto, Eikichi
Omura, Hikotaro
Otani, Kahei
Sakurai, Ihei
Sato, Dembei
Sato, Tomoyemon
Shima, Sadajiro
Suzuki, Sobei
Takahashi, Genjiro
Takahashi, Ryuichi
Takakura, Tora
Takatani, Toyonosuke
Takemura, Yoyemon
Tanaka, Kiyofumi
Tominaga, Sarno
Tsuchida, Mansuke
Tsumura, Kiryo
Yagi, Kyubei
Yaguchi, Choyemon
Yamada, Junsei
Yamada, Ren
Yasuda, Zenzaburo
Yokoyama, Akira

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The result of the general election carried out in May 1920 is shown below:

Party	No. of candidates	No. members elected
Seiyukai	448	280
Kenseikai	252	111
Kokuminto	50	29
Independents	226	44
Total	977	464

In the following list (*S.*) stands for Seiyukai, (*K. S.*) for Kenseikai and (*K.*) for Kakushin Club. Figures in the brackets indicate the number of M.P.'s for the given district.

Aichi-ken

Nagoya City (3):—Isogai, Ko (*K.S.*) Kato, Shigesaburo (*S.*) Koyama, Matsutoshi (*K. S.*)
Toyohashi City (1):—Oguchi, Kiroku (*K.*)
Okazaki City (1):—Tejima, Kuwashi (*K. S.*)
Counties (12):—Hayakawa, Ryusuke (*K. S.*) Kato, Mon-emon (*S.*) Maida, Jusaburo (*S.*) Miwa, Ichitaro (*S.*) Saito, Washitaro (*S.*)

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Shimizu, Ichitaro (*S.*) Shimode, Tamiyoshi (*S.*) Suzuoki, Kurajiro (*K. S.*) Taki, Masao (*S.*) Tanaka, Zenryu (*K. S.*) Yamamoto, Seizaburo (*S.*) Yoshihara, Yutaro (*S.*)

Akita-ken

Akita City (1):—Tanaka Ryuzo (*S.*)
Counties (7): Miura, Gombei (*S.*) Mogami, Naokichi (*K.*) Murayama, Kiichiro (*K.*) Narita, Naoichiro (*S.*) Saito, Uichiro (*K.*) Sakakida, Seibei (*S.*) Soyeda, Hiotaro (*K.*)

Aomori-ken

Aomori City (1):—Kitayama, Ichiro (*S.*)
Hirosaki City (1):—Kikuchi, Ryoichi (*K.*)
Counties (5):—Abe, Muchio (*S.*) Harada, Tojiro (*S.*) Nomura, Jisaburo (*S.*) Umeda, Kiyoshi (*S.*) Uno, Yusaku (*S.*)

Chiba-ken

Counties (11):—Hamaguchi, Kichibei (*S.*) Honda, Teijiro (*S.*) Nakayama, Saichi (*S.*) Nishikawa, Kamon (*S*) Seki, Kazutomo (*K.S*) Suzuki, Kyujiro (*K.*) Suzuki, Ryu (*S.*) Takezawa, Taichi (*S.*) Uzawa Somei (*S.*) Uzawa, Uhachi (*K.S*) Yoshinye, Soichiro (*S.*)

Ehime-ken

Matsuyama City (1):—Oshikawa, Hogi (*K.*)
Counties (8):—Fukami, Tomonosuke (*S.*) Kadoya, Shoshi (*K. S.*) Kawakami, Tetsuta (*S.*) Mori, Tatsuzo (*K.S*) Narita, Eishiu (*S.*) Takayama, Nagayuki (*S.*) Watanabe, Shu (*S.*) Yano, Ushioto (*S.*)

Fukui-ken

Fukui City (1):—Yamamoto, Jotaro (*S.*)
Counties (5):—Kawasaki, Kiyoshi (*S.*) Nojiri, Yojuro (*K.S.*) Nomura, Kanzaemon (*S.*) Takashima, Shichiroemon (*S.*) Yanagiwara, Kyuhei (*S.*)

Fukuoka-ken

Fukuoka City (1):—Nakano, Seigo (*K.*)
Kokura City (1):—Ayukawa, Morisada (*K.*)
Kurume City (1):—Arima, Hideo (*S.*)
Moji City (1):—Mori Yasutaro (*S.*)
Counties (15):—Aoyagi, Ikujiro (*S.*) Ezaki, Kotaro (*S.*) Kobayashi, Yoroku (*S.*) Koga, Michindo (*K.S.*) Kurauchi, Jirosaku (*S.*) Miyoshi, Tokunatsu (*S.*) Nakamura, Seizo (*S.*) Noda, Utaro (*S.*) Noguchi, Chutaro (*S.*) Natomi, Chimpei (*Ind.*) Sadayuki, Hachiro (*K.S.*) Sakiyama, Katsuji (*S.*) Tomiyasu, Yasutaro (*S.*) Yoshida, Isokichi (*K.S.*) Yoshihara, Masataka (*S.*)

Fukushima-ken

Fukushima City (1):—Kaburaki, Saburobei (*S.*)
Wakamatsu City (1):—Ishikawa, Jun (*K.S.*)
Counties (9):—Hatta, Sokichi (*S.*) Horikiri, Zembei (*S.*) Kanazawa, Yasunosuke (*K.S.*) Kono, Hironaka (*K.S.*) Matsumoto, Magoemon (*S.*) Momiyama, Hiroshi (*K.S.*) Nakao, Tomokichi (*K.S.*) Shirai, Hiroyuki (*S.*) Suzuki, Shuzaburo (*K.S.*)

Gifu-ken

Gifu City (1):—Yamada, Nagatoshi (*S.*)

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Ogaki City (1)—Kimura, Sakujiro (*S.*)
Counties (8):—Daidoji, Yoshio (*S.*) Furuya, Yoshikata (*K.S.*) Hitta, Eikichi (*S.*) Inouye, Kosai (*Ind.*) Kawamura, Kazuro (*S.*) Makino, Ryozo (*S.*) Noro, Shunzo (*S.*) Semba, Taro (*Ind.*)

Gumma-ken
Mayebashi City (1):—Shimizu, Tomesaburo (*K.S.*)
Takasaki City (1):—Matsui, Tetsuo (*K.S.*)
Counties (7):—Homma, Saburo (*K.S.*) Iizuka, Harutaro (*K.S.*) Imai, Imasaku (*S.*) Imaizumi, Kaichiro (*S.*) Kogure, Sanshiro (*K.S.*) Muto, Kinkichi (*S.*) Saito, Hisao (*S.*)

Hiroshima-ken
Hiroshima City (1):—Hayami, Seiji (*K.S*).
Kure City (1):—Sasaki, Senshu (*K.S.*).
Onomichi City (1):—Yamashina, Shinjiro (*Ind.*)
Counties (11):—Arakawa, Goro (*K.S.*) Inouye, Kakugoro (*S.*) Kaneda, Heibei (*K.S.*) Kawai, Saburo (*S.*) Mochizuki, Keisuke (*S.*) Nagaya, Shigeru (*S.*) Sakuma, Keizo (*K.S.*) Tasuguchi, Ryoshin (*K.S.*) Yamamichi, Joichi (*K.S.*) Yokoyama, Kintaro (*K.S.*) Yuasa, Bunpei (*K.*)

Hokkaido
Asahigawa City (1):—Tomoda, Bunjiro (*K.S.*)
Hakodate City (1):—Sasaki, Heijiro (*Ind.*)
Muroran City (1):—Okamoto, Mikisuke (*K.S.*)
Otaru City (1):—Yamamoto, Kozo (*K.S.*)
Sapporo City (1):—Hitotsuyanagi, Chujiro (*K.S.*)
Counties (13):—Asakawa, Hiroshi (*K.S.*) Azuma, Takeshi (*S.*) Hiraide, Kisaburo (*K.S.*) Ito, Koki (*S.*) Kinoshita, Seitaro (*S.*) Koike, Jinro (*K.S.*) Kuribayashi, Gosaku (*S.*) Kurozumi, Seisho (*S.*) Matsusane, Kiyota (*S.*) Nakanishi, Rokusaburo (*S.*) Okada, Itaro (*S.*)

Hyogo-ken
Amagasaki City (1):—Nakama, Okimaru (*K.S.*)
Himeji City (1):—Kikukawa, Sokichi (*S.*)
Kobe City (3):—Noda, Bun-ichiro (*K.S.*) Sanada, Shigemasa (*K.*) Tsubota, Juro (*S.*)
Counties (13):—Doi, Gentai (*K.*) Hirooka, Uichiro (*S.*) Kaino, Kozo (*S.*) Kamada, Saburobei (*Ind.*) Kinoshita, Jinzaburo (*S.*) Masaki, Teruzo (*K.S.*) Matsuyama, Tsunejiro (*S.*) Naito, Hamaji (*K.S.*) Nakagawa, Kotaro (*K.*) Shimooka, Chuji (*K.S.*) Taki, Kumejiro (*S.*) Tanaka, Takeo (*K.S.*) Yamamura, Tasaburo (*Ind.*)

Ibaraki-ken
Mito City (1):—Oyamada, Shinzo (*S.*)
Counties (10):—Ichimura, Teizo (*S.*) Ishii, Saburo (*S.*) Kokubo, Kishichi (*S.*) Miyako, Keizaburo (*S.*) Nemoto, Sho (*Ind.*) Otsu, Jun-ichiro (*K.S.*) Suzuki, Jozo (*S.*) Takano, Ki (*S.*) Takayanagi, Junnosuke (*S.*) Tanizu, Shimpachiro (*S.*)

Ishikawa-ken
Kanazawa City (1):—Nagai, Ryutaro (*K.S.*)
Counties (5):—Asano, Jumpei (*K.S.*) Maibara, Otoo (*S.*) Masutani, Shuji (*S.*) Nishimura, Masanori (*S.*) Tomizu, Hiroto (*S.*)

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Iwate-ken
Morioka City (1):—Oya, Umataro (*S.*)
Counties (6):—Hirose, Tamchisa (*S.*) Kono, Kizo (*S.*) Kuji, Kwanichi (*S.*) Sato, Ryohei (*S.*) Shiga, Watari (*S.*) Suzuki, Iwao (*S.*)

Kagawa-ken
Marugame City (1):—Miyoshi, Kiyoyuki (*S.*)
Takamatsu City (1):—Tanaka, Teikichi (*S.*)
Counties (5):—Hasui, Tokichi (*S.*) Hayashi, Kiroku (*S.*) Mitsuchi, Chuzo (*S.*) Matsuda, Santoku (*Ind.*) Obayashi, Morijiro (*S.*)

Kagoshima-ken
Kagoshima City (1):—Tokonami, Takejiro (*S.*)
Counties (10):—Hagi, Ryo (*S.*) Hino, Tatsuji (*S.*) Hido, Jiemon (*S.*) Inori, Nawashiro (*S.*) Iwakiri, Shigeo (*S.*) Iwasaki, Somosuke (*S.*) Kaieda, Jun-ichiro (*S.*) Kukita, Kanou (*S.*) Matsushima, Teiji (*Ind.*) Tsusaki, Nactake (*S.*)

Kanagawa-ken
Yokohama City (3):—Ohama, Chuzaburo (*Ind.*) Shimada, Saburo (*K.*) Wakao, Ikuzo (*S.*)
Yokosuka City (1):—Koizumi, Matajiro (*K.S.*)
Counties (6):—Deguchi, Naokichi (*K.S.*) Koshio, Hachiroemon (*S.*) Mori, Kaku (*S.*) Ono, Shigeyuki (*K.S.*) Yoshino, Koichiro (*S.*)

Kochi-ken
Kochi City (1): Mizuno, Kichitaro (*S.*).
Counties (5):—Hamaguchi, Yuko (*K.S.*) Kunisawa, Shimbei (*S.*) Oishi, Dai (*S.*) Sakamoto, Soroya (*S.*) Takeuchi, Meitaro (*S.*).

Kumamoto-ken
Kumamoto City (1):—Kobashi, Itta (*S.*)
Counties (3):—Adachi, Kenzo (*K.S.*) Harada, Jue (*S.*) Ikeda, Yasuchika (*S.*) Kadota, Shimmatsu (*S.*) Matsuno, Tsuruhei (*S.*) Nakajima, Teruhiro (*S.*) Shimamoto, Shinji (*S.*) Takagi, Daishiro (*S.*) Uyetsuka, Tsuknsa (*S.*)

Kyoto-fu
Kyoto City (4):—Morita, Shigeru (*K.S.*) Okumura, Yasutaro (*Ind.*) Takegami, Tojiro (*S.*) Watanabe, Akira (*K.*).
Counties (5):—Kazama, Hachizaemon (*S.*) Nagata, Momozo (*S.*) Oku, Shigesaburo (*S.*) Oshima, Sanetaro (*S.*) Tsuhara, Takeshi (*K.S.*)

Miyagi-ken
Sendai City (1):—Izawa, Heizaemon (*S.*)
Counties (6):—Endo, Ryokichi (*S.*) Nakajima, Horoku (*S.*) Nozoye, Juichi (*S.*) Sato, Shosuke (*S.*) Sugawara, Den (*S.*) Takahashi, Choshichiro (*S.*)

Miyazaki-ken
Counties (5):—Jin, Gunkichi (*S.*) Kakihara, Seiichiro (*S.*) Miura, Tokuichiro (*K.S.*) Nagai, Sakuji (*S.*) Nagamine, Yoichi (*S.*)

Miye-ken
Tsu City (1):—Koshiyama, Tachisaburo (*Ind.*)
Uji-Yamada City (1):—Hamada, Kunimatsu (*K.*)
Yokkaichi City (1):—Kosuge, Kennosuke (*Ind.*)
Counties (8):—Amakasu, Fumio (*S.*) Isaka, Hidegoro (*S.*) Iwamoto,

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Heizo (*S.*) Kato, Kumeshiro (*S.*) Kawasaki, Katsu (*K.S.*) Miyata, Mitsuo (*Ind.*) Ogita, Etsuzo (*Ind.*) Ozaki, Yukio (*K.*)

Nagano-ken

Matsumoto City (1):—Moriyama, Gibunji (*K.S.*)
Nagano City (1):—Kosaka, Junzo (*S.*)
Counties (11):—Furihata, Mototaro (*K.S.*) Hanaoka, Jiro (*S.*) Higuchi, Hideo (*K.S.*) Kasuga, Toshibumi (*S.*) Sato, Tomataro (*S.*) Nomizo, Den-ichiro (*K.*) Odagiri, Iwataro (*S.*) Ogawa, Heikichi (*S.*) Tsukahara, Kato (*S.*) Uyehara, Etujiro (*K.*) Yamabe, Tsuneshige (*K.S.*)

Nagasaki-ken

Nagasaki City (1):—Honda, Tsuneyuki (*K.S.*)
Sasebo City (1):—Kawazoye, Tsunetaka (*K.S.*)
Counties (7):—Hashimoto, Kizo (*K.S.*) Makiyama, Kozo (*S.*) Mukai, Shizuo (*S.*) Nakakura, Manjiro (*S.*) Tagawa, Daikichiro (*K.*) Usui, Tetsuo (*Ind.*) Yokoyama, Tomichiro (*S.*)

Nara-ken

Nara City (1):—Isoda, Kumesaburo (*S.*)
Counties (4):—Fukui, Jinzo (*S.*) Tamaki, Yoshinao (*S.*) Tsunoda, Koreshige (*S.*) Yagi, Itsuro (*S.*)

Niigata-ken

Nagaoka City (1):—Kimura, Seizaburo (*S.*)
Niigata City (1):—Saito, Misaburo (*K.S.*)
Takata City (1):—Kuraishi, Tomozo (*K.*)
Counties (13):—Aoki, Tsunetaro (*S.*) Ito, Torasuke (*S.*) Makiguchi, Yoshinori (*K.S.*) Maruyama, Sagaichiro (*S.*) Sato, Eikichi (*S.*) Otake, Kwan-ichi (*K.*) Sakaguchi, Niichiro (*K.S.*) Suzuki, Yoshitaka (*S.*) Takahashi, Kinjiro (*S.*) Takahashi, Koi (*S.*) Takeda, Tokusaburo (*S.*) Tanabe, Kumaichi (*S.*) Tominaga, Kotaro (*K.*)
Sado Island (1):—Yamamoto, Teijiro (*S.*)

Oita-ken

Oita City (1):—Minoura, Katsundo (*K.S.*)
Counties (7):—Ichinomiya, Fusajiro (*S.*) Kanemitsu, Yofu (*S.*) Kinoshita, Kenjiro (*S.*) Kira, Motoo (*S.*) Matsuda, Genji (*S.*) Motoda, Hajime (*Ind.*) Shigematsu, Juji (*K.S.*)

Okayama-ken

Okayama City (1):—Arimori, Shinkichi (*K.*)
Counties (9):—Doi, Michinori (*K.*) Fukui, Saburo (*S.*) Hoshijima, Jiro (*K.*) Inukai, Ki (*K.*) Kobashi, Mozae (*K.*) Moriya, Matsunosuke (*Ind.*) Nishimura, Tanjiro (*K.*) Sasaki, Shigaji (*S.*) Takakusa, Miyozo (*K.*)

Okinawa-ken

Nawa City (1):—Fumoto, Sumiyoshi (*S.*)
Counties (4):—Giho, Shigeharu (*Ind.*) Ishikawa, Yoshimori (*S.*) Kwajo, Nagato (*S.*) Nakata, Tokuzo (*S.*)

Osaka-fu

Osaka City (11):—Akada, Saichi (*Ind.*) Higuchi, Inosuke (*S.*) Itano, Tomozo (*K.*) Kiyose, Ichiro (*K.*) Morishita, Kametaro (*Ind.*)

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Murata, Toranosuke (*K.*) Murayasu, Shinkuro (*K.S.*) Nakahashi, Tokugoro (*Ind.*) Takeuchi, Sakubei (*K.S.*) Uehata, Masusaburo (*Ind.*) Uyeda, Yahei (*Ind.*)

Sakai City (1):—Yamaguchi, Giichi (*S.*)

Counties (8):—Isaka, Toyomatsu (*S.*) Iwasaki, Kojiro (*S.*) Kimura, Gon-emon (*Ind.*) Minami, Teizo (*Ind.*) Satake, Shoshichi (*K.S.*) Tanaka, Man-itsu (*K.S.*) Uyeda, Hyo (*S.*) Yoshikawa, Kichirobei (*K.S.*)

Saga-ken

Saga City (1):—Soejima, Giichi (*Ind.*)

Counties (5):—Ishikawa, Saburo (*S.*) Kawara, Mosuke (*S.*) Kinoshita, Toyozo (*S.*) Nanri, Takuichi (*S.*) Taketomi, Tokitoshi (*K.S.*)

Saitama-ken

Counties (10):—Ayabe, Sobei (*K.S.*) Hasegawa, Soji (*S.*) Hata, Toyosuke (*S.*) Kamiya, Yahei (*K.S.*) Kasuya, Gizo (*S.*) Noro, Jotaro (*K.S.*) Sashida, Yoshio (*S.*) Takada, Ryohei (*S.*) Tatsuno, Shuichiro (*S.*) Yamazaki, Takeshi (*S.*)

Shiga-ken

Otsu City (1):—Yoshimura, Tetsunosuke (*Ind.*)

Counties (5):—Inouye, Keinosuke (*S.*) Nakamura, Kihei (*S.*) Nishimura, Iryo (*S.*) Okumura, Sentaro (*Ind.*) Yasuhara, Nihei (*S.*)

Shimane-ken

Matsuye City (1):—Sano, Masao (*S.*)

Counties (5):—Hara, Fujiro (*S.*) Hirata, Taminosuke (*S.*) Sakurauchi, Yukio (*S.*) Shimada, Toshio (*S.*) Takahashi, Kyujiro (*K.S.*)

Oki Island (1):—Wakabayashi, Tokubo (*S.*)

Shizuoka-ken

Hamamatsu City (1):—Takayanagi, Kakutaro (*K.*)

Shizuoka City (1):—Matsumoto, Kumpei (*K.*)

Counties (11) Hirano, Mitsuo (*K.*) Ikeda, Isoji (*S.*) Inouye, Goichi (*K.S.*) Ishii, Kenji (*K.S.*) Iwasaki, Kun (*S.*) Kato, Sadakichi (*K.S.*) Kitai, Hajime (*S.*) Koizumi, Sakutaro (*S.*) Matsuura, Gohei (*S.*) Miyazaki, Tomotaro (*S.*) Suzuki, Fujiya (*K.S.*)

Tochigi-ken

Utsunomiya City (1): Uyetake, Ryuzaburo (*S.*)

Counties (8):—Ayuba, Shosaku (*K.S.*) Hatano, Shogoro (*S.*) Ishikawa, Genzo (*S.*) Matsuoka, Toshizo (*S.*) Takata, Umpei (*K.S.*) Tamura, Junnosuke (*Ind.*) Tomotsune, Kokusaburo (*S.*) Yokota, Sennosuke (*S.*)

Tokushima-ken

Tokushima City (1):—Kaibara, Seihei (*S.*)

Counties (5):—Akita, Kiyoshi (*K.*) Asaishi, Keihachi (*S.*) Harada, Sunoji (*S.*) Matsushima, Hajime (*Ind.*) Oka, Junji (*S.*)

Tokyo-fu

Tokyo City (16):—Aki, Tomtaro (*K.S.*) Ando, Masazumi (*Ind.*) Hayashida, Kametaro (*K.*) Hatoyama, Ichiro (*S.*) Kojima, Kazuo (*K.*) Kondo, Tatsuji (*K.*) Miki, Bukichi (*K.S.*) Miyazaki, Sannosuke (*S.*) Ota, Shinjiro (*K.S.*) Sakuma, Koitsu (*K.S.*) Sasaki, Yasugoro (*K.*) Seki, Naohiko (*K.*) Suzuki, Umeshiro

Digitized by Google Origina from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

(*K.*) Takahashi, Yoshinobu (*S.*) Tanomogi, Keikichi (*K.S.*) Yokoyama, Katsutaro (*K.S.*)
Hachioji City (1):—Yanami, Takeji (*K.S.*)
Counties (8):—Akimoto, Kishichi (*S.*) Asaga, Chobei (*K.S.*) Haseba, Ton (*S.*) Maeda, Yonezo (*S.*) Nakajima, Moritoshi (*S.*) Takagi, Seinen (*K.*) Tsuchiya, Ko (*S.*) Uchiyama, Yasubei (*S.*)

Tottori-ken
Tottori City (1):—Yamamoto, Tosuke (*Ind.*)
Counties (3):—Kiyose, Kikuo (*S.*) Shimoda, Kanji (*K.S.*) Yamaguchi, Yoshizo (*S.*)

Toyama-ken
Takaoka City (1):—Sugano, Den-emon (*S.*)
Toyama City (1):—Takami, Yukimichi (*S.*)
Counties (5):—Hirose, Shizuyuki (*S.*) Kagawa, Yasutada (*K.S.*) Nomura, Koraku (*K.S.*) Uyeno, Yasutaro (*S.*) Yonezawa, Yosaji (*S.*)

Wakayama-ken
Wakayama City (1):—Hisamoto, Toyoda (*S.*)
Counties (5):—Maekawa, Torazo (*K.*) Mochizuki, Masataro (*S.*) Okazaki, Kunisuke (*S.*) Tabuchi, Toyokichi (*Ind.*) Yamaguchi, Yuya (*S.*)

Yamagata-ken
Yamagata City (1):—Togari, Gennosuke (*S.*)
Yonezawa City (1):—Kurogane, Taiji (*K.S.*)
Counties (7):—Ishikawa, Choemon (*K.*) Kumagai, Naota (*S.*) Nishizawa, Teikichi (*S.*) Sato, Kei (*K.S.*) Takahashi, Tatsuji (*S.*) Takahashi, Zengoro (*S.*) Tsurumi, Kotaro (*S.*)

Yamaguchi-ken
Shimonoseki City (1):—Fujii, Keiichi (*K.S.*)
Counties (8):—Kobayashi, Shinji (*S.*) Kunishige, Masasuke (*S.*) Ooka, Ikuzo (*S.*) Namba, Sakunoshin (*Ind.*) Sakagami, Sadanobu (*S.*) Watanabe, Yusaku (*S.*) Yajima, Sempei (*Ind.*) Yoshimoto, Yo (*S.*)

Yamanashi-ken
Kofu City (1):—Wakao, Shohachi (*Ind.*)
Counties (4):—Amamizu, Yoshichi (*S.*) Iijima, Nobuaki (*S.*) Saegusa, Hikotaro (*S.*) Mochizuki, Kotaro (*K.S.*)

IV. LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Japan proper is divided into 46 administrative districts, or prefectures. Three of them are called *fu*, and the rest, *ken*. Besides, there is a territory known as Hokkaido which covers an extensive region not yet classified into *ken*, though for purpose of administration, the territory does not much differ from *ken*. Formosa, Korea, Saghalien, and the Kwantung Province are of course left out here. Formosa and Korea are still under the semi-military control of Governor-Generals; Saghalien is in charge of a civil governor specially appointed; while Kwantung is a Japanese suzerainty.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

These 46 prefectures are subdivided into 636 smaller administrative districts, which are called *gun* or counties, and these in turn are subdivided into villages or *mura* and towns or *machi*. There are 10,885 villages and 1,314 towns. Besides there are also 59 cities or *shi*, which are autonomous.

The chief administrator of a *fu* or *ken* is called *chiji* or prefectural governor, and that of a *gun*, *guncho* or county magistrate. All the prefectural governors and the county-magistrates are appointed by the Minister of the Interior, so that they are essentially bureaucrats pure and simple, whereas the mayor of a city or the headman of a town or village is elected by indirect popular votes usually for the term of four years. Thus when we say local government, the term includes all these different administrative organs, the chief executives of which are prefectural governor, county-magistrate, mayor, and headman.

The Prefecture

Each prefecture has its own prefectural assembly, which is composed of at least 30 members elected by popular votes. The qualifications of voter are that he must be a male Japanese subject of the age of over 25 years, residing over one year in the prefecture, and paying national direct tax of whatever amount. The term of office is four years. The assembly is called once a year by the prefectural governor to deliberate and decide the annual budget of the prefecture, and to give its consent to the general policies of the governor. The assembly has no initiative, and it is, strictly speaking, only the advisory body of the Governor. None the less it is a representative institution, and, as a matter of fact, it is in Japan the oldest representative institution established after the Western model. It was originally established in 1878 with a view to prepare the people for a constitutional system of Government, which was then expected to be established in the near future. However the original law by which a prefectural assembly was first established, has been subjected to revision many times, and the last revision was made in 1921.

The prefectural government with its own prefectural assembly is sometimes said to be a self-government body, but this is not correct in the strict sense of the term. First, the Governor himself is not an elected official, while the assembly is purely an advisory body having no initiative in all matters of the prefecture. The Government of Hokkaido having its own assembly is very much like a perfectural government. The reason that Hokkaido is not yet made a prefecture is that it is a newly colonised territory and hence is not so densely populated as the main land.

The County

The chief executive of the county is a magistrate, and each county has its own county-council. It is a representative institution in the same sense as a prefectural assembly. But by a law enacted in 1921, it will be abolished with the expiration of the term of office of its present members. On account of the development of the means of communications, the county as an administrative organ is gradually

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

losing its significance. The abolition of the county-council would be a step towards the abolition of the administrative district of the county.

The City

A city with population of over 30,000 has a municipal government. The mayor of a municipal city is elected by its city-council, which is composed of at least 30 members elected by the qualified voters. Hence a city-government in Japan is in a sense a self-government, though the power of the mayor and city-council is still very much limited. A municipality can own and control all electric, gas, and water plants, and sewer systems; and it manages all matters concerning the primary education of its citizens, and its sanitary affairs. Within the limit defined by law, a municipality can make its own regulations and can tax its citizens. It can also make contract of loans. But all the power the mayor and the city-council of a city can exercise, is under the strict supervision of the central as well as the prefectural government. No municipality in Japan is given the power to control the police forces within its city-limit, and even in Tokyo the police forces are controlled by the Home Office.

Members of the city-council are elected by two classes of voters, one representing the highest tax-payers in the city who pay collectively half of the total municipal direct tax, and the other, those who pay the balance of the same tax. The former are called the first class voters and the latter the second class voters. The first class voters elect half of the members of the city-council, and the second class, the remainder. The qualifications of an elector are that he must be a Japanese subject of over 25 years old, living by his own independent means, residing over two years in his municipal electoral district, and paying municipal direct tax of whatever amount.

The Town and the Village

The town and the village have also their own self-government, somewhat similar in nature to the municipal government, but on a smaller scale. They have their own headmen elected by indirect popular votes, i.e. a headman elected by the town council in the case of a town, and by the village council in the case of a village. The electors of a town or a village council are not divided into two classes as those of the municipal council are, except those of a few specially large towns. The qualifications of an elector of the town or village council are practically the same as those of an elector of the municipal council.

Composition of Prefectures

Prefecture	*Gun*	City	Town	Village	Prefecture	*Gun*	City	Town	Village
Aichi	18	3	70	162	Fukui	11	1	10	163
Akita	9	1	43	196	Fukuoka ...	19	7	50	287
Aomori ...	8	2	12	156	Fukushima	17	2	41	378
Chiba	12	—	74	275	Gifu	18	2	44	293
Ehime.....	12	1	25	271	Gumma ..	11	2	38	168

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Prefecture	Gun	City	Town	Village	Prefecture	Gun	City	Town	Village
Hiroshima	16	4	40	388	Oita	12	1	27	230
Hokkaido	87	5	20	272	Okayama...	19	1	42	359
Hyogo	25	3	41	397	Okinawa ...	5	2	1	52
Ibaraki ...	14	1	45	335	Osaka	9	2	32	265
Ishikawa	8	1	18	202	Saga	8	1	11	123
Iwate	13	1	23	217	Saitama ...	9	—	44	328
Kagawa ...	7	1	20	176	Shiga	12	1	18	184
Kagoshima	12	1	5	136	Shimane ...	16	1	15	272
Kanagawa	11	2	22	176	Shizuoka ...	13	2	40	299
Kochi ...	7	7	20	176	Tochigi ...	8	1	32	143
Kumamoto	12	1	33	325	Tokushima	10	1	24	115
Kyoto	18	1	22	247	Tokyo	8	2	34	163
Miye	15	3	21	316	Tottori ...	6	1	14	178
Miyagi	16	1	36	167	Toyama ...	8	2	32	237
Miyazaki...	8	—	11	89	Wakayama	7	1	23	208
Nagano ...	16	2	26	366	Yamagata	11	2	25	204
Nagasaki...	9	2	5	179	Yamaguchi	11	1	19	206
Nara	10	1	18	163	Yamanashi	9	1	7	235
Niigata ...	16	3	44	371	Total ...	636	79	1,328	10,844

NOTE.—For area, population, etc. see chapt. on Population.

As regards the composition, finance, etc., vide chapters on Population and also on the Six Premier Cities.

MEMBERS OF LOCAL ASSEMBLIES

	Prefectural		County		Municipal		Town and Village	
	Mem.	Electors (1,000)	Mem.	Elec. (1,000)	Mem.	Elec. (1,000)	Mem.	Elec. (1,000)
1915	1 702	2,381	12,789	2,266	2,220	298	151,059	4,277
1918	1,737	2,409	13,048	2,310	2,475	293	151,793	4,367
1920	1,737	2,410	13,048	2,310	2,505	300	153,191	4,409

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

CHAPTER VII

CIVIL AND MILITARY SERVICE

CLASSIFICATION

The civil service is divided into four classes, viz. *Shin-nin*, *Choku-nin*, *So-nin* and *Han-nin*. The *Shin-nin* comprises Cabinet Ministers, Privy Councillors, Ambassadors and a few others, all being nominated by the Emperor in person. They are entitled to report direct to the Crown. The President and Procurator Gen. of the Court of Cassation, Chief of the Board of Audit, Lord Steward to the Empress, President of the Administrative Litigation Court, and a few others also enjoy treatment of the supreme grade. The *Choku-nin* officials are appointed by the Emperor through the respective Departmental Chiefs and are entitled to attend State ceremonies. Vice-Ministers and Bureau Directors of Departments, Provincial Governors, University Professors of high grade, and some others belong to this category. The *So-nin* officials are not entitled to attend State ceremonies. The second and the third are also collectively designated as *Kōtō-kan*, (high official). The fourth class comprises clerks, assistant-engineers and others of similar rank.

Appointment

The Appointment Regulations as amended in Oct, 1914 have become more liberal in spirit than before and are also calculated to minimize the evil of dislocation of official business incidental to Cabinet changes. The posts of Vice-Ministership of the Departments of State, Chief Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, Director of the Police Bureau, Chief Secretaries of the Houses of the Diet are no longer open to Special Appointment.

The Special Appointment now covers the Chief Secretary of the Cabinet, Director of Legislative Bureau, and Personal Secretaries to Ministers of State, etc. The staff of public servants was in 1920:—

Civil Officials.—*Shin-nin* and *Choku-nin*, 852; *So-nin*, 9,844; *Han-nin* 85,395; Employees, 182,186; Total 278,277.

Military officers.—*Shin-nin* and *Choku-nin*, Army, 214, Navy, 103; *So-nin*, A. 15,339 N. 4,718; *Han-nin*, A. 1,979, N. 15,593; Cadets, N. 186; total A. 17,532, N. 20,612.

Scale of Salaries

The scale of salaries for the Government officials of all ranks, except the Premier, the Ministers of State, the Governor-Generals of

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Korea, Formosa and Kwantung province, were substantially increased in 1920 and put in force from August of the year. With the enforcement of the new scale the special allowances which had been granted since 1919 in view of marked rise in the cost of living were with drawn. The new scale stands as follows for principal posts in civil and military service.

Shin-nin Rank

Duty	Per annum ¥
Prime Minister	12,000
Minister of State	8,000
Gov.-General of Korea	8,000
President of Privy Council	7,500
Gov.-General of Kwantung	7,500
Ambassador	6,000
Gov.-General of Formosa	7,500
President, Administrative Litigation Court	7,000
„ of the Board of Audit	7,500
Vice-President of Privy Council	7,000
Director-General, Administrative Affairs, Korea	7,000
Privy Councillor	6,500

Choku-nin Rank

President of Imp. University	7,000-6,500
„ of Imp. Steel Works	7,000-6,500
Governor of Hokkaido	7,000-6,500
Chief Secretary of Cabinet	6,500
Chief of Legislative Bureau	6,500
Chief of Colonial Bureau	6,500
Vice-Minister of State	6,500
Director-General, Civil Affairs, Formosa	6,500
Inspector-General of the Metropolitan Police	6,500
President of Board of Decoration	5,700
Bureau Director	5,200
Chief Sec., Houses of Diet	5,200-5,700
Local Governor	5,200-6,000

(Governors of Tokyo, O-saka Kyoto, Kanagawa, and Hyogo enjoy additional allowance of ¥800; and those of Nagasaki, Niigata, Aichi, Miyagi, Hiroshima, Fukuoka, and Kumamoto, ¥600).

The new scale for officials of *So-nin* and *Han-nin* ranks is given in the following table:—

	Sonin (annual) ¥	Hannin (monthly) ¥		Sonin (annual) ¥	Hannin (monthly) ¥
1st class	4,500	160	7th class	2,400	65
2nd „	4,100	135	8th „	2,000	55
3rd „	3,800	115	9th „	1,800	50
4th „	3,400	100	10th „	1,600	45
5th „	3,100	85	11th „	1,400	40
6th „	2,700	75	12th „	1,200	—

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

NOTE:—In exceptional cases the salary of Han-nin rank may be raised to the limit of ¥200 a month.

Diplomatic and Consular Service

	Salary ¥	Allowance ¥
Ambassador	7,500	45,000 (U. S. A.) 40,000 (Great Britain and France) 35,000 (Germany) 30,000 (Russia and Italy) 25,000 (Austria) 28,000 (Belgium)
Min. Ple. & En. Ex.	6,500 5,700 5,200	22,000 (Other European countries, China and Brazil 18,000 (Mexico and Chili) 25,000 (Argentine) 15,000 (Siam)
Councillor	6,500 5,200	15,000–9,000
Consul-General ...	5,200	15,000 (New York)—12,000 (London) 6,000 (in some Chinese cities)
Consul	4,500 3,800	9,000 (Havana)—8,500 (Seattle, Chicago, etc.) 8,000 (Marseille, Panama, etc.)—4,000 (in some Chinese cities).

Officials of the Imperial Household

	Salary ¥
Minister...	8,000
Grand Chamberlain	7,000
Lord Keeper of the Great Seals (*Shin-nin*)...	8,000
Vice-Minister	6,500
Lord Steward to Empress	6,500–5,700
Grand Master of Ceremonies (*Shin-nin*)	7,000–6,500
Director of Imp. Estate Bureau	6,500–5,200
Director of Peerage Bureau (accorded treatment of *Shin-nin* rank)	7,500–6,500

Officials of the higher civil service draw from ¥4,500 to 900 a year.

The Court of Cassation

	Salary per annum ¥
President	7,500
Procurator-General	7,500
Judges and Procurator	6,500—4,500

Appeal Courts

	Salary per annum ¥
Presidents	6,500–5,200
Chief Procurators	6,500—5,200
Judges & Procurators	5,200—4,500

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

District Courts

	Salary per annum ¥
Presiding Judges & Chief Procurators	5,200—4,500

Military Officers

	Salary per annum ¥
General	7,500
Lieut.-General	6,500
Major-General	5,600
Colonel	4,600
Lieut.-Colonel	3,300
Major	2,600
Captain	2,000-1,600
Lieutenant	1,200-1,010
Sub.-Lieutenant	850
Special Sergeant ...	1,200-840

Naval Officers

	Salary per annum ¥
Admiral	7,500
Vice-Admiral	6,500
Rear Admiral	5,600
Captain	4,600
Commander	3,600
Lieut.-Commander	2,600
Lieutenant	2,100-1,600
Sub.-Lieutenant	1,200-1,020
Midshipman	850

PENSIONS AND ANNUITIES

Pensions to civil and military officers, annuities to their families, and lump sum of money granted on their retiring, or, in case of death, to their families, make the following record (in Yen). Annuities attached to the decorations are also added.

Civil Service

Year ended Dec. 31	Pension		Annuity to family		Retiring grant	
	No. of recipients	Total amount	No. of recipients	Total amount	No. of recipients	Total amount
1919... ...	29,429	5,515,048	11,286	790,816		
1920... ...	29,893	9,012,801	12,072	1,372,041	620	33,828

Military Service

Year ended Dec. 31	Pension		Annuity to family		Retiring grant	
	No. of recipients	Total amount	No. of recipients	Total amount	No. of recipients	Total amount
1919... ...	104,237	13,102,891	87,675	5,657,344		
1920... ...	105,284	24,641,930	87,169	10,958,728	1,264	172,975

Naval Service

Year ended Dec. 31	Pension		Annuity to family		Retiring grant	
	No. of recipients	Total amount	No. of recipients	Total amount	No. of recipients	Total amount
1919... ..	34,417	4,851,526	8,495	677,084		
1920	36,628	9,633,492	9,270	1,301,079	264	47,305

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

ANNUITY ATTACHED TO THE ORDERS OF GOLDEN KITE (MILITARY HONOR) AND RISING SUN

	Golden Kite		Rising Sun	
	No. of recipients	Total amount	No. of recipients	Total amount
1918	65,859	8,402 309	5,390	235,922
1919	65,519	8,350,400	5,255	275,523

NOTE.—Also see "Decorations," Chapter on Imperial Court, etc.

PENSIONS AND RETIRING ALLOWANCES

(1) *Civil Pensions*

Under the Pension Law enacted in 1890 and revised subsequently, civil officers above the *Han-nin* or clerical rank who retire from the service are allowed pensions subject to conditions that are partly based on advanced age (60 years or over) combined with long service (5 years in the case of State Ministers and 15 years for others) and partly on incapacity arising from ill health or wounds suffered while on duty. The amount of pension is fixed according to the length of service and the salary drawn at the time of retiring, the rate being 60/240 of the annual sum for one whose service extended 15 or 16 years, 1/240 to be added for each extra year until the maximum of 40 years is reached. A system of additional pension is provided for those who have retired from the service through incapacity occasioned while in discharge of duty, the rate of addition varying from 2/10 to 7/10 to the sum of ordinary pension. The right to pension ends with the death of the claimant, or when he commits felony or loses nationality, while the right is suspended when he re-enters the State service as officer above the rank occupied before, or when he is deprived of public civil rights.

In 1920, considering the condition of those subsisting on pensions, the Government decided with the approval of the 43rd Diet on an average increase of 70% ranging form 20% to 100%. The benefit of increase is extended to those who had retired before general increase of the scale of salaries was put in force. This revision applies equally to the military pensions and retiring allowances to families of deceased officers.

(2) *Military Pensions*

Military Pensions are of three kinds:—(1). Retiring pension which is allowed to officers above special sergeant-major who after a service of over 11 years retire from the army or the navy through no faults of their own, the sum as increased in 1920 varying from ¥1,633 to ¥2,370 in the case of those in the *Shin-nin* or *Choku-nin* ranks, from ¥591 to ¥1,744 for the *So-nin* rank and from ¥168 to ¥406 for the *Han-nin* rank comprising sergeant-major; (2). dismissal pension which is allowed to privates who are dimissed after serving over 11 years, the amount varying from ¥40 to ¥183; (3). additional pension which is granted to officers or privates disabled in action or otherwise in discharge of duty.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Besides, a gratuity is allowed to privates below the rank of non-commissioned officers or warrant officers when they are disabled in action or otherwise on duty, while a retired pay is granted to them when they die while in the service or when they retire after serving over 4 years but less than the time-limit that entitles them to pension.

(3) *Retiring Allowances*

Retiring Allowance is granted to civil list officials above the *Han-nin* rank who retire from the service before their tenure of office entitles them to pension, the amount being fixed, as in the case of pension, according to the length of service and the sum of salary drawn by the retiring official at the time of retirement, that is to say, by multiplying half the sum of monthly salary by the number of years of service.

(4) *Allowances to Families of Deceased Officers*

Families of the deceased officials or officers are granted as allowance one third the pension granted to the deceased, persons entitled to the allowance being widows, children under age, parents, and grand-parents in the order given.

DIRECTORY

Cabinet

Prime Minister	Adm. Baron T. Kato.
Chief Secretary	Dr. E. Baba.
Director, Bureau of Statistics	—
„ „ Pensions	K. Irie.
„ Printing Bureau	K. Ikeda.
„ Bureau of Decoration	Count S. Ogimachi.
„ „ Legislation	Dr. Y. Tsukamoto.

Privy Council

President	Viscount K. Kiyoura.
Vice-President	Viscount A. Hamao.
Chief Secretary	H. Futagami.

Councillors:

Dr. Baron J. Hosokawa.	Dr. Baron K. Tsuzuki.	Mr. B. Yasuhiro.
Baron R. Kuki	Lieut.-Gen. Vis. Miura.	Dr. K. Ichiki.
Count M. Ito.	Gen. Count Kuroki.	Baron Y. Kubota.
Viscount K. Kaneko.	Lt.-Gen. Vis. S. Soga.	Dr. M. Tomii.
Viscount C. Okabe.	Baron T. Ishiguro.	Marquis K. Inouye.
Dr. Baron C. Hozumi.	Mr. H. Arimatsu.	Baron K. Nambu.
Baron K. Matsuoka.	Dr. Y. Kuratomi.	N. Hirayama.
Gen. Baron Y. Nakamura.		

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Imperial Household Department

Minister ... ... Visc. N. Makino.
Vice-Minister ... ... T. Sekiya.
Grand Chamberlain ... ... Count S. Tokugawa.
Vice-Grand Chamberlain ... ... Visc. S. Kobayakawa.
Grand Master of Ceremonies ... ... Marq. K. Inouye.
Vice-Grand Master of Ceremonies ... ... H. Saionji.
Grand Master of Rituals ... ... Prince M. Kujo.
Director, Treasury Bureau ... ... S. Yamazaki.
„ Archives Bureau ... ... —
„ Peerage Bureau ... ... Count Y. Tokugawa.
„ Medical Affairs Bureau ... ... M. Ikebe.
„ Culinary Affairs Bureau ... ... S. Uyeno.
„ Imperial Tombs Bureau ... ... Visc. M. Sengoku.
„ Police Affairs Bureau ... ... M. Ichiki.
„ Architecture Bureau ... ... S. Obara.
„ Imperial Mews Bureau ... ... Prince H. Ito.
Lord Keeper of Privy Seal ... ... Count T. Hirata.
„ Steward to the Empress ... ... Baron S. Omori.
„ „ „ Crown Prince ... ... Count S. Chinda.
Chief Chamberlain to the Crown Prince ... Viscount T. Iriye.
„ Auditor ... ... Dr. Y. Kuratomi.
„ Forest Bureau ... ... S. Yamasaki (acting)
„ Poetry Bureau ... ... Viscount T. Iriye.
President of Peer's School ... ... R. Fukuhara.

Department of Foreign Affairs

Minister ... ... Count Y. Uchida.
Vice-Minister ... ... M. Hanihara.
Director, Bureau of Asiatic Affairs ... ... K. Yoshizawa.
„ Bureau of European & American Affairs ... T. Matsudaira.
„ Commercial Bureau ... ... M. Nagai.
„ Treaty Bureau ... ... H. Yamagawa.
„ Information Bureau ... ... Baron H. Ijuin.

N.B.—For the list of Dip. and Con. service vide Chap. on Diplomacy.

Department of Home Affairs

Minister ... ... Dr. R. Mizuno.
Vice-Minister ... ... M. Hotta.
Director, Shrine Bureau ... ... J. Yamada.
„ Local Affairs Bureau ... ... K. Ushio.
„ Police Bureau ... ... F. Goto.
„ Public Works Bureau ... ... K. Hasegawa.
„ Sanitary Bureau ... ... —
„ Social Works Bureau ... ... K. Tako.

Department of Finance

Minister ... ... O. Ichiki.
Vice-Minister ... ... M. Nishino.
Director, Account Bureau ... ... S. Den.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Director Taxation Bureau ... ...J. Matsumoto.
„ Finance Bureau ... ...G. Ono.
„ Banking Bureau ... ...H. Kuroda.
„ Mint ... ...K. Tako.
„ Monopoly Bureau ... ...K. Nonaka.

Chief of Customs House; Yokohama, T. Kammuchi; Kobe, I. Sugi; Nagasaki, S. Nagai; Moji, T. Furuta; Hakodate, S. Nagai; Osaka, T. Inouye; Formosa, T. Hara.

Department of Justice

Minister... ... ... Dr. K. Okano.
Vice-Minister ... ... K. Yamauchi.
Director, Prison Affairs Bureau ... ... M. Yamaoka.
„ Criminal Affairs Bureau... ... ... R. Hayashi.
„ Civil Affairs Bureau ... ...T. Ikeda.
„ Personnel Bureau ... ...H. Minagawa.
President, Supreme Court ... ...Dr. K. Hiranuma.
Procurator-Gen., Supreme Court ... ...Dr. K. Suzuki.

Presidents, Appeal Courts:—K. Makino (Tokyo), S. Tanita (Osaka), K. Isoya (Nagoya), B. Takahashi (Hiroshima), T. Tezuka (Nagasaki), A. Tanahashi (Miyagi), Y. Nose (Hakodate).

Chief Procurators:—N. Toshima (Tokyo), E. Tsunematsu (Osaka), I. Miki (Nagoya), H. Otaguro (Hiroshima), T. Wani (Nagasaki), R. Kawabuchi (Miyagi), I. Nakagawa (Hakodate).

Department of Education

Minister ... ... E. Kamada.
Vice-Minister ... ... T. Akashi.
Director, Special School Affairs Bureau ... ... C. Matsuura.
„ Common „ „ „ ... ... T. Yamazaki.
„ Technical School Affairs Bureau ... . K. Awaya.
„ Library Bureau ... ... Dr. T. Shidehara.
„ Religion Bureau ... ... T. Takebe.
President, Tokyo Imperial University ... ... Dr. Y. Kozai.
Chief Librarian ... ... Dr. M. Wada.
Director, Botanical Gardens ... ... Dr. M. Miyoshi.
„ Marine Laboratory ... ... Dr. K. Iijima.
„ Astronomical Observatory ... ... Dr. S. Hirayama.
„ Hospital ... ... Dr. T. Kondo.
„ Infectious Disease Laboratory ... ... Dr. M. Nagayo.
„ Aviation Laboratory ... ... Dr. S. Terano.

N.B. For the names of Presidents of other Universities and Directors of Colleges and Schools vid. Chap. on Education.

Department of Agriculture and Commerce

Minister ... ... K. Arai.
Vice-Minister ... ... E. Okamoto.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Bureau-Directors:—Agriculture: K. Nagamitsu. Commercial; S. Tsurumi. Industrial; Baron T. Shijo. Forestry; R. Nakai. Mining; S. Sakikawa. Fishery; R. Murakami; Food Stuff; S. Soejima; Patents K. Miyauchi. Imp. Gov't Steel Works; T. Shirani.

Department of Communications

Minister ... ... Visc. T. Maeda.
Vice-Minister ... ... S. Wakamiya.

Bureau-Directors:—Communication; N. Yoneda. Electric Affairs; H. Higo. Mercantile Marine, K. Miyazaki. Financial; S. Sugi. Postal Savings; N. Amaoka. Petty Insurance; T. Kuwayama.

Divisional Superintendents:—H. Tanabe (Tokyo); S. Ida (Nagoya); G. Kawai (Osaka); K. Kambara (Hiroshima); K. Yabuuchi (Kumamoto); J. Hori (Sendai); S. Komori (Sapporo).

Director, Nautical College ... ... Vice Adm. Eng. (ret.) H. Ishibashi.

Department of Railways

Minister ... ... Count E. Oki.
Vice-Minister ... ... Dr. S. Ishimaru.

Bureau-Directors:—Traffic; S. Nakagawa. Construction; S. Omura. Way & Works; Dr. S. Okano. Adm. of Private Railways; S. Ide. Mechanical Engineering; Dr. S. Takasu. Financial; U. Beppu.

Divisional Superintendents:—R. Daido (Tokyo), J. Murai (Nagoya), I. Okada (Kobe), M. Kakehi (Moji), T. Yonehara (Sendai), T. Shimamura (Sapporo).

Government General of Chosen (Korea)

Governor-General ... ... Adm. Baron Saito.
Director-General, Administrative Affairs ... ... C. Ariyoshi.
Com. of Chosen Army Headquarters .. ... Lieut.-Gen. S. Kikuchi.
Chief, General Affairs Section ... ... K. Aoki.
„ Public Works Section ... ... S. Hara.
„ Railway Affairs Section ... ... K. Yuge.

Bureau-Directors:—Home, T. Otsuka; Financial, I. Wada; Industrial, Y. Nishimura; Judicial, G. Yokota; Educational, Z. Shibata, Police, T. Maruyama; Communications, K. Kambara.

Government-General of Taiwan (Formosa)

Governor-General ... ... Baron K. Den.
Director-General, Civil Affairs ... ... T. Aign.
Com. of Taiwan Army Headquarters ... ... Gen. M. Fukuda.

Bureau-Directors:—Home, K. Saematsu; Finance, B. Abe; Communication, H. Yoshida; Industrial, K. Kita; Public Works, T. Aiga;

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Police, T. Takeuchi; Railway, S. Nimoto; Monopoly, S. Kaku; Chief, Judicial Section, K. Nagao; Director, Appeal Court, Dr. K. Tanino.

Government of Kwantung

Civil-Governor ... ... Baron H. Ijuin.
Director-General, Civil Affairs ... ... K. Doki.
Com. of Kwantung Army Headquarters .. .. Gen. S. Ono.
Directors, Foreign Affairs Section, S. Akatsuka; Bureau of Home Affairs, N. Hirose; Bureau of Police Affairs, M. Kishimoto; Dir. Appeal Court, U. Hirashi; Dir. Port Arthur Engineering School, C. Tomita.

Government of Karafuto

Governo ... ... K. Nagai.

Board of Audit

President ... ... N. Nakamura.

Sectional Chiefs ... ... H. Kono (1st. Sec.), T. Himatsuka (2nd Sec.)

Court of Administrative Litigation

President ... ... S. Kubota.
Councillors:
Dr. R. Watanabe, Dr. Shimizu, K. Sekiguchi, T. Miyake, T. Shimada, T. Shimamura, E. Yadori, E. Baba, Dr. G. Endo, K. Murakami, T. Sawada, T. Iwata, B. Abe.

Metropolitan Police Board

Inspector-General ... ... N. Aknike.

Imperial Diet (Vide Chap. Politics)

Department of the Army

Minister ... ... Gen. H. Yamanashi.
Vice-Minister ... ... Lt.-Gen. Y. Shirakawa.
Director, Personal Affairs Bureau ... ... Maj.-Gen. T. Takegami.
" Military Affairs Bureau ... ... Maj.-Gen. E. Hata.
" Arms Bureau ... ...Maj.-Gen. T. Yoshida.
" Finance Bureau ... ... Paym.-Gen. M. Tanaka.
" Medical Affairs Bureau ... .. Surgeon-Gen. T. Tsuruta.
" Law Affairs Bureau ... ... K. Matsumoto.
" Aviation Bureau ... ... Lt.-Gen. I. Inouye.
Chief Aide-de-Camp to His Majesty... ... ... Lt.-Gen. T. Nara.
" " Crown Prince ... ...
Director, Tokyo Military Arsenal ... ... Lt.-Gen. K. Nambu.
" Osaka " " ... . Lt.-Gen. H. Yokoyama.
" General Ordinance Dept. ... ... Lt.-Gen. A. Tani.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Director Technical Investigation Dept. .. .. Lt.-Gen. H. Tanaka.
„ Scientific Investigation „ ... .. Lt.-Gen. J. Nagano.
Commander, Headquarter Gendarmerie ... .. Maj.-Gen. R. Yamada.
„ „ „ of Chosen . Maj.-Gen. N. Mayeda.
Chief, Mounting Department ... ... T. Uyeda.
„ Fortification ... „ ... ... Lt.-Gen. S. Tanita.
„ Horse Administration „ ... ... Lt.-Gen. T. Watanabe.
„ „ Transport ... „ ... ...Maj.-Gen. T. Shoda.
Director, Senju Woolen Factory ... ... Paym.-Gen. T. Tsurubuchi.
„ Provision Department .. .. Paym.-Col. G. Kayama.
„ Clothing ... ... Paym.-Gen. S. Kimura.

General Staff Office

Chief ... ... Gen. Y. Uyehara.
Vice-Chief ... ... Lt.-Gen. N. Muto.
Sectional Chiefs, Lt.-Gen. S. Kishimoto (General), Maj.-Gens. S. Otake (1st), M. Itami (2nd), K. Wada (3rd), G. Kunishi (4th).
Director, Surveying Bureau ... ...Maj.-Gen. H. Matsumura.

Military Education Department

Inspector-General of Education ... ... Gen. Y. Akiyama.
Chief, General Affairs ... ... Lt.-Gen. I. Ugaki.
Inspectors:—Cavalry, Lt.-Gen. M. Oshima; Field and Heavy Artillery, Lt.-Gen. T. Suzuki; Engineering, Maj.-Gen. K. Soda; Commissariat, Maj.-Gen. K. Fuse.
Chief, Examination Committee .. .. Lt.-Gen. S. Kojima.
Director, Mil. Staff College .. .. Maj.-Gen. M. Tamura.
„ Art. & Eng. School ... ... Lt.-Gen. N. Isomura.
„ Toyama School ... ... Maj.-Gen. T. Hishikari.
„ Riding School ... ... Maj.-Gen. J. Minami.
„ Field Artillery School ... ... Maj.-Gen. Y. Hadano.
„ Heavy Artillery School ... ... Col. J. Imanishi.
„ Infantry School ... ... Lt.-Gen. C. Muraoka.
„ Engineering School ... ... Maj.-Gen. K. Koga.
„ Cadets School ... ... Maj.-Gen. I. Nozu.
„ Central Military Boys' School .. .. Maj.-Gen. N. Hasegawa.

Standing Army

Divisional Commanders

Name of Division	Commander Lieut.-Gen.	Name of Division	Commander Lieut.-Gen.
Guards	M. Nakajima.	8th	J. Onodera.
1st	Y. Shirakawa.	9th	S. Hoshino.
2nd	K. Nagasaka.	10th	K. Shindo.
3rd	M. Hamawo.	11th	H. Mukonishi.
4th	S. Suzuki.	12th	M. Morinari.
5th	R. Yamada.	13th	M. Kawamura.
6th	K. Yuzuhara.	14th	K. Asakuno.
7th	T. Uchino.	15th	K. Tanaka.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Name of Division	Commander Lieut.-Gen.	Name of Division	Commander Lieut.-Gen
16th	M. Shiki.	19th	T. Uyeda.
17th	T. Ono.	20th	N. Sugano.
18th	H. Kanaya.		

Department of the Navy

Minister ... ... Admiral Baron T. Kato.
Vice-Minister .. ..Vice-Adm. K. Ide.
Chief, Military Affairs Bureau... ... ...Vice-Adm. G. Osumi.
„ Personnel Affairs Bureau ... ...Rear-Adm. S. Furukawa.
„ Supplies Bureau ... ...Rear-Adm. S. Nakasato.
„ Construction Bureau ... ... Rear-Adm. E. Yamaguchi.
„ Engineering Bureau ... ...Vice-Adm. Z. Funabashi.
„ Medical Affairs Bureau... ... . Sur.-Gen. Y. Suzuki.
„ Finance Affairs Bureau .. ... Paymaster-Gen. K. Shisa.
„ Law Affairs Bureau ... ... S. Uchida.
Members of Admirals' Council:—Adms. H. Takarabe, G. Yamashita, M. Nawa, K. Nomaguchi, Vice-Adms. K. Ide, S. Horiuchi, K. Sato, K. Okada, K. Yasuho, M. Yoshida, K. Kato, Rear-Adm., G. Osumi.
Chief, Technical Board ... ...Vice-Adm. K. Okada.
„ Education Board ... ... Adm. K. Nomaguchi.
„ Hydrographical Department ... .. Rear-Adm. S. Inuzuka.
„ Provisional Construction Dep't .. ... C. Yoshimura.
Director, Naval Staff College ... ... Vice-Adm. S. Horiuchi.
„ Cadets School ... ... Vice-Adm. T. Chizaka.
„ Engineering School ... ... Eng. Vice-Adm. T. Hiratsuka.
„ Medical School .. .. Surg.-R. A. J. Nishi.
„ Gunnery School ... ...Vice-Adm. N. Yoshioka.
„ Torpedo School ... ... Rear.-Adm. S. Kuwashima.
„ Submarine School ... ... Rear.-Adm. Y. Yoshikawa.
„ Arsenal ... ... Order-Gen. S. Arisaka, Dr.
„ Paymaster School ... ... Pm.-R. A. T. Fukamizu.
Aide-de-Camp to His Majesty ... ... Vice-Adm. Y. Mukai.
„ to the Crown Prince ... ... Capt. T. Inuzuka.

Naval Staff Board

Chief ... ... Admiral G. Yamashita.
Vice-Chief ... ... Vice-Adm. K. Kato.

Admiralties

	Yokosuka		Kure
Com.-in-Chief...	Adm. H. Takarabe.	... ...	Adm. K. Suzuki.
	Sasebo		
Com.-in-Chief ..	Adm. S. Tochinai.		

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

CHAPTER VIII

DIPLOMACY

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS IN ANCIENT DAYS

From the beginning of its history Japanese diplomacy has always been engaged in adopting and then adapting a new alien civilization, employing every effort to preserve our national entity against moral or political domination by the owner of such civilization. It is not too much to say, indeed, that only since the institution of the League of Nations in 1919 has our diplomacy been freed from the necessity of constant vigilance over the safety of this country or of the Far East and been placed in a proper position in the international council for peace and concord. The continental Asian, mainly Chinese, culture first reached Japanese shores through the Koreans, but it was not till after the Empress Jingu's expedition to South Korea and the establishment of a resident Japanese government in one of the then warring Korean kingdoms that this country began systematically to introduce the writing, religion and other arts of peace from the peninsular neighbor without molestation. But soon the fountain-head of the continental culture, China, began to exercise a great influence over Japan, so that the Prince Regent Shotoku, toward the end of the Sixth Century, felt the diplomatic need of building an imposing Buddhist temple and pagoda at Tenno-ji to impress the Chinese envoys and traders coming to the port of Osaka. The Emperor Tenji, seventy years later, had to assist another of the Korean kingdoms against the encroachment of the powerful Tang dynasty of China. Our national prestige thus safeguarded, Korean and Chinese refugees or immigrants were employed as government officials, framers of laws, compilers of histories, teachers of arts and industries, and so on; Japanese students continued to study in China till the close of the Ninth Century when the Tang influence began to wane in China. The next Sung dynasty civilization being more Buddhistic and literary than anything else, Japanese diplomacy had nothing to fear from it until the Yuen or Mongol China made inroads upon our islands and shores in the Thirteenth Century.

ASSERTION OF NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE

Nationally speaking, the Mongol invasions, eventually repulsed or annihilated, materially helped to consolidate the Feudal Government first established at Kamakura and added patriotic fervor to the

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

rising spirit of *samurai* or feudal retainers, while diplomatically, political refugees from China welcomed in Japan had a restraining influence over their conquerors. Some of the later Shoguns (or *de facto* rulers of the country while the Emperor at Kyoto remained *de jure* Sovereign), however, tried to use the power and splendor of the succeeding Ming dynasty of China for purposes of their home politics and thus the Ashikaga Shogunate unwittingly invited the Chinese Court to assume an air of overlordship toward it, largely because the Shogunate tried to ingratiate itself with the Chinese in order to obtain trade privileges. Hideyoshi's expedition to Korea toward the close of the Sixteenth Century, though often misinterpreted, was really meant as a diplomatic assertion of our national independence. It ended in a failure, ostensibly owing to the death of Hideyoshi but mainly because China sent help to what she claimed was a vassal state, Korea. On the diplomatic side, however, it deterred China from demanding tribute of Japan for good, while Chinese refugees came over to Japan when the Manchus conquered their country and contributed to the progress of our civilization in the middle of the Seventeenth Century.

JAPAN IN TOUCH WITH OCCIDENTAL CIVILIZATION

In a similar way, after the Jesuit missionaries brought European civilization to this country in the Sixteenth Century, the *Shogun* of the time and some of the later *daimyos* seemed to try to strengthen their political position with Spanish or Portuguese backing, and the Dutch traders who came to the Far East, subsequently, warned the Shogun's Government of the danger of European aggression.

This resulted in a "closed country" policy: all Japanese subjects were forbidden to cross the seas to foreign countries, and only a limited number of Chinese and Dutch traders were permitted to reside at Deshima in Nagasaki. Through them and through them alone the news and knowledge of the outside world used to leak into this country after 1636 until a formidable American fleet under Perry's command first visited our shores in 1853 to urge Japan to join the modern comity of nations.

JAPAN AND RUSSO-BRITISH RIVALRY

During our seclusion of nearly two hundred years, the attention of the Occident was turned from the Atlantic to the Pacific, the chief factors in the European rivalry for world power being England and Russia. British influence reached China through India and the first Anglo-Chinese treaty of amity and commerce was made at Nanking in 1842. To forestall a Russian advance southward by sea, furthermore, the British did not hesitate to seize a Japanese or Korean island as a coaling station. Even Commodore Perry claimed our Ogasawara-jima or Bonin Islands for the United States in 1853, not so much for the obvious reason of some American castaways living there as to prevent Russia from using them as a stepping stone

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

across the Ocean to the western Continent. For the same object h recommended taking possession of a Luchu island, but Presiden Fillmore strongly advised the Commodore to keep to his peacefu intentions. Russia, needless to say, had been making fast headwa through Siberia to the Amur region and the Saghalien and Kuril islands and actually laid hands on Tsushima in the Sea of Japan onl a few years after the first arrival of Perry. The opening up of Japar by the United States, therefore, answered a double purpose of saving this country from European aggression and of keeping open a steamer route between San Francisco and the Far Eastern ports.

JAPAN'S FIRST TREATIES

But, when the first American consul arrived in Japan in 1856, Prime Minister Ii of the Shogunate Government signed a commercial treaty with him without the sanction of the Imperial Court or the approval of powerful *daimyos*, whose advice the Shogunate had asked previously. Our treaties with France, England, Russia and other Powers soon followed. It was fortunate that the Russian seizure of Tsushima took place after England's treaty with us because the Russians were forced to withdraw through the efforts of the British Minister Alcock and Admiral Hope of the British China squadron. This assistance of a foreign power in a moment of distress still further incensed the anti-foreign and anti-Shogunate elements, who murdered several foreigners as well as a number of progressive men and supporters of the Shogunate. The result was the bombardment of Kagoshima by a British squadron in 1863, and of Shimonoseki in the following year by the allied squadrons of England, America, France, and Holland. These bombardments at last convinced the bigoted patriots, as the Perry expedition convinced the Shogunate in 1853, of the utter futility of armed resistance to more strongly armed Powers. This was off-set, however, by two evil effects, namely, that Great Britain and France landed troops as Legation-guards, and that several of the treaty rights we had possessed were temporarily lost to us.

Sir Harry Parkes came to Yedo in 1865 as British envoy to Japan, and he was shrewd enough soon to detect the mistaken policy of the Powers in having treated with the Shogunate without the Imperial signature to the treaties. They were made binding by an Imperial decree in October of that year, and this quickly quieted the anti-foreign feeling in the country but only hastened the final downfall of the Shogunal Government.

When the Emperor Komei died in 1867 and his son came to the Throne at Kyoto, his first decree was to the effect that the treaties with the foreign Powers had received Imperial sanction, and therefore that any future attack upon the life of a foreigner would be punished by law. At the same time, an Imperial edict was issued which clearly stated the line of conduct required of the Shogun. This was followed by the latter's complete restoration of the civil and military powers to the Throne. In January, 1869, the Emperor Meiji (still at Kyoto) sent a notification to the foreign envoys to the effect that the treaties concluded by the Shogunate with their governments would be carried out to

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

he letter. An invitation was also addressed to them requesting them to ttend an audience to be given by him in the following month.

THE PERUVIAN SLAVE-SHIP AFFAIR

The first event of importance in the diplomacy of the restored mperial Government at Tokyo occurred in 1872. A Peruvian ship, the *Maria Luz*, with 200 Chinese slaves on board entered the harbor of Yokohama. One of those cruelly treated Chinese escaped from the hip and asked for protection of the Japanese authorities. The ship was seized at once and the Chinese on board were released. This ed to a dispute between the Japanese and Peruvian Governments, who finally agreed to refer the matter to a Tribunal presided over by the Czar of Russia. The case was decided in our favor and proved a moral success scored by a young member of the family of nations.

RUSSIA ACQUIRES SAGHALIEN

The next event of importance was related to Russia and resulted in our regrettable loss of the Island of Saghalien. The *daimyo* of Matsumae used to station guards in various parts of the Island of Saghalien and the Kurile Islands, as well as of the Island of Ezo (Hokkaido), and to collect tribute at times from the native inhabitants. The Russians, who began to make their appearance there early in the Eighteenth Century, first took possession of most of the Kurile group and had made several attempts to seize Saghalien as well, by the time Admiral Poutiatine arrived in Japan in 1853 with the object of opening intercourse between his country and ours and of settling the question of Saghalien. In 1854 the Russians renewed their efforts to effect the practical exclusion of the Japanese from Saghalien and five years later, Muravioff Amoorski, who had successfully wrested the Amur region from China, came to Shinagawa with a fleet of war-vessels and demanded that La Perouse Strait should be fixed as the boundary between the Russian and Japanese Empires. Negotiations being refused by the Yedo authorities, the Russians sent numerous emigrants to Saghalien to strengthen their diplomatic position. This so alarmed the Shogunate that an envoy was dispatched to St. Petersburg to propose the fixing of the fiftieth parallel, as the boundary line between the two countries. This solution of the problem failed as did others before and after, owing to the stubbornness of the Russian Government coupled with Japan's own internal troubles or want of determination. Four years after the Restoration, that is, in 1872, the Japanese Government offered to buy the 'Russian portion' of Saghalien for a sum of money. Russia consented but the negotiations were broken off as there was a strong opposition to the new arrangement in Japan. Three years later, Japan surrendered the whole territory where Japanese explorers had frequently appeared nearly two centuries before the Russians came, 'receiving' in return the Kurile Islands which had never been owned by Russia.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

INCORPORATION OF THE LUCHU ARCHIPELAGO INTO JAPANESE TERRITORY

In 1871 the Japanese Government invited the King of Luchu come and reside in Tokyo, mised him to the peerage, and organiz the archipelago into a Japanese prefecture. The inhabitants of Luc are closely allied in blood to the Japanese, of Ainu descent in t northern isles and of Malay descent in the southern. But in 13 the great conquering Ming dynasty made it a vassal state of Chi Later the Luchuans paid annual tribute to the Shogun of Japan, a finally the islands became a sub-fief of Satsuma, though the King Luchu secretly paid tribute to the Chinese Court and receiv investiture from it. Its early incorporation into the Japanese Empi prevented further complications with China.

THE U.S.A. & JAPAN'S SOVEREIGNTY OVER BONIN

In 1857 the United States Government finally recognized Japa claim to the possession of the Ogasawara-jima or Bonin islands, wh further fortification the Japanese Government agreed to stop at t Washington Conference in 1922. Being situated on the sea-route fr North America to South China, an English captain hoisted the Uni Jack upon them in 1827, while Commodore Perry claimed them for h country in 1853 as was said before. As early as 1592, however, Japanese named Sadayori Ogasawara had settled in the islands, clai ed them as his domain, and given the archipelago his family nam But the subsequent closing of our country to Western intercourse a prohibition of the building of sea-going vessels wholly prevented Jap nese settlers from going there, while many English and America settled there toward the middle of the last century. Fearing t complete occupation of the archipelago by foreigners, the Shoguna dispatched Government officials accompanied by a large number settlers. Hence the dispute between America and Japan. But t moderation of the latter brought the controversy to a happy termin tion in an early year of Japan's modern regime.

SINO-JAPANESE DISPUTES ABOUT FORMOSA

In 1872 a Luchuan junk was wrecked on the coast of Formos over which China had claimed sovereignty. This island was then i habited mainly by savage tribes, most Chinese settlers having go there since, and many of the crew of the junk who went ashore we brutally massacred by the aborigines. Japan demanded of Chi punishment of the murderers. China claimed that the Luchuan were her subjects, while with Formosa she had only a remote conne tion and therefore was not responsible for any act committed by i natives. The Japanese Government, thereupon, decided to send punitive expedition and easily occupied the island in 1874. Chi called this a "breach of her sovereignty; war appeared imminent, b

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

British Minister at Peking, Mr. Wade (afterwards Sir Thomas Wade), interposed and succeeded in bringing about an agreement between the two countries. Under this, Japan undertook to evacuate Formosa, while China consented to the payment of an indemnity.

THE PROBLEM OF TREATY REVISION

In 1871 Prince Iwakura's Mission went to America and Europe with a view to effect treaty revisions with the Western Powers. The object of this embassy proved abortive, owing to Japan's unpreparedness to enter into international relations on terms of equality, though a clause in our treaties had provided that after the year 1872 either of the signatory Powers could propose revision. But it should be remembered that Japan's modern diplomacy made this early effort in one of its two most arduous tasks, namely, the revisions of the humiliating unilateral treaties concluded by the Shogunate with the Occidental Powers. The worst features of these treaties were (1) the granting of extra-territorial jurisdiction, that is to say, exemption of foreigners from the jurisdiction of the Japanese law courts and (2) the maintenance of a very low scale of import duties in the six open ports of Japan. The Japanese Government began to attack this knotty problem as soon as the stipulated time was in sight.

Though often hindered by more urgent domestic and Korean questions, its efforts in the same direction continued till just before the declaration of war against China in 1894, when our present treaty with Great Britain was signed at London, to be followed by the rest of the Treaty Powers in quick succession. Thus it was that a problem which had agitated the country for forty long years was finally solved. The other most arduous task, namely, the liberation of Japan and the Far East from constant fear of foreign aggression or domination, may fairly be said to have continued till the signing of the Versailles Treaty after the Great War. The first event of international importance under this head was of course the Sino-Japanese War of 1894-95. But before taking up that subject we must look into our treaty revisions a little more closely.

The United States alone showed its willingness to conclude a separate treaty with Japan in 1871, which surrendered the two disputed points in the old document. But this hardly improved our situation as it was required that similar treaties should be signed by the other Powers to make the revised treaty operative. The other Powers contended that Japan's opening the whole country to travel and trade would not give them any commercial benefit, while they objected to our recovery of Judicial Autonomy on the ground that the existing Japanese laws were not satisfactory from a European point of view and that they were afraid of 'miscarriage of justice' through the inexperience of the Japanese Bench, overlooking the fact that their subjects residing in South American Republics were under the jurisdiction of those states. No less than half a dozen overtures had been made to the Treaty Powers before the revisions were effected in 1894.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

The one made by Marquis Inouye in 1882 led to a long Conferen in Tokyo in 1886-87, at which concessions were to be made by both partie Meanwhile, the conditions of the proposed treaties leaked out and t Japanese Press and people strongly opposed the provision of 'Mixed Court' in which a certain number of foreign judges were sit. The Government was thus obliged to notify the Powers of i intention to postpone Treaty Revision until a more fitting time. Th succeeding Minister of Foreign Affairs, Marquis Okuma, resumed th task in 1888 on a new basis of negotiating with the Powers separat ly. The only concession he offered was the presence of foreign leg assessors in the Japanese Supreme Court in cases which concerne foreigners, and yet this suddenly evoked vehement popular opposition after Mexico, the United States, Germany and Russia had alread signed their new treaties. A bomb-thrower deprived Marquis Okum of his leg, though fortunately not of his life. The question of Treat Revision was thus dropped once more. Viscount Aoki next formulate seven proposals, which happily aroused friendly feeling in the Britis Conservative Government of the time. But this time Prince Yamagat objected to the conditions and resigned the Premiership, while fanatic's assault upon the visiting Czarevitch of Russia caused Vis count Aoki's resignation. His successor Viscount Enomoto endeavore to make the final abandonment of Consular jurisdiction synchronis with the promulgation of the promised codes in 1889. The Govern ment was, however, defeated on the Budget and resigned. In 189 the House of Representatives of the Imperial Diet voted an address t the Throne and stated the necessity of revising the unjust treaties Thus backed by a formidable body of public opinion, Count Mutsu opened negotiations with Great Britain at the invitation of the Rose bery Ministry in the face of popular agitation against 'Mixed Residence' and foreign ownership of property. Lest the attitude o the Imperial Diet might again interfere with the progress of Treaty Revision, it was courageously dissolved before the signing of our treaty with Great Britain on July 16, 1894.

THE SINO-JAPANESE WAR

On August 1, 1894, war was formally declared at Tokyo and Pek ing over the long-standing Korean question. The Peninsular Kingdom, for a long time, had almost always acknowledged greater or less dependence upon either China or Japan. As was alluded to before, however, historians know that the claims of Japan were the earlier in origin and exercised for a longer space of time. As a tribute-bear ing mission used to come to Yedo upon the accession of each Toku gawa Shogun, the Japanese Government sent an embassy to the Court of Seoul in 1868 and announced the resumption of full sovereignty by the Emperor. The embassy, however, met with an insolent refusal to renew the former friendship. In 1875 a Korean fort on the Island of Kang-Hwa fired upon a Japanese warship, which gave the Tokyo Government an opportunity of concluding a Treaty of Intercourse with Korea after repeated failures. The opening words of the first article, "Chosen being an independent State, enjoys the same sovereign

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

rights as does Japan," gave offence to China who would still treat Korea as a vassal State, although Japan did no more to her neighboring Kingdom than the United States had done to Japan. In 1880 the first Japanese Legation was established at Seoul. But two years later, at the instigation of the Regent, Taiwon-Kun, and without the slightest provocation, our Legation was attacked and burned by a Korean mob. The Koreans subsequently agreed to send a special embassy of apology to Tokyo and to pay a sum of money as indemnity. The well-known Korean, Pak, who came to Japan as ambassador on that occasion, went home as a staunch supporter of the cause of progress and painted Japanese civilization in the brightest colors to his countrymen. Our Government, in consequence, remitted the unpaid part of the indemnity, amounting to 400,000 *yen* out of half a million, to encourage the popular welcome of modernism. Serious complications, however, arose out of a very simple affair in December, 1884. After an official banquet in the Korean capital, Prince Min, the leader of the Reactionary Party, was dragged out of the Palace and murdered, whilst several of the conservative leaders met with the same fate. The city being in a state of turmoil, the progressives asked for the assistance of the Japanese troops to protect the Palace. But the Chinese troops under Yuan Shihkai, numbering more than 2,000, attacked it and put the King to flight, as there was only one Japanese against twenty Chinese. Our men retreated to the Legation, which was attacked and burnt. In Japan the people clamored for war, and they were encouraged by France. The self-restraint and caution of the Tokyo Government, however, led to the Treaty of Tientsin, negotiated by Prince Ito with Viceroy Li Hungchang, in which both Powers agreed to withdraw their troops and each promised not to dispatch any in future without previous intimation to the other. Korea promised to pay an indemnity, to punish the murderers, and to re-build the Japanese Legation at her own expense. This was the first time that China formally admitted Japan's absolute equality of rights in Korea, but in reality the convention became the basis of China's ascendency in the peninsula and an indirect cause of the war of 1894.

In 1884 Russia concluded a commercial Treaty with Korea and M. Pavloff as Minister at the Court of Seoul at once joined the diplomatic race in the Far East. In 1888 the Russian Government concluded the famous "Overland Commercial Treaty" with Korea and laid the foundation of their encroachment on North Korea. But China's influence in Seoul always preponderated, so that the Chinese Resident, Yuan Shihkai, remained virtual ruler of the Kingdom while Japan was much occupied at home with the struggle between the Government and the Diet and other pressing matters. In February, 1894, however, an event happened which hastened a Sino-Japanese conflict. Kim Okyun, Korean Revolutionary leader, who had escaped to Japan and lived here for some years, was lured to Shanghai and murdered by a Korean who professed to have acted by order of the King of Korea. His remains were conveyed on board a Chinese man-of-war to Korea, where they were subjected to brutal mutilation and public exposure. In May, 1894, the "Tong-haks" rose in arms against the corrupt officials of the Korean Court, whereupon China dispatched some 3,000 troops from Wei-hai-wei to Asan. By virtue of the Treaty of Tientsin,

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Japan also dispatched a "mixed brigade," about 8,000 in number, to the Korean capital. China demanded their immediate withdrawal. Japan insisted upon co-operating with China in reforming Korea. Russia also emphatically demanded withdrawal of Japanese troops; Japan again approached the Chinese Government to offer co-operation in Korea. A second flat refusal compelled independent action on the part of the Japanese Government. The Sino-Japanese War then followed, which was terminated by the Treaty of Shimonoseki, concluded on April 14, 1895, which embodied (1) Recognition of the full and complete independence of Korea by China, (2) Cession of the Liaotung peninsula and the adjacent waters to Japan, (3) Cession of Formosa and the Pescadores to Japan, (4) Payment to Japan of an indemnity of 200,000,000 taels, (5) Opening up of Shashih, Chungking, Suchow, and Hangchow to trade, and (6) Opening of the Yangtse River to navigation. Six days after the signing of this treaty, Russia, Germany and France "advised" the Japanese Government to renounce the definitive possession of the peninsula of Liaotung. Japan had to yield to the pressure and received from China a sum of 30,000,000 taels as compensation for the retrocession of the Liaotung peninsula and its littoral, through the "friendly services" of the three European Powers.

RUSSIA IN KOREA

At the end of the war with China, Marquis Inouye went to Korea as our Minister at Seoul, and at once set about the task of regenerating the country. The military system was remodelled, local administration reorganized, but soon trouble arose in the capital when General Viscount Miura succeeded Marquis Inouye as Minister. A number of Korean rebels, joined by a handful of Japanese rowdies, made a sudden rush into the Palace where they seized and murdered the Queen. Our influence at Seoul was entirely gone, notwithstanding the efforts of the Japanese Government to recover the lost prestige. The King made his escape to the Russian Legation, and thenceforth the affairs of the country were directed from that place. Russian officers were employed in the Korean Army, lumber concessions were granted to Russia, and Korea even conceded to her the right to extend the Manchurian railway into the heart of the peninsula. When, therefore, Marshal Prince Yamagata was in St. Petersburg in 1896 for the Czar's coronation, the Yamagata-Lobanoff Convention was concluded, by which the two Powers agreed that each should enjoy equal rights of residence in Korea and have advisory powers in her financial affairs. It was farther agreed that the King should return to the Palace when tranquillity had been restored. Recognizing her past errors, Japan at once began to direct her policy to the peace and prosperity of the Far East, but the territorial and financial resources of Korea were very soon placed in Russian hands and Russian intrigues at the Court of Seoul became more rife than ever. After lengthy negotiations, a second (Nishi-Rosen) Convention was signed to ensure equal rights and opportunities for the two Powers in the peninsula. In this document each Power pledged itself not to lend military or civil advisers to Korea without

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

the consent of the other, while Russia agreed not to interfere with Japan's commercial and industrial interests in that country.

RUSSIA IN MANCHURIA

Russia, on the other hand, began to formulate her ambitious designs in China soon after the retrocession of the Liaotung peninsula. By a secret treaty she obtained the right to construct the eastern portion of the Siberian railway through North Manchuria and to extend it to South Manchuria. In 1898 Germany suddenly seized Kiao-chow in Shantung; a month later Russia forced China to consent to a lease of the Liaotung peninsula and its littoral, including Port Arthur; Great Britain followed Russia's example by obtaining a lease of Wei-hai-wei in Shantung, while France extorted from China a concession for the occupation of Kuang-chow Bay in the south. These foreign encroachments aroused what few patriots China possessed into the Boxer trouble of 1900, in which the Legation Quarters in Peking were surrounded and the German Minister and a Japanese Legation secretary were murdered. With the exception of Russia, all the Powers counselled the Japanese Government to dispatch a force strong enough to relieve the Legations, and Japan contributed the major part to the relieving forces. Although fortunately peace was restored in North China in a few months, Russia poured large bodies of troops into Manchuria and soon was in military occupation of the three fertile provinces, on the pretext of protecting her railway against the Boxers. Great Britain and Germany first agreed to guarantee the territorial integrity of China, and other Powers including Japan did likewise. In December, the same year, Dr. Morrison in Peking exposed in the *Times* a secret agreement by which Russia was to become the virtual ruler of Manchuria. The Japanese, British and American attitude on the matter deterred Russia for a time; her second and third attempts were similarly frustrated.

FIRST ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE

Early in 1902 a Treaty of Alliance was signed by Great Britain and Japan to ensure the integrity of China and Korea against Russian aggression. Almost contemporaneously, however, France and Russia notified the London and Tokyo Governments that thenceforth the provisions of the Franco-Russian Alliance would be equally applicable to the Far East. In April, 1902, Russia agreed to a complete withdrawal of her troops in Manchuria within eighteen months. Excepting this concession on her part, the whole of Manchuria was still left at the mercy of Russia.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR

After withdrawing a few companies of infantry and returning the railways outside of the Great Wall to China, Russia made seven new demands upon the Peking Government as conditions for the "eva-

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

cuation" of Manchuria, every one of which was an encroachment on China's sovereignty. Great Britain, the United States and Japan at once sent their assurances to Peking to the effect that China would receive their united support in resisting Russia's demands. But it was found that large bodies of Russian troops dressed as civilians had already settled at Yongampo on the Yalu River to carry out her aggressive measures in Korea as well. Japan proposed reciprocal recognition of her preponderating interests in Korea and Russia's special interests in Manchuria. Deferring the negotiations on this proposal made at St. Petersburg, Russia made counter proposals at Tokyo in September, 1903, which were (1) Recognition by Japan of Manchuria and its littoral as in all respects outside her sphere of interest, and (2) A neutral zone to be formed in Korea and to extend from the south of the Yalu to the thirty-ninth parallel. Without any reply to the compromise Japan proposed, Russia further asked this country not to fortify the south-eastern coast of Korea, and continued to pour troops into Manchuria and send battleships and cruisers from the Baltic to the Far East. War was declared in Tokyo on February 10, 1904.

At the invitation of President Roosevelt, the Russo-Japanese War was brought to an end by the peace negotiations at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, U.S.A., early in September, 1905. The terms of the peace treaty included (1) That the Russian rights in Port Arthur and Dalny shall pass over entirely to Japan, (2) That the Manchurian railway between Port Arthur and Changchun and all its branch lines shall be transferred to Japan, and (3) That Russia cedes to Japan the southern part of Saghalien Island as far as the fiftieth parallel. As a result of the Franco-British *entente* in Europe, a Franco-Japanese convention was signed in June, 1907, which was followed in the next month by a Russo-Japanese convention guaranteeing to respect each other's interests in China and the principles of territorial integrity and equal opportunity there. This latter agreement was, in a way, an answer to the American proposal to neutralize the Manchurian railways the inception of which was probably inspired by China for reasons of her own.

ANTI-JAPANESE MOVEMENT IN THE U.S.A.

Japan's relations with America had always been cordial since the opening of the country through Commodore Perry's efforts. In 1906, however, the so-called "School Question" occurred at San Francisco as a result of a resolution passed by the School Board of that city to exclude Japanese and Korean children from the public schools under its supervision. The resolution was passed at the instigation of the members of a labor union which was opposed to Japanese and Korean laborers, and the issue raised by the question, though of minor importance in itself, was destined to become an international one by reason of its racial character, involving Japan not only with the United States, but also with the British Dominions in the Pacific. After futile attempts of the Japanese Consul to secure justice from the local authorities of San Francisco, the Japanese Ambassador at Washington

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

laid the matter before the Federal Government and was assured of its willingness to endeavor to effect an equitable adjustment of the question, while President Roosevelt, who was responsible for the Portsmouth Peace Conference, pointed out in his message to the Fifty-Ninth Congress the injustice of the School Board's order directed against the Japanese children, and urged the necessity of adopting legislative measures to enable Japanese to be naturalized in America. But this attitude of the Federal authorities greatly incensed the Anti-Japanese elements in California, and forced the President to promise the representatives of that state that he would prohibit the influx of Japanese laborers from Hawaii and seek the restriction of Japanese immigration to America, on condition that the segregation order be withdrawn. Accordingly, after causing much irritation on both sides of the sea, the question was settled on the lines indicated by the American Executive. The next year a *modus vivendi*, since known as the Gentlemen's Agreement, was concluded between Japan and the United States at the instance of the American Government, in which the former voluntarily engaged herself to restrict the emigration of laborers to the latter country.

But the Anti-Japanese movement in the Pacific Coast States of America by no means subsided, in spite of Japan's strict observance of the Gentlemen's Agreement. In 1908 the "Oriental Exclusion League" was formed with headquarters in San Francisco, and from 1909 onward the California Legislature persistently pressed for the enactment of measures which would impose disabilities on Japanese residents in the state. And it succeeded in May, 1913, in passing the Alien Land Act, the intent of which was to deprive Japanese of the right to own real property, and to limit to three years their right to lease lands for agricultural purposes. It is hardly necessary to say that the law was discriminatory, notwithstanding the disclaimers made, for it withheld from one race what it gave to another. Upon its passage, the Japanese Ambassador lodged a formal protest with the American Government, and entered into negotiations with Mr. Bryan, Secretary of State, or the conclusion of an agreement which would serve to protect the rights of his fellow countrymen. These negotiations were still in progress when a change occurred in the Japanese Government, and the new Cabinet, deeming it inadvisable to conclude the agreement in the form contemplated by its predecessor, discontinued them, and resumed instead the attitude of protest against the Alien Land Act.

Certain of the Californians, on the other hand, were not satisfied with the legislation in question, and steadily kept up their agitation with the object of further circumscribing the vested rights of Japanese farmers. They formed the "Japanese Exclusion League of California", and sponsored and campaigned for a movement to appeal to the people directly for the enactment of a more stringent law in the matter of land tenure. The initiative measure so submitted to the people over the head of the legislature was passed on November 2, 1920, and came into force on December 9. This law, in addition to reenacting the provisions of 1913, entirely took away the right of the Japanese to lease agricultural land, and disqualified them from being the guardians of their own children in respect of real property. In other words, it

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

deprived the minors of Japanese descent, who were American citizens by the fact of their birth, of the benefit of their parents' guardianship over any landed property they might possess. In consequence, the Governments of Japan and America once more undertook the task of solving the questions raised by the California law-makers. The Japanese Ambassador to America, Baron Shidehara, and the American Ambassador to Japan, Mr. R. S. Morris, who happened to be in Washington on leave, were authorized informally to exchange their views for this purpose, and the two diplomatists came to an agreement on the necessity of concluding a treaty in order to meet the situation caused by the discriminatory treatment of the Japanese in America. But their agreement produced no result, as neither of the Governments acted upon the recommendation embodied in this concurrence of views.

Meanwhile, the Supreme Court of the United States decided in the case of Takao Ozawa v. the United States that the appellant, being a Japanese, could not be naturalized under Section 2169 of the Revised Statutes of the United States. This decision altogether confirmed the assumption underlying the California Land Laws that Japanese, on account of their race, were ineligible to American citizenship, and is, for this reason, resented by the people of Japan.

RECENT SINO-JAPANESE RELATIONS

Japan's improvement of her position in Manchuria, the main tangible result of an expensive though successful war, with Russia, was felt absolutely necessary for the peace of the Far East as well as for the economic reconstruction of this country, while China, oblivious of the fact that the whole of Manchuria had once been lost to Russia, was bent upon driving Japan entirely out of that country. In 1915, therefore, Japan had to obtain China's consent to extend the 25 year lease into 99. As unfortunately the proposal which was thus accepted was included in the so-called 21 Demands upon the Peking Government, China insisted latterly, both at the Paris and Washington Conferences that all of them should be abrogated on the ground of their infringement of her sovereign rights. The "Fifth Clause Demands", however, had been refused in 1915 and the Japanese Delegates at Washington made a formal declaration of the withdrawal of this clause and of the relinquishment of our priority rights of investment in Manchuria and Mongolia, China reserving the rights of future discussion of Japan's leasehold rights inherited from Russia. Our military convention with China, providing for co-operation against Russian Bolsheviks when necessary, was early terminated, as the Paris Conference made it clear that any aggressive war in the future would be dealt with by the League of Nations. It was generally thought that the true object of our Twenty-one Demands had been to ensure our economic position in the Far East against unfriendly rivalry after the World War, as the part object of the military convention was evidently to forestall an inundation of discarded European arms into China. By the Four Power Convention concluded by Great Britain, France, the United States and Japan at Washington, therefore, China was reassured of her sovereign rights and territorial integrity while those Powers agreed among themselves

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

not to invest money or sell arms there independently.

The Republican Revolution in China of 1911 greatly complicated our relations with that country. In Japan, as elsewhere, some people sympathized more with the monarchists than with the republicans during the revolutionary trouble, while after the establishment of the Chinese Republic the conservative North and the radical South disagreed more or less continuously, thereby dividing the interested Powers into two camps of sympathizers. More futile attempts than one were made by military leaders for the restoration of the Imperial regime at Peking, and when the World War broke out in Europe one Power would try to keep China from participating in it whereas another would go to the length of supporting a military pretender in order to drag her in. This was largely due to selfish considerations on the part of such Powers. But when the United States joined the war and counselled China to sever diplomatic relations with Germany, Japan and the European Entente felt the necessity of going a step further and advised the Chinese Republic to declare war against the Central Allies at once. China declared war in August, 1917. Subsequently the boycott of Japanese goods was repeated by Chinese as a protest against the 1915 treaty between the Peking and Tokyo Governments, and against the Paris settlement of what was mistakenly called the "Shantung question." (Japan's rights, inherited from Germany, never covered more than Kiaochow and Shantung railways. Shantung itself is a vast province with a population of more than 40,000,000.) This naturally helped to bring North and South together for a time, and also afforded those uninformed in the West and certain foreign residents in the Far East a chance of criticising our China policy severely and of objecting to further continuance of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. The latter instrument was renewed for a term of ten years on July 13, 1911, and contributed materially to maintain the peace and security of the Orient. A few days before the expiration of that term, the Governments of Great Britain and Japan notified the Council of the League of Nations that they recognised the principle that if the Anglo-Japanese Agreement be continued after July, 1921, it must be in a form which was not inconsistent with the spirit of the Covenant of the League. The *raison d'être* of the alliance was, however, lost with the débacle of Russia and Germany, and opinion was divided on the question of its renewal. In the British Empire as well as in the United States, a strong voice was raised for the discontinuance of the Agreement. It was remodelled at Washington in December, 1921, into the Four Power pact, already mentioned, on the ground that the objective of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, Germany or Russia, had ceased to be a menace and a new pact was necessary to suit the new situation. The sole object of the new arrangement was joint preservation of general peace on the Pacific and maintenance of mutual respect among the signatory powers for one another's rights over their island possessions and territories in the same ocean.

THE WORLD WAR AND THE PEACE CONFERENCE

As a result of our participation in the World War, that is, of the Tsingtao campaign and of the Japanese Navy's operations on the

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Pacific, the Indian, and the Mediterranean waters, this country took a leading part in the peace negotiations at Paris in 1919. Japan being far removed from the European centre of war, however, our delegates had only two matters of national importance to submit to the Conference, namely, adoption of the principle of racial equality in the League of Nations Covenant and the complete transfer of the former German islands north of the Equator and of the leasehold of Kiaochow, and the Shantung Railway. Though disconnected with each other at first sight these two problems were of equally vital significance for Japan which the European War has thrust into a position of greater responsibility. She waged war against Germany at Tsingtao to fulfil the terms of the Anglo-Japanese Agreement, and expelled an influence inimical to the peace of the Far East. Her Navy occupied the north Equatorial German colonies in the same spirit, while its operations in other parts of the world naturally entitled Japan to a voice in the council of nations as spokesman of the hitherto unequally treated races and nationalities of Asia. In the proposed amendment to the draft Covenant, therefore, it was clearly stated that "the equality of nations being a basic principle of the League of Nations, the high contracting parties agree to accord, as soon as possible, to all alien nationals of States members of the League equal and just treatment in every respect, making no distinction, either in law or in fact, on account of their race or nationality." With certain qualifications the amendment obtained a clear majority in its favor at a meeting by which it was discussed. But the adoption of the principle of racial equality would raise very difficult immigration questions for the United States and for the British Overseas Dominions. The representation of the latter assumed an attitude of determined hostility to our proposal, and in consequence it was withdrawn with the reservation that the Japanese Government would press for its adoption as a principle of the League in the future.

England and France had agreed to support, and Italy not to oppose, the Japanese claims in Shangtung and over the German colonies north of the Equator. But the American and Chinese participation in the war greatly complicated the attitude of the Peace Conference on the matter. Occidental advisers employed by the Peking Government and interested nationalities both in the East and in the West carried on a very active campaign to incriminate Japan as scheming to put the entire Province of Shantung in her sphere of influence by keeping the Tsingtao-Chinan railway to herself.

Our Peace Delegation, on the other hand, went to Paris with full confidence in the Powers' confirmation of the arrangements made with China in 1915, which the three European belligerents mentioned above had already recognized. With the strong backing of an anti-Japanese sentiment in Europe and America, however, China insisted that the Sino-Japanese treaty of 1915 was null and void in so far as it was signed under duress, and that as a belligerent she must recover all rights in Shantung direct from Germany, not from Japan. She claimed that the so-called German rights ceased to exist when she declared war in 1917 and that she would, if the Japanese Government so desired, pay a due amount of money for the Tsingtao campaign. From our point of view this was tantamount to acknowledging that the Imperial Army and Navy fought for the Chinese Government for money.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

while it was highly doubtful at the time of the Peace Conference whether China's internal conditions would allow her to act her part satisfactorily for the maintenance of peace in the Far East. In spite of a strong opposition in the United States, the Supreme Council on April 30 decided amongst other things—(1) that all the German rights over Kiaochow and in the Province of Shantung be surrendered to Japan; (2) that Japan restore the complete autonomy over the Shantung peninsula to China but retain the former German economic rights to herself; 3) that the Tsingtao-Chinan railway and its branches be operated as a joint enterprise of Japanese and Chinese, with a special Chinese police as guards for whom Japanese instructors be appointed by the Chinese Government; and (4) that the Japanese troops be speedily withdrawn. On June 28, when the Versailles Treaty was signed, the Chinese delegation notified the Chairman of the Peace Conference that it reserved the right of final decision about the peace treaty with Germany, and finally declined to sign the treaty. On May 7 the former German islands in the north Pacific were mandated to Japan. However, the United States claimed subsequently that a reservation had been made at a Supreme Council meeting as to Japan's mandatory rights over Yap Island, so that her share in those rights as a participant in the war was to be settled by a future convention between the two Governments concerned. The question was amicably disposed of by a mutual compromise. The United States recognized Japan's mandatory rights over the former German islands north of the Equator, while Japan, on her part, recognized among other things the inchoate right of the U. S. to erect wireless stations, and the right to land and use submarine cables on the Island of Yap. In the meantime the U. S. Senate failed to ratify the Peace Treaty, one of the chief objections of that body being the favorable award to Japan on the "Shantung" question.

JAPAN AND THE WASHINGTON CONFERENCE

With the change of Administration at Washington, however, the responsible statesmen there began to make every effort to lay the foundation of lasting peace in and around the Pacific. Their attention was centered on two points, first to put a stop to the dangerous naval race of the leading Powers by a drastic limitation, and second to guarantee the Pacific peace by specific agreements of all the Powers interested therein. When Japan was informally approached in July, 1921, on these subjects, America's true intention or policy relative to the Far East was not clear and public opinion in this country was strongly opposed to rediscussing questions which were already settled at Paris. The popular sentiments, however, had been more and more urgently demanding a new policy of general reconciliation and economic co-operation in the place of one easily miscontrued as aggressive and selfish. While there may be divergence of views as to the results of the Washington Conference, it is beyond dispute that the principal objects for which it was called, namely the limitation of naval armaments and the elimination of the sources of international conflict, have been attained in a large measure.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Moreover, the Conference was instrumental in solving the "Shantung" question. Previously, China had rejected Japan's repeated proposals of compromise and direct negotiation, but at Washington she agreed, through the good offices of the American and British representatives, to the basic arrangements according to which this long-standing question was finally settled at Peking on Dec. 1, 1922, to the satisfaction of both parties. By this convention China formally accepted our restitution of the leases and concessions once held by Germany, and promised to pay to Japan in Government bonds the cost price of the railway and its branches. Japan agreed on the other hand to transfer to the Chinese authorities all public buildings and other properties, except those required by her consulate-general and the community of her nationals. This entire surrender of any special position held in Shantung may be considered as an outcome of the so-called Nine Power convention by which all the Governments interested in the Far East agreed, among other things, not to support their nationals in their attempt to create a sphere of influence or to obtain a practically exclusive opportunity, in any part of the Chinese territory. And this convention has absolved Japan from the necessity of providing for the rivalry in China of any aggressive Power. The closing of Japanese and other foreign post offices in China was another result of the same convention.

To make it clear that Japan has never entertained any aggressive designs upon China or Russia, in 1922 she withdrew her troops from Hankow, the Shantung Railway zone and Siberia. In North Saghalien there remains a Japanese garrison, which will be maintained until a recognized Russian Government makes a settlement with Japan for the cruel massacre at Nicolaievsk, where 700 Japanese including women and children and the consul, his family and staff were murdered. There are now no Japanese troops whose withdrawal was called for by the 6th Resolution, dealing with foreign armed forces in China, adopted at Washington on Feb. 1, 1922.

THE DAIREN AND THE CHANGCHUN CONFERENCES

The Japanese troops in Siberia became a subject for discussion at the Washington Conference, mainly because American and Japanese opinion honestly differed as to the wisdom or need of keeping them there after the withdrawal of troops by the United States and other Powers. The difference of opinion was naturally due to the difference of situation between Japan and the U.S. with respect to Siberia. It is true, by September, 1920, the Czecho-Slovak troops—primarily for whose rescue the Allied troops had been dispatched to Siberia—had all safely embarked for home from Vladivostok. But the resident Japanese in Siberia, who numbered nearly ten thousand before the outbreak of the Great War and their vast investment at different localities there, and the security of the Korean frontier which was bound to be affected, on account of the geographical propinquity, by the situation in the district around Vladivostok and Nikolsk, demanded military protection against the Bolshevik menace. These considerations compelled the Japanese Government to exercise a necessary precaution in carry-

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

ing out the contemplated evacuation of the Maritime Province, and it was essentially for this purpose that negotiations were opened at Dairen between the Japanese Representatives and the Agents of the Chita Government. But these negotiations came to naught, owing to the demand made by the Chita Government, which implied unwarranted distrust of Japan on the part of Chita, that Japan should fix a time limit for the complete withdrawal of her troops from Siberia.

As above stated, the Japanese troops were withdrawn from the Maritime Province, except those stationed in North Saghalien, before the end of Oct. 1922. It could not be said, therefore, that Japan failed to show a liberal and conciliatory policy in meeting the views advanced at Dairen. This desire of the Japanese Goverument to adjust whenever possible the relations between the Japanese and Siberian peoples brought forth another conference at Changchun, also a Manchurian city. But hardly had the Conference opened before it became evident that our delegates were to meet difficulties of the same character in dealing with the Moscow representatives, who were permitted to participate in it with those of Chita, as the European nations had met at Genoa and the Hague. It was made clear in advance that Japan sought a working arrangement with the Chita Government which would protect her frontiers from lawless incursions, terminate hostile propaganda, and give protection to Japanese and Koreans residing in Siberia, besides obtaining the recognition of the rights of private ownership of property for her nationals, as well as freedom to trade and conduct their affairs. Japan had been led to believe that the Chita Government also wished to conclude such an arrangement, and that it understood very clearly that the occupation of North Saghalien would not be discussed, unless it was with a view to the settlement of the Nikolaievsk massacre case. And yet the Moscow representatives, who immediately assumed a dominant position over those of Chita at Changchun, demanded a definite date for the withdrawal of the Japanese garrison from North Saghalien regardless of the settlement of the Nikolaievsk question. This meant a complete ignoring of the circumstances attending the Conference and the upsetting of the understanding arrived at in the preliminary negotiations, a development entirely unexpected by the Japanese Government, with the result that the Japanese delegates were obliged to declare the Conference at an end. It need scarcely be said, however, that although the Conference was thus broken up, the Japanese people, deeply solicitous for the preservation of peace in the Far East, are desirous of having friendly relations re-established between Japan and Russia.

DIPLOMATIC & CONSULAR SERVICE (Feb. 10, 1923)

Foreign Embassies in Tokyo

Belgium. (3, *Sannencho Kojimachi-ku;* Ambassador's residence-Tel. No. 4284 Ginza; Secretaries' residence-Tel. No. 4285 Ginza.)

Ambassador ... ... H. E. Albert de Bassompierre.
1st Secretary ... ... Chevalier Guy de Schoutheete de Tervarent.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Acting Commercial Secretary ...	Alphonse Locht.
Japanese Interpreter...	Albert Iitaka.

France. (*1, Iida-machi, 1-chome, Kojimachi-ku*; Tel. Kudan 3.)

Ambassador	H. E. M. Paul Claudel.
Embassy Counsellor	C. A. Henry.
3rd Secretary	Gaston Bradier.
Interpreter	Georges Bonmarchant.
„	Maurice Chayet.
Secretary	Guézennec.
Attaché	Lortat-Jacob.
Naval Attaché	Capitain Viscount J. du Merle.
Military Attaché	Colonel Voruz.

Germany. (*14, Nagata-cho 1-chome, Kojimachi-ku*; Tel. Ginza 4139.)

Ambassador	H. E. Dr. Wilhelm Solf.
Counsellor	Dr. O. Trautmann.
2nd Secretary	Dr. Michelsen.
„	R. Buttmann.
3rd Secretary	Baron Dr. Kolb.
„	Dr. A. Czibulinski.
Chancery.	H. Schultze.

Great Britain. (*1, Gobancho, Kojimachi-ku*; Telephone Nos 58 & 59. Kudan; Telegraphic Address—PRODROME, Tokio.)

Ambassador	H. E. Sir Charles Eliot. K. C. M. G., C. B.
Counsellor	C. Palairet.
Naval Attaché	Capt. R. M. Colvin, C. B. E., R. N.
Military Attache...	Lt.-Col. F.S.G. Piggott, D. S. O., R. E.
Japanese Counsellor	H. G. Parlett, C. M. G.
Commercial Counsellor	Sir Edward F. Crowe, C. M. G.
First Secretary	H. S. Birch.
Commercial Secretary	H. A. F. Horne.
Third Secretary	K. T. Gurney.
„ „	Lt.-Com. H. F. S. Maxse.
Honorary Attaché	Major J.G. Lecky, 119th Punjabis.
„ „	Major D. Hill, R. F. A.
„ „	Major R.F. Woodward, 130th Baluchis.
„ „	Major R. H. Smith, O. B. E., R.A.S.C.
„ „	Capt. R.W. Russell, 9th Gurkha Rifles.
„ „	Capt. G.F.H. B. R. Mullaly.
„ „	Capt. K.S. Morgan, 3/23rd Sikh Infantry.
„ „	Capt. E. G. Saunders, Gordon Highlanders.
„ „	Flight-Lt. W. F. G. Bryant.
„ „	Lt. C. B. H. Delamain.
Assistant Japanese Secretary...	A. R. Ovens.

Italy. (*4, Kioi-cho, Kojimachi-ku*; Tel. Ginza 4070 & 4271.)

Ambassador	H. E. Nobile Giacomo de Martino.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Counsellor	Count Nani Mocenigo.
1st Interpreter	Alfonso Gasco.
2nd Interpreter	Alfredo de Prospero.
Military Attaché	Col. Eugenio Beaud Raggio.

ussia. (*1, Urakasumigaseki, Kojimachi-ku*; Tel. Ginza 4126.)

Dmitry Abrikossoff	
Baron Behr	
Martin Ramming	
Major-General Podtinguine ...	
Rear-Admiral Doudoroff	
Lieut.-Colonel Ossipoff ...	
Charles Miller.	

nited States of America. (*1, Enokizaka, Akasaka-ku*; Tel. Shiba 144.)

Ambassador	——
Counsellor	Hugh R. Wilson.
Japanese Secretary	John K. Caldwell.
1st Secretary	Norval Richardson.
2nd Secretary	Jay Pierrepont Moffat.
Assistant Japanese Secretary ..	Eugene H. Dooman.
3rd Secretary	James O. Denby.
Commercial Attaché	James F. Abbott.
Student Interpreter	Laurence E. Salisbury.
„ „	Leo D. Sturgeon.
„ „	William Nason.
Naval Attaché	Capt. Lyman A. Cotten
Military Attaché	Lt.-Colonel Charles Burnett.
Air Attaché	——
Assistant Military Attaché ...	Major Thomas B. Larkin.
Assistant Naval Attaché	Lt.-Com. Garnet Hulings.
Attaché	Lt.-Col. O. P. M. Hazzard.
„	Major William C. Crane.
„	Major Edward F. Witsell.
„	Major R. S. Bratton.
„	Lt.-Com. Ellis M. Zacharias.
„	Lt.-Com. Hartwell C. Davis.
„	Capt. Sidney F. Mashbir.
„	Capt. Truman M. Martin.
„	Capt. W. J. Clear.
„	Capt. J. P. Sullivan.
Treasury Attaché	Mr. Ellis Hotaling.

Foreign Legations in Tokyo

Argentine. (*9, Zaimoku-cho, Azabu-ku.*)

Charge d'Affaires	Alejandro del Carril.

Bolivia. (*55, Zaimoku-cho, Azabu-ku*; Tel. Ginza 4284.)

Minister	H. E. Dr. Victor Munoz Reyes.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

1st Secretary ... ... Jorge Voldes M.
Military Attaché .. .. Major Fausto D. Gonzales.

Brazil. (*27, Akashi-cho, Kyobashi-ku*; Tel. Kyobashi 5969.)

Minister ... ... H. E. E. L. Chermont.
2nd Secretary ... ... ——

Chili. (*140 A, Bluff, Yokohama.*)

Minister ... ... Luis Illanes (Chargé d'Affaires.)
Attaché ... ... Arthur Rose-Innes.

Czecho-Slovakia. (*2, Hiroo-cho, Azabu-ku*; Tel. Shiba 802.)

Minister ... ... H. E. Dr. F. Chvalkovsky.

China. (*2, Nichome Nagata-cho, Kojimachi-ku*; Tel. Ginza 4167.)

Minister ... ... ——
Counsellor ... ... Liao Ngantow, (Chargé d'Affaires.)
„ ... ... Chang Yuen Chih.
1st Secretary ... ... Chiang Hung-Geh.
3rd Secretary ... ... Su Yu Tchu.
„ „ ... ... Chu Chao-Lian.
Attaché ... ... P. Ching.
Military Attaché ... ... Brig.-Gen. Yo Kai-Hsien.
Naval Attaché ... ... Capt. Lin Kwon-Ken.

Denmark. (*2, Sanchome Omote-cho, Akasaka*; Tel. Shiba 6301.)

Minister ... ... H. E. Niels Höst.
Secretary ... ... H. de Wichfeld.

Finland. (*55, Zaimoku-cho, Azabu-ku*; Tel. Shiba 7269.)

Minister ... ... Dr. Gustaf J. Ramstedt, (Chargé d' Affaires.)

Netherlands. (*3, Sakaye-cho, Shiba-ku*; Tel. Shiba 131.)

Minister ... ... ——
Secretary ... ... W.J.R. Thorbecke. (Chargé d'Affaires.)
Interpreter ... ... J. Feentra Kuiper.
„ ... ... J. B. Snellen.
Chancellor ... ... F. A. Ebbinge Wubben.

Mexico. (*21, Nagata-cho, Nichome, Kojimachi-ku*; Tel. Shimbashi, 1848.)

Minister ... ... H. E. Luis N. Rubalcava.
1st Secretary ... ... ——

Norway. (*1, Yuraku-cho, 1-chome, Koji.*, Tel. Marunouchi 925.)

Minister ... ... H. E. J. Michelet (absent.)
1st Secretary ... ... Z. Groenvold (Charge d'Affaires.)
Attaché ... ... Juan B. Saldana.

Peru. (*Zaimoku-za, Kamakura.*)

Chargé d'Affaires. ... ... Don Alberto Bresani.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Poland. (*55, Zaimoku-cho, Azabu-ku*; Tel. Shiba 3540.)
Minister ... ... H. E. Stanislas Patek.
2nd Sec. ... ... Henri de Zaniewski.

Portugal. (*Is at Present in Charge of the Brazilian Legation.*)

Siam. (*4, Kogai-cho, Azabu-ku*; Tel. Shiba 185.)
Minister ... ... H. E. Phya Chamnong Dithakar.
2nd Secretary ... ... Luang Tiro Rathakitch.
Sec.-Interpreter ... ... Khun Vacha Sunthorn.
Elève-Interpreter ... ... Chuang Pussaja.

Spain. (*248, Bluff, Yokohama*; Tel. Yokohama 306.)
Minister ... ... H. E. Don José Caro y Széchenyi.
2nd Secretary ... ... Marq. Don Pedro de Prat y Soutzo.
Military Attache ... ... Lt.-Col. Don E. Herrera de la Rosa.

Sweden. (*15, Kami-nibancho, Kojimachi-ku*; Tel. Kudan 2206.)
Minister ... ... ——
1st Secretary ... ... Sven Harald Pousette (Chargé d Affairs.)
Commercial Attaché ... ... B. A. Renborg (absent.)
Chancellor ... ... J. O. Zetterberg.

Switzerland. (*55, Zaimoku-cho, Azabu-ku*; Tel. Shiba, 986.)
Minister ... ... H. E. Charles L. E. Lardy (absent.)
Secretary ... ... Walter Spycher (Chargé d'Affairs.)

Foreign Consulates in Japan

Argentine.—Yokohama ... ... Emilio A. Cardahi (Vice-Con.)
Kobe ... ... Jorge Cullen Ayerza.

Belgium.—Yokohama ... ... Alphonse Lacht (Vice-Con.)
Kobe ... ... M. Watteeuw (Con.-Gen.)
Nagasaki ... ... F. Ringer (Con.)
Seoul ... ... W. Davidson (Con.)

Bolivia.—Yokohama ... ... S. Fioravanti Chimenz (Con.)
Osaka ... ... K. Inabata (Con.)
Kobe × ... ... Jiro Inabata (Vice-Con.)

Brazil.—Yokohama* ... ... M. da Costa Bardas (Con.-Gen.)
Kobe ... ... P. Vicente de Couto (Vice-Con.)
Nagasaki ... ... Joseph Jules Vachier (Con.)

Chili.—Yokohama* ... ... Don Arturo L. Lecaros (Con.-Gen.)
Kobe ... ... M. Lucio Villegas (Con.)

China.—Yokohama* ... ... Hsiu Shen Chin (Con.-Gen.)
Nagasaki ... ... Fung Mien (Con.)
Chinampo × ... ... Hu Schian (Con.)
New Wiju ... ... Hsu Tung Fan (Con.)
Kobe ... ... Ko Hung Lieh (Con.)
Seoul* ... ... Foo Shih Ying (Con.-Gen.)
Chemulpo ... ... Chang Ko Wie (Con.)

---

*Consulate-General × Vice-Con'te † Honorary Con'te.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Fusan	Hsin Pon Tche (Con.)
Gensan ×	Ma Ying Fa (Con.)
Czecho-Slovakia.—Yokohama	Julius Koerting (Con.)
Denmark.—Yokohama	S. Warming (Con.)
Kobe	H. Maxwell (Con.)
Nagasaki	Irvin C. Correll.
France.—Yokohama	Paul Déjardin (Con.)
Kobe	Armand Houchecorne (Con.)
Nagasaki	Vachier (Acting.)
Seoul	Edme. Gallois (Con.)
Germany.—Yokohama*	Dr. E. Ohrt (Con.)
Kobe*	Dr. O. Trautmann (Con.-Gen.)
Great Britain.—Yokohama* ...	E. H. Holmes (Acting Con.-Gen.)
Kobe*	R. G. E. Forster (Con.-Gen.)
Nagasaki	Oswald White (Con.)
Hakodate	F. C. Greatrex (Vice-Con.)
Tokyo	C. J. Davidson C.V.O., C.I.E. (Con.
Osaka	G. B. Sansom.
Tansui	G. H. Phipps (Con.)
Seoul*	A. H. Lay C. M. G. (Con.-Gen.)
Dairen	E. L. S. Gordon (Con.)
Greece.—Yokohama	W. M. Squire
Kobe	Hamish Colin Macnaughton.
Italy.—Yokohama*	Alfonso Gasco (Con.)
Seoul	Cesare Tiriolo.
Kobe	J. Mustaros (Acting.)
Mexico.—Yokohama	Juan B. Vega.
Kobe	Alberto Zuckermann.
Netherlands.—Yokohama × ...	——
Kobe	M. J. Quist (Con.)
Nagasaki	Oswald White.
Taihoku	C. B. Leatham (Vice-Con.)
Dairen	P. C. Nicholls (Vice-Con.)
Seoul	E. Gallois (Vice-Con.)
Norway.—Yokohama	F. Marcussen.
Kobe	B. Owrum-Andresen (Acting.)
Nagasaki	S. Ringer (Acting.)
Shimonoseki ×	R. McKenzie (Vice-Con.)
Peru.—Yokohama	Don Francisco a Loayza (Con.-Gen.)
Kobe	Don Eleodoro Ronillon (Con.)
Portugal.—Yokohama	T. M. da Cruz (Vice-Con.)
Kobe	Francisco da Silva e Sousa (Vice-Con.)
Nagasaki ×	S. A. Ringer (Vice-Con.)

* Consulate-General × Vice-Con'te † Honorary Con'te.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Osaka	Tomikichi Fujisawa (Vice-Con.)
Kyoto	Katsutaro Inabata (Vice-Con.)
Moji	Horace Nutter (Vice-Con.)
Russia.—Yokohama*	Arthur Wilm (Con.-Gen.)
Kobe×	E. Malinin (Acting)
Nagasaki*	Alexandre Maximoff (Con.)
Hakodate×	Eugenee Lébedeff (Vice-Con.)
Seoul*	M. Heftler (Con.-Gen.)
Fusan ×	Vitali Skorodumoff (Vice-Con.)
Dairen	Paul Vaskevitch (Con.)
Chongjin	A. Troitzky (Vice-Con.)
Spain.—Yokohama	Don Salvador Perezy Trujillo (Vice-Con.)
Kobe†	†Don Joaquin Mustarós y Portell.
Tansui	(In charge of British Con.)
Sweden.—Kobe and Osaka ...	H. W. A. Ouchterlony.
Yokohama	Oscar Strome.
Nagasaki×	F. E. Ringer (in charge.)
Dairen	W. H. Winning (Acting.)
Shimoneseki & Moji×	R. McKenzie (Acting.)
U. S. A.—Yokohama*	
„	Max D. Kirjassoff. (Con.)
„	Harvey T. Goodier. (Con.)
Kobe	Erle R. Dickover (Con.)
Nagasaki	Irvin C. Correll (Vice-Con.)
Seoul*	Ransford S. Miller (Con.-Gen.)
Dairen	J. W. Ballantine (Con.)
Taihoku	Henry B. Hitchcock (Con.)
Nagoya	Harry F. Hawley (Con.)
Venezuela.—Yokohama†	Isidore Bickart (Con. Hon.)

Japanese Embassies Abroad

Belgium.—(*Embassy at Brussels*)	
Ambassador	Dr. Mine-ichiro Adachi.
Counsellor	S. Yamanaka.
1st Secretary	Visc. K. Mushakoji.
3rd Sec.	Y. Ishimaru.
Junior Sec.	T. Yuge.
Id.	S. Takazawa.
France.—(*Embassy at Paris*)	
Ambassador	Viscount Kikujiro Ishii.
Counsellor	Michiichi Matsuda.
„	Naotake Sato.
2nd Secretary	S. Ashida.
Id. „	M. Tani.
Id. „	S. Kuriyama.
3rd „	Y. Niiyama.
Id. „	K. Wakasugi.
Id. „	T. Mitani.
Id. „	H. Terajima.

* Consulate-General × Vice-Con'ts † Honorary Con'ts.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Id. Secretary	W. Kan.
Id. „	C. Miyakoshi.
Junior „	I. Takashima.
Id. „	K. Beppu.
Military Attaché...	Col. H. Watanabe.
Naval Attaché	Capt. S. Ichijo.
Assist. Naval Attaché	Commander S. Tagoshima.

Germany.—(*Embassy at Berlin*)

Ambassador	Eki Hioki.
Counsellor	Katsuji Debuchi,
Id.	K. Matsubara.
1st Secretary	M. Ono.
Id. „	M. Hotta.
3rd „	M. Otaka.
Id. „	G. Morishima.
Junior „	U. Munemura.
Attaché	S. Kase.
Military Attaché	Lt.-Col. K. Kashii.
Naval Attaché	Capt. J. Araki.
Assist. Military Attaché	Capt. H. Oshima.

Great Britain. (*Embassy at London*)

Ambassador	Baron Gonsuke Hayashi.
1st Secretary	I. Tokugawa.
„	T. Okamoto.
2nd Secretary	K. Asaoka.
Id.	Y. Nishizawa.
3rd Secretary	K. Miyazaki.
Id.	K. Inouye.
Id.	Y. Suma.
Id.	K. Minetomo.
Id.	K. Sasaki.
Junior Secretary...	T. Kawanishi.
Attaché	Y. Okuma.
Commercial Attaché	S. Matsuyama.
Military Attaché	Col. R. Okamoto.
Naval Attaché	Rear.-Adm. T. Torinosu.
Assist. Mil. Attaché	Major J. Kawase.
Assist. Nav. Attaché	Commander M. Sonoda.

Italy. (*Embassy at Rome*)

Ambassador	Kentaro Ochiai.
Counsellor	R. Moroi.
1st Secretary	A. Kasama.
3rd Secretary	K. Mayeda.
3rd Secretary	R. Suzuki.
Military Attaché...	Lt.-Col. T. Ogawa.
Naval Attaché	Commander T. Yamagata.

U. S. A. (*Embassy at Washington*)

Ambassador	Masanao Hanihara.
Counsellor	S. Saburi.
1st Secretary	S. Aoki.
Id.	T. Taketomi.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

2nd Secretary	S. Kurino.
Id.	M. Shibatsuji.
3rd Secretary	S. Nakayama.
Id.	K. Shiozaki.
Id.	C. Ohashi.
Id.	H. Kawamura.
Id.	R. Tsuda.
Id.	R. Sakamoto.
Junior Secretary...	I. Okamoto.
Attaché	M. Morishima.
Id.	A. Omi.
Commercial Attaché	I. Nishi.
Military Attaché...	Maj.-Gen. H. Haraguchi.
Naval Attaché	Capt. S. Nagano.
Id.	„ Y. Uyeda.
Assist. Mil. Attaché	Maj. T. Hara.

JAPANESE LEGATIONS ABROAD

Argentine. (*Legation at Buenos Aires*)

Minister	Takashi Nakamura.
2nd Secretary	R. Sawada.
2nd Interpreter	T. Kitazawa.

Austria and Hungary. (*Legation at Vienna*)

Minister...	Kumataro Honda.
3rd Secretary	J. Futami.
Id.	K. Nagai.
„	K. Ichige.

Brazil. (*Legation at Rio de Janeiro*)

Minister	Kumaichi Horiguchi.
2nd Secretary	R. Noda.
2nd Interpreter	Y. Otani.
Naval Attaché	Commander T. Kawano.

Czecho-Slovakia. (*Legation at Prague*)

Minister	Haruichi Nagaoka.
2nd Secretary	K. Tamura.
3rd Sec.	M. Shichita.

Chili and Bolivia. (*Legation at Santiago.*)

Minister	Saburo Kurusu.
2nd Secretary	Z. Amari.
3rd Secretary	K. Arai.
Attaché	M. Yodokawa.
Military Attaché...	Maj. S. Fujita.
Naval Attaché	Lt.-Com. K. Ikeda.

China. (*Legation at Peking*)

Minister	Torikichi Obata.
Embassy Counsellor	I. Yoshida.
1st Secretary	H. Arita.
2nd Secretary	M. Yano.
3rd Secretary	J. Kurosawa.
Id.	K. Nishida.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Id.	M. Ikebe.
Vice-Consul	Y. Shimizu.
Junior Secretary...	S. Koga.
Attaché	E. Fukada.
2nd Interpreter	Y. Nezu.
Military Attaché	Major-Gen. Y. Hayashi.
Naval Attaché	Commander S. Yasumi.
Id.	„ S. Nagajima.

Greece. (*Legation at Athens*)

Attaché	K. Mita.

Mexico. (*Legation at Mexico city*)

Minister	Shigetsuna Furuya.
2nd Secretary	I. Ishii.
3rd Secretary	K. Ito.
Military Attaché...	Maj. K. Yamada.

Netherlands. (*Legation at the Hague*)

Minister...	Shichita Tatsuki.
1st Secretary	J. Ito.
3rd Secretary	S. Katagiri.

Peru. (*Legation at Lima*)

Minister	Seizaburo Shimizu.
3rd Secretary	H. Mori.

Poland. (*Legation at Warsaw*)

Minister	Toshihiko Kawakami.
1st Secretary	M. Ida.
Id	S. Uyeda.
3rd Secretary	N. Kamei

Roumania. (*Legation at Bukharest*)

Minister	Genshiro Nishi.
3rd Secretary	R. Aida.
Attaché	N. Ogawa.

Siam. (*Legation at Bangkok*)

Minister	Chonosuke Yada.
3rd Secretary	J. Matsumiya.
1st Interpreter and Consul ...	S. Misumi.

Spain and Portugal. (*Legation at Madrid*)

Minister	Count Kinjiro Hirosawa.
1st Secretary	A. Minra.
3rd Sec....	T. Harima.
2nd Interpreter	T. Wakabayashi.

Sweden, Norway and Denmark. (*Legation at Stockholm*)

Minister	Ryotaro Hata.
2nd Secretary	H. Nihei.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

3rd Secretary ... ... K. Okada.
Id ... ... K. Yamagata.
Naval Attaché ... ... Commander S. Inouye.

Switzerland. (*Legation at Berne*)
Minister ... ... Akira Ariyoshi.
2nd Secretary ... ... T. Miyake.
Attaché ... ... T. Kumabe.
Id. ... ... T. Sato.
Military Attaché... ... ... Major T. Nagata.

Japanese Consulates Abroad

China.
Antung ..... Y. Tomita.
Amoy ..... K. Kono(acting)
Chang-chia-kou. . .K. Arai(acting)
*Chientao .... (G) Y. Suzuki.
Changchun ..... H. Yamazaki.
Changsha ..... R. Ikenaga.
*Canton .. .. E. Fujita.
Chefu ..... K. Uchiyama.
Cheng Chia-tun ...D. Yoshihara.
*Chengtu .....K. Kunihara (acting)
Chiefeng ....T. Hojo.
Chungching ...Y. Kifune (acting)
*Fuchou ..... (G)K. Hayashi.
Hunchün (Branch). .. .I. Akisu.
*Harbin ..... (G) S. Yamanouchi.
Hangchou ..... C. Seino (acting)
*Hankou ..... (G) A. Segawa.
Ichang ..... M. Ara(acting)
*Kirin ..... (G) Y. Sakai.
Kinkiang ..... K. Aihara.
Liaoyang ..... Y. Yabuno.
*Mukden .....(G) S. Akatsuka.
Newchwang .. ..Y. Shimizu.
Nanking..... ..... K. Hayashida.
Peking ..... (V) M. Yagi.
*Shanghai..... ..(G) T. Funatsu.
Suchou.... .... C. Niikuni (acting)
Shashih..... H. Nagaoka (acting)
Swatow..... .... S. Uchida.
Tiehling .... N. Iwamura.
*Tientsin .....(G) S. Yoshida.
*Tingtao ..... (G) Y. Mori.
Tsinan ..... K. Fujii.
Titihar ..... S. Yamazaki.
Wuho .....M. Kusa.
Yunnan ..... R. Kasuya (acting)

British.
*Hongkong . .....(G) S. Takahashi.
Capetown... .. ..T. Imai.
Port Said .... (V) T. Kuroki.
*Singapore .....(G) K. Ukida.

French.
Haifong .....O. Nakamura.
Saigon ..... E. Furuya.

Philippines.
*Manila ..... (G) T. Sugimura.

Java.
*Batavia.....(G) K. Matsumoto.
Surabaya ..... Y. Iwakoshi.

Siam.
Bangkok .....

India.
*Calcutta .....(G) N. Imai.
Colombo..... C. Hayashi.
Bombay .....T. Watanabe.
Rangoon..... .....T. Fuchi.

Australia.
*Sydney .....(G) E. Suzuki.

Hawaii.
*Honolulu . ..... (G) K. Yamazaki.

America N. & S.
*New York..... (G) Y. Kumazaki.
*San Francisco ..... (G) S. Yada.
Seattle ....H. Saito.
Portland .....E. Takeda.
Havana .....N. Someya.
Chicago..... K. Kuwashima.
Los Angeles..... U. Oyama.
*Ottawa..... (G) T. Ota.
Vancouver .....W. Saito.
New Orleans.....M. Kaku.

* Consulate-General. (V)=Vice-Consul. (G)=Consul-General.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Panama.....S. Ichikawa.
Bauru .....(V) T. Tarama.
*San Paulo .....(G) T. Fujita.
Lima..... H. Mori.

Europe.

*London ..... (G) K. Ota.
Liverpool ..... S. Masuko.
Lyons .... F. Wakamatsu (acting)
Marseilles ... .G. Kumabe.
Antwerp .....K. Kishi.
*Hamburg .....T. Mineya (acting)
Milan ....S. Koshida.
*Moscow .....

Asiatic Russia.

*Vladivostok .. (G) S. Matsumura.
Habarovsk .....(V) T. Gunji.
Petropabarovsk..... ...S. Ogata.
Manjuri .....B. Tanaka (acting).

Japanese Honorary Consulates Abroad

Australia.

Broome.....Archie Male.
Adelaide ..... F. L. Parsons.
Melbourne ..... D. B. Fullarton.
P. J. Black (V)
Brisbane ....James Forsyth.

New Zealand.

Auckland .....A. B. Robertson.
Wellington ..... A. Young.

U. S. A.

Mobile .....H. H. Clark.
New Orleans.....J. W. Philips.
St. Louis ..... J. E. Smith.
Galveston .....J. H. Langben.
Philadelphia ...N. F. Macfadden.

Canada.

Toronto*.....Sir. E. Walker. (G)

Great Britain.

Cardiff ..... E. H. Trimby.
Glasgow .....A. Scott Younger.
Liverpool .....
Manchester .....
Middlesborough .....W. Dixon.

France.

Bordeaux .....Edouard G. Fauro.
Le Havre....William R. Langstaff.
*Paris.....
..... Louis J. Henri Chevier (G)
C. Laurent.

Belgium.

Brussels ..... Alexander Halot.

Holland.

Rotterdam ..Hermanus de Jongh.
... ...H. P. Van Vliet (V)
Amsterdam ... .H. L. Bekker.

Denmark.

Copenhagen* .....A. N. Petersen.

Germany.

Aachen .....A. Lieven.
Berlin ....Albert Schinzinger.
Leipzig ..... Alfred Selter.
Muenchen .....Eduard Schussel.
Stettin .....A. Kunstmann.
Köln..... .....Heinrich Maus.

Austria.

Vienna .....H. C. Zimmermann.

Hungary.

Budapest .....E. Von Paloty.

Switzerland.

Zurich .....Ernest Voegeli.
Geneva .....E. I. Schneider.
Basel .....H. Madoty.

Italy.

Genoa .....C. E. Canali (G)
L. Canali (V)
Livorno .....C. G. Chayes.
Naples...Marquis C.E. Capomazza.
Palermo .....Riccard Follina.

Mexico.

Manzanilo .....Blas Ruiz.

Spain.

Barcelona ..... G. D. Langer.

* Consulate-General. (V) = Vice-Consul. (G) = Consul-General.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Mediterranean.
Gibraltar ..... W. H. Smith.
Valetta ..... J. Howard.

Sweden.
Gothenburg ....Carl. O. Kjellberg.
Stockholm ..... S. G. Lindberg.

Portugal.
Lisbon ..... Carlos Gomes.
Oporto ..... José Augusto Dias.

Norway.
Christiania ..... (G) T. C. Bang.

Poland.
Warsaw .....

Chili.
Iquique .....Don Horacio Mujica.

Egypt.
Alexandria..... A. J. Lowe.

Columbia.
Bogota..... .....Don Luis C. Corral.

* Consulate-General. (G)=Consul-General.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

CHAPTER IX

THE ARMY, NAVY AND AVIATION

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

Relative Position of Army and Navy

Till the time of the Russo-Japanese war the Army held a position of supreme importance as compared with the Navy. In the organization of the Imperial Headquarters on the occasion of the Japan-China war, for instance, the Chief of the Central Staff, a General in the Army, controlled the two wings of national defence. In the Imperial Headquarters organized at the time of the Russo-Japanese war, the Chiefs of the two services were for the first time placed on equal status as to power, they being placed under the direct control of the Emperor. Since then, so far as expansion is concerned the Navy has stood far ahead of the Army in the amount voted by the Imperial Diet.

National Defence Program

Upon the restoration of peace after the Russo-Japanese war, Prince Yamagata memoralized the Throne, suggesting that the Army should be increased to twenty-five Divisions in the future, namely, in the first term to nineteen Divisions and in the second term to twenty-five Divisions, while the Navy should be expanded to two Squadrons, each consisting of at least eight superior battleships, and of some cruiser squadrons, torpedo flotillas and reserve squadrons. The project was sanctioned by his late Majesty, and the then Saionji Cabinet promised that the scheme would be carried out as far as the State finances allowed. The national defence program, however has naturally been modified by the result of the Washington Conference, for which see later.

The Board of Marshals & Fleet Admirals

The Board of Marshals and Fleet Admirals was created in 1893 as the highest advisory body on military and naval matters to the Emperor. The present members are:—

Admiral of Fleet Count Togo; Marshal Viscount Hasegawa; Marshal Count Oku; Marshal H.I.H. Prince Fushimi; Admiral of Fleet Vis. Inouye; Marshal Viscount Kawamura; H.I.H. General Prince Kan-in; Marshal Vis. Uyehara.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

The Supreme Council of War

This is a special office created on the eve of the outbreak of the 1904-5 War, and may be regarded as the Emperor's advisers and staff officers on all important matters pertaining to war. The members consist of those of above Office, Ministers of War and the Navy, Chiefs of the General Staff and of the Naval Staff Board, all of whom are *ex officio* members, and also those specially nominated to the office. At present the specially nominated members of the Council are:—

Adm. Baron Dewa; Gen. Akiyama; Gen. Matsukawa; H.I.H. Lt.-Gen. Prince Kuni; H.I.H. Lt.-Gen. Prince Nashimoto; H.I.H. Adm. Prince Fushimi, Jr.; Gen. Baron Oi; Gen. Baron Tanaka; Adm. Nawa; Adm. Baron Shimamura; Adm. Baron Kato; Gen. Kawai.

The Court-Martial Law

The new Court-Martial Law as passed by the 44th session of the Diet in March 1921 came into force on April 1st 1922 is improved in many respects, in keeping with the spirit of the times.

According to the provisions of the new law there are in the Army eight court-martials, i.e., the High, the Divisional and six other temporary ones, while the Navy has the High, the Tokyo, the Admiralty and four other temporary ones. In both services the court-martial is composed of judges (military or naval officers), law officers (civil) and clerks, the number of these varying according to the nature of the court.

The points of improvement effected in the new enactment are,—(1) all offences committed by officers and men shall be tried in public, (2) and the accused are allowed to have the benefit of counsel in their defence. The defending lawyers are selected from among those appointed by the Minister of War. A way was opened for appeal against judgements.

In the new law the examining body includes legal experts.

Vladivostock Arms Case.—The first notable trial by court-martial under the new law was held at Kumamoto, (6th Army Division), Oct. 14 to 20, 1922, over the notorious wrongful disposal of Czech Arms at Vladivostok. Major J. Hara in charge of the arms at the time was found guilty and was sentenced to penal servitude for a term of 1 year 6 months, the enforcement to be suspended for two years.

SECTION I.—THE ARMY

1. INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

From about seven centuries till the abolition of feudalism in 1868, military service was an exclusive privilege of *samurai*. With the advent of the resuscitated Imperial régime and, in consequence, the complete overhauling of national organizations, social, political and so forth, that privilege was converted into a burdensome duty of conscription service to which sons and brothers of all classes of people had to attend on reaching majority. Japan had adopted the Western system, that of a nation in arms. Of the Generals who rendered most

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

distinguished service in thus organizing the military system of Japan, the names of the late Marshals Yamagata and Oyama and General Prince Katsura stand out prominent. The distinguished ex-Commander-in-Chief of the Manchurian Army carried out in 1884 minute investigations into the military systems of the leading Powers of Europe. As a result of this memorable tour of inspection the military organization of the country was remodelled on the Prussian system. The Marshal's suite contained the best talents of the time so far as military affairs were concerned and included the late General Kawakami, Chief of the General Staff, and the late Prince Katsura. It was by the General, who by the way died soon after the close of the Japan-China war in which he played the most distinguished part, that the staff service of the country was laid on the present basis of perfection and efficiency. On the other hand, General Katsura did much to improve the administrative side of the service. In acclamatising the German method Japan owed much to the late General Meckel of the Prussian army who came to this country in 1885 as adviser to the Japanese army and took under his tutelage most of our distinguished Generals.

2. CONSCRIPTION

The conscription system, first elaborated in 1873, requires all able-bodied Japanese males of from full 17 to 40 years old to respond to the nation's call. In practice, that fundamental principle has never been put in force, and even on such an extraordinary occasion as that of the 1904-5 War that call did not extend beyond a portion of those on the second reserve.

The service is divided as follows:—*Jobi Hei-eki* (standing army) consisting of *gen-eki* (active service) and *yobi-eki* (1st reserve service); *kobi hei-eki* (2nd reserve service); *hoju hei-eki* (conscript reserve service); and *kokumin hei-eki* (territorial army service). The youths at full 20 years of age are subject to examination for conscription. Those who pass it as class A or B are enrolled by lottery in the active service which extends 2 years (3 years legally, but in 1907 the two year system was adopted for infantry and later it was extended to other arms). Also a certain number of those recruits is placed on the conscript reserve list for 12 years and 4 months. The rest are all enrolled in the territorial army which receives no military training. Lads who finish the active service are placed on the 1st reserve list for 4 years and 4 months at the end of which they are transferred to the 2nd reserve for 10 years, and finally (after 17 years and 4 months of service) to the territorial army. Those who have gone through the period of conscript reserve also pass into the territorial army. Youths who are classed as C are at once enrolled in the territorial army.

Exemption and postponement.—Those who are classed as D are exempted from service, while E class lads are to be examined again the following year and, if they remain in the same class, are exempted. Criminals and the only supporters of the family have their enlistment put off. Postponement of the period of service is allowed in favor of lads studying at schools, Government or private, which

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

are recognized to be of a status at least equal to that of Middle Schools. The boys, according to the regulations revised in the 1919-20 Diet which came into force in 1920, are alike subject to conscription examination when they reach the age, but the period of service can be postponed till 25 years of age for students studying at schools with terms extending over 3 years, 26 for those at schools with terms of 5 years or over, and 27 for those at universities and schools with terms of over 6 years. This postponement is also applicable to those staying abroad except in near Asiatic countries, to the age of 37. On the other hand, a student living within the eligible limit is enrolled at once in the service without the favor of chance of exemption from active service incidental to the drawing of lots, as soon as he leaves a school placed under the postponement clause, or when he reaches the above ages. The alternative to avoid going through the regular service is to go through the one-year volunteer service which must also be applied for as soon as his eligibility has been ascertained.

One-year volunteers:—Candidates must possess scholarship at least equal to graduates of the Middle Schools. After one year's service they are enrolled in the reserve or after examination appointed officers. They are required to pay the expense of the barracks, ¥240. The volunteers have to serve 3 months each in the two years following before they are enrolled in the territorial army list.

One-year service for teachers.—Created for the benefit of graduates of local normal schools intending to be primary school teachers, it has been extended to one year since 1921.

Examination for conscription.—Lads of conscript age are classified into 5 grades as regards their physical examination, as, A, B1, B2, C, D, E, the % in 1919 being respectively 36.1; 14.7; 22.7; 21.7; 4.3; 0.5.

A & B.—Those who are more than 5 *shaku* in height and of robust, good or fairly good physique.

C.—Those who are more than 4.8 *shaku* and of inferior physique, or do not come under D or E.

D.—Those who are less than 4.8 *shaku* or unfit for service owing to diseases or deformity.

F.—Those who are robust and in perfect health but not yet grown to prescribed sizes; also invalids and convalescents.

Lads liable to conscription number roughly half a million a year to which is to be added over 100,000 postponed cases brought over from the preceding year. Of the total, those who are left unexamined from various causes number more than 100,000 a year grouped as follows for 1920: postponed as students 30,060; postponed as sojourners abroad 33,220; whereabouts unknown 15,496; postponed from sickness, etc. 5,387, from criminal causes 3,573; absentees from unknown causes 3,107; postponed from family condition, or disqualified from criminal causes 360. Then those who were convicted of evasion of the service in 1920 totalled 316 and those suspected of it 1,129.

Stature and sick rate, which is heaviest in regard to trachoma and venereal diseases, show as follows:—

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

	Above 5.6 *shaku*	5.3—5.6 *shaku*	5.0—5.3 *shaku*	Under 5.0 *shaku*	Trachoma	Vene'al
1918	2.58	33.13	53.34	10.95	15.3	2.2
1919	2.82	34.28	72.72	10.18	14.9	2.2
1920	2.94	35.06	52.23	9.77	13.4	2.2

The ratio of illiteracy was 4.28% in 1910, 3.44 in '11 and 2.17 in '15, but it was reduced to 1.63 in 1919.

Conscripts and Their Leave of Absence

In order to meet the convenience of the families of conscripts the military authorities have decided to adopt a new departure. According to this conscripts may return home to assist the business of their families at a convenient period, staying for the number of days representing their leave, but in no case for more than a fortnight. The proposal was carried into effect in 1919.

3. PERSONNEL OF ACTIVE SERVICE

Officers.—Infantry, cavalry, artillery, engineer and commissariat officers are appointed from among cadets trained at the Military Cadets' School, or non-commissioned officers. Technical officers, surgeons and veterinary surgeons are promoted from among probational officers who must be graduates of universities and technical or medical schools, while for paymasters officers of other arms are trained at the Paymasters' School. Officers can also volunteer for the gendamerie when they are put to training at the Gendarmerie Training Institute.

Non-commissioned officers.—These are special sergeant-majors.

Sub-officers.—Comprise sergeant-majors, sergeants and corporals, all to be promoted from the ranks of the privates.

Privates.—Are classified into senior, 1st and 2nd classes.

Promotion & Age-Limit of Officers

Rules for promotion of military officers in service in time of peace are as follows, this limit being reduced to $^1/_2$ in time of war: -

2 years each from Sub-Lieutenant to Lieutenant and from the latter to Captain, 4 years to Major, 3 years to Lieutenant-Colonel, 2 years each to Colonel and next to Major-General, 4 years to Lieutenant-General. The promotion to full General and next to Marshal is left to the will of the Emperor.

Age-limit in the active service is,—for Sub-Lieutenant and Lieutenant 45, Captain 48, Major 50, Lieutenant-Colonel 53, Colonel 55, Major-General 58, Lieutenant-General 62, General 65, and no limit for Marshal.

Opening the Door of the Service

To induce non-commissioned officers to remain in the service, the military authorities devised in 1920 a special system by which the special sergeant-major of capability will be promoted to a subaltern after a short education, to be elevated according to merit to a higher

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

post, even to the supreme Marshalship. On the other hand, to reinforce the Army with erudite officers, the graduates of universities in science or engineering can now be appointed by the Appointment Regulations of Technical Officers as gazetted in August 1919, to Engineering or Artillery Lieutenants after 6 months' cadetship, while those graduated from the medical and agricultural colleges are likewise qualified to become Surgeon and Veterinary Lieutenants respectively.

No. of Officers on Active List

	No. Dec. 1920.
Gen. to Maj.-Gen. & ranking officers	228
Col. to Maj. & ranking officers	2,822
Cap. to Sub.-Lieut. & ranking officers	12,686
Non-commissioned officers	2,316
Total	18,052
Do. for 1918	12,744

4. THE ARMY EDUCATION

Military education is organized as follows:—(1) The Military Preparatory Schools located at Tokyo, Sendai, Nagoya, Hiroshima, and Kumamoto are the lowest ladder in the scale of education for candidates aspiring to become officers. (2) The Cadets' School situated at Tokyo receives the graduates of the Preparatory Schools and other candidates. (3) The Staff College gives the finishing polish to lieutenants and captains of promising ability, and gives necessary training so as to qualify them to become staff officers.

Besides the above there are various schools to give special education connected with Army. These are:—the Artillery and Engineering School for sub-lieutenants of the respective corps to receive necessary training; the Infantry School to instruct captains and lieutenants in tactics, etc.; the Toyama Military School to give officers and non-commissioned officers from two to seven months' training in gymnastics, shooting, fencing, etc. and also to train the Military band; the Riding School to give eleven months' training to cadets of cavalry; the Heavy Artillery Shooting School; Field Artillery Shooting School; Gunnery Mechanic School; Paymaster School; Veterinary Surgery School the Army Engineering School for training subalterns and non-commissioned officers in military engineering, communications etc.; the Military Aviation School

Statistics (Dec. 1919)

	Staff	Students	Graduates	No. admitted
Staff College	56	209	60	71
Art. & Eng. School	57	229	237	207
Infantry School	157	72	193	207
Toyama School	98	224	466	442
Riding School	53	106	107	111
Field Art. Shooting School	66	55	78	83

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Heavy Art. Shooting School	69	54	79	85
Cadets' School	298	1,323	77	636
Mil. Prep. Schools	144	891	267	300
Gun. Mech. School	37	248	295	225
Paymaster School	47	166	83	101
Surgery School	14	58	107	109
Vet. Surg. School	21	41	97	93
Army Eng. School	25	16	—	16
Mil. Avi. School	107	18	101	126

5. DEVELOPMENT & REORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL CORPS

As a result of actual experience learned by the 1904-5 and the world's war, special corps have been expanded or reorganized. The development is specially conspicuous in (1) Heavy Artillery, (2) Field and Mountain and Machine Gun batteries, and (3) Communication Corps, (4) Aviation, etc.

Heavy Artillery.—This is the new term adopted for the Fortress Artillery in the old system The fortress Artillery was formerly stationed at the forts existing at various strategic places, as Bay of Tokyo, Shimonoseki, and others, and as originally intended, its function was exclusively defensive, and therefore it was not expected to possess power of mobility which aggressive operations require. But twice within the recent period, in the Japan-China War and the 1904-5 War, the Fortress Corps was compelled by circumstance to temporarily convert itself into Siege Artillery. The new terminological change, therefore, may be called bringing the thing up to date. At the same time some marked innovation has been adopted for this branch of the service as, for instance, the unification of organization of artillery corps in strength, whereas in the former Fortress Artillery the strength of a regiment or a battalion was different in a different fortress. Next, to strengthen the efficiency and mobile power of Heavy Artillery Corps, lighter guns were attached, to be made useof when quick work is required. The Heavy Artillery Corps is as follows according to the new system:—

Regiment:—Yokosuka; Miyama; Shimonoseki.
Battalion:—Hakodate; Maizuru; Keichi; Sasebo; Masan; Port Arthur; Keeuing; Mako.

Field Artillery and Mountain Artillery.—(A) A field artillery regiment, composed of three battalions, is attached to each division with the exception of the 9th and 11th Divisions for which a mountain artillery regiment is provided.

(B) Besides there are four brigades of field heavy artillery, each of two regiments strength, distributed as follows:—

Brig. headquarters	Reg.	Brig. headquarters	Reg.
1st (Mishima)	2nd. 3rd.	3rd (Konodai)	1st. 7th.
2nd (Shimonoseki) ...	5th. 6th.	4th (Tokyo)	4th. 8th.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

(C) Two independent mountain artillery regiments, each two battalions strong, are stationed at Sendai (1st) and Kurume (3rd).

Mounted Machine Guns.—It has been decided to attach a battery of mounted machine guns to each infantry regiment, the new organization to come into effect on Aug. 15, 1922.

Balloon Corps.—A captive balloon corps that had existed prior to the 1904-5 War, is now stationed at Tokorozawa.

Railway Regiments.—Two railway regiments are stationed at Tsudanuma and Chiba, both in Chibaken.

Telegraphic Regiments.—The 1st in Tokyo, and the 2nd in Hiroshima.

Motor-car Corps and Subsidy.—Though created several years ago as a special unit of the Service Corps, Motor-car Corps is still primitive, chiefly from financial reasons. In May 1918, a law for granting bounty to motors strong enough for purposes of transportation in time of need was enacted. Rate of bounty allowed to such motor-cars is as follows:—

Capacity of motor car	For construction	Extra allowance	For purchase	For maintenance (yearly)
	¥	¥	¥	¥
A 3/4 metric tons and over...	1,500	500	1,000	400
B 1.0 met. tons and over ...	2,000	500	1,000	500
C 1.5 met. tons and over ...	3,000	500	1,000	600
D 3/4 met. tons and over ...	1,500	375	750	300
E 1.0 met. tons and over ...	2,000	375	750	400
F 1.5 met. tons and over ...	3,000	375	750	500

N. B.—A, B and C are goods wagons while D, E and F are those whose bodies can easily be reconstructed into wagons.

The number of cars subsidized according to the Law amounted to 4 in 1918; 33 in 1919; 22 in 1920, totalling 59.

Military Aviation Battalions.—(Vide Section on Aviation).

6. THE MILITARY ARSENALS AND ARTILLERY DEPOT

There are two Military Arsenals, one each at Tokyo and Osaka, each having a number of branch factories and magazines. They undertake the manufacture of arms, munitions of war and powder. The results of their working for the year ended March 1919 are as follows.--

	Expenses	Revenue from manufacture	Revenue miscellaneous
Tokyo	35,693,212	53,905,974	603,500
Osaka	29,850,606	35,398,768	756,843
Total	65,543,818	89,304,742	1,360,343

The Artillery Depot has its headquarters at Tokyo, and branches at Tokyo, Osaka, Nagoya, Hiroshima, Kokura, Ryuzan and Heijo. They conduct the purchase, storing, maintenance, distribution, replacement, etc. of arms and ordnance.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

7. ARMY ON THE PEACE STANDING

Organization

A division is generally composed of 2 brigades of infantry. 1 regiment each of cavalry and artillery, 1 battalion each of engineers and army service. A regiment of infantry consists of 3 battalions, each 600 men, while a regiment of cavalry is composed of 3 or 4 squadrons, each 100 sabres. A regiment of field artillery consists of 6 batteries, each of 4 guns, while a battalion of engineers consists of 3 companies, each of 150 men, and that of army service of 300 men. There are also independent corps, as shown in the table of army distribution given in this chapter.

Peace-Footing and Expenditure

The policy of secrecy and aloofness in military affairs has been much relaxed in deference to the spirit of the times. In the 1919-20 Diet General Tanaka, War Minister, for the first time took the public into confidence as to the number of officers and rank and file on peace-footing, the figures being as follows for 1919-20;—Officers including higher civilians, 16,045, non-commissioned officers including *hannin* civilians, 28,369; privates, 228,317; total, 272,731; horses, 44,987.

Average annual expenditure per capita in rank, much increased of late with higher price of commodities, stood as follows in Japan Proper in 1921-22:—

Sergeant-major, ¥633,994; sergeant ¥430,707; corporal, ¥340,707 superior private ¥265,744; 1st and 2nd private, ¥254,944.

Distribution

(As revised in August 1922)

Divisional headquarters	Brigade, Regiment, Battalion, etc. of various corps and headquarters.	Garrison or corps
Imperial Body Guard Division (Tokyo)	Infantry: Guard Brig. 1: Tokyo .. Guard Regs. 1, 3	Tokyo.
	Infantry: Guard Brig. 2: Tokyo .. Guard Regs. 2, 4	Tokyo.
	Cavalry Brig. 1: Narashino .. ... Guard Reg. ...	Narashino.
	Cavalry Brig. 1: Narashino .. ... Regs. 13, 14 ...	Narashino.
	Field Artillery ... ... Tokyo. Guard Reg. 8	Tokyo, &
	Field Artillery ... ... Tokyo. Regs. 8 & 4 ...	Tokyo, &
	Engineer Guard Bat; Commissariat Guard Bat.; Telegraph Reg. 1. Nakano	Shimoshizu.
	Railway Reg. 1	Chiba.
	Railway Reg. 2	Narashino.
	Guard Band	Tokyo.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Divisional headquarters	Brigade, Regiment, Battalion, etc. of various corps and headquarters			Garrison or corps
1st Division (Tokyo)	Infantry	Brig. 1: Tokyo	Reg. 49	Kofu.
			Reg. 1	Tokyo.
		Brig. 2: Tokyo	Reg. 3	Tokyo.
			Reg. 57	Sakura.
	Cavalry Brig. 2: Narashino		Regs. 15, 16	Narashino.
			Reg. 1	Tokyo.
	Field Art. Brig. 3; Konodai		Reg. 1	Konodai.
			Reg. 7	Konodai.
	Heavy Artillery		Reg.	Yokosuka.
	Eng. Bat. 1; Commissariat Bat. 1; Autom. Corps.			Tokyo.
2nd Division (Sendai)	Infantry	Brig. 3: Sendai	Reg. 29	Sendai.
			Reg. 65	Wakamatsu.
		Brig. 25: Yamagata	Reg. 32	Yamagata.
			Reg. 4	Sendai.
	Caval. Reg. 2; Field Art. Reg. 2; Mountain Art. Reg. 1; Eng. Bat. 2; Comt. Bat. 2			Sendai.
3rd Division (Nagoya)	Infantry	Brig. 5: Nagoya	Reg. 6	Nagoya.
			Reg. 68	Gifu.
		Brig. 30: Tsu	Reg. 51	Tsu.
			Reg 33	Nagoya.
	Caval. Reg. 3; Field Art. Reg. 3; Eng. Bat. 3; Comt. Bat. 3			Nagoya.
	Flying Bats., 1 & 2			Gifu.
4th Division (Osaka)	Infantry	Brig. 7: Osaka	Reg. 8	Osaka.
			Reg. 70	Sasayama.
		Brig. 32: Wakayama	Reg. 61	Wakayama.
			Reg. 37	Osaka.
	Caval. Reg. 4; Comt. Bat. 4; Band			Osaka.
	Field Artillery		Reg. 4	Shidayama.
	Heavy Artillery		Reg.	Miyama.
	Engineer Bat.			Takatsuki.
5th Division (Hiroshima)	Infantry	Brig. 9: Hiroshima	Reg. 11	Hiroshima.
			Reg. 22	Matsuyama.
		Brig. 21: Yamaguchi	Reg. 42	Yamaguchi.
			Reg. 71	Hiroshima.
	Caval. Reg. 5; Field Art. Reg. 5; Eng. Bat. 5; Comt. Bat. 5; Telegraph Reg. 2			Hiroshima.
6th Division (Kumamoto)	Infantry	Brig. 11: Kumamoto	Regs. 13, 23	Kumamoto.
		Brig. 36: Kagoshima	Reg. 45	Kagoshimo.
			Reg. 64	Miyakonojo.
	Caval. Reg. 6; Field Art. Reg. 6; Eng. Bat. 6; Comt. Bat. 6			Kumamoto.
7th Division (Asahigawa)	Infantry	Brig. 13: Asahigawa	Reg. 25	Sapporo.
			Reg. 26	Asahigawa.
		Brig. 14: Asahigawa	Reg. 27, 28	Asahigawa.
	Caval. Reg. 7; Field Art. Reg. 7; Eng. Bat. 7; Com. Bat. 7			Asahigawa.
	Heavy Art. Bat. of Hakodate			Hakodate.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Divisional headquarters	Brigade, Regiment, Battalion, etc. of various corps and headquarters		Garrison or corps
8th Division (Hirosaki)	Infantry	Brig. 4: Hirosaki ...	Reg. 5 ... ... Aomori.
			Reg. 31 ... ... Hirosaki.
		Brig. 16: Akita	Reg. 17 ... ... Akita.
			Reg. 52 ... ... Hirosaki.
	Field Art. Reg. 8: Comt. Bat. 8 ...		Hirosaki.
	Cavalry Brig. 3: Morioka		Reg. 8 ... ... Morioka.
			Regs. 23, 24 ... Morioka.
	Eng. Bat. 8		Morioka.
9th Division (Kanazawa	Infantr	Brig. 6: Kanazawa. ...	Reg. 7 ... ... Kanazawa.
			Reg. 36 ... ... Sabae.
		Brig. 31: Toyama. ...	Reg. 69 ... ... Toyama.
			Reg. 35 ... ... Kanazawa.
	Caval. Reg. 9; Mount. Art. Reg. 9; Eng. Bat. 9; Comt. Bat. 9		Kanazawa.
10th Division (Himeji)	Infantry	Brig. 8: Himeji	Reg. 10 ... ... Himeji.
			Reg. 40 ... ... Tottori.
		Brig. 20: Fukuchi-yama.	Reg. 20 ... ... Fukuchiyama.
			Reg. 39 ... ... Himeji.
	Caval. Reg. 10; Field Art. 10; Comt. Bat. 10		Himeji.
	Eng. Bat. 10		Fukuchiyama.
	Heavy Art. Bat. of Maizuru		Maizuru.
11th Division (Zentsuji)	Infantry	Brig. 10: Tokushima ..	Reg. 12 ... ... Marugame.
			Reg. 62 ... ... Tokushima.
		Brig. 22: Zentsuji ...	Reg. 44 ... ... Kochi.
			Reg. 43 ... ... Zentsuji.
	Caval. Reg. 11; Mount. Art. Reg. 11; Eng. Bat. 11: Comt. Bat. 11		Zentsuji.
12th Division (Kokura)	Infantry	Brig. 12: Kokura ...	Reg. 47 ... ... Kokura.
			Reg. 72 ... ... Oita
		Brig. 35: Fukuoka ..	Reg. 24 ... ... Fukuoka.
			Reg. 14 ... ... Kokura.
	Caval. Reg. 12; Field Art. Reg. 12; Eng. Bat. 12; Comt. Bat. 12		Kokura.
	Field Art. Brig. 2: Shimonoseki ...		Reg. 5 ... ... Kokura.
			Reg. 6 ... ... Shimonoseki.
	Heavy Art. Reg. of Shimonoseki, Bat. of Keichi		Keichi.
13th Division (Takata)	Infantry	Brig. 15; Shibata ...	Reg. 16 ... ... Shibata.
			Reg. 30 ... ... Muramatsu
		Brig. 26; Takata ...	Reg. 50 ... ... Matsumoto.
			Reg. 58 ... ... Takata.
	Caval. Reg. 17; Field Art. Reg. 19; Comt. Bat. 13		Takata.
	Eng. Bat. 13		Ojiya.
14th Division (Utsunomiya)	Infantry	Brig. 27: Mito	Reg. 2 ... ... Mito.
			Reg. 59 ... ... Utsunomiya.
		Brig. 28: Utsunomiya	Res. 15 ... ... Takasaki.
			Reg. 66 ... ... Utsunomiya.
	Caval. Reg. 18; Field Art. Reg. 20; Comt. Bat. 14		Utsunomiya.
	Eng. Bat. 14		Mito.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Divisional headquarters	Brigade, Regiment, Battalion, etc. of various corps and headquarters		Garrison or corps
15th Division (Toyohashi)	Infantry	Brig. 17: Toyohashi ...	Regs. 18, 60 ... Toyohashi.
		Brig. 29: Shizuoka ...	Reg. 34 ... ... Shizuoka.
			Reg. 67 ... ... Hamamatsu.
	Caval. Brig. 4: Toyohashi		Regs. 19, 25, 26 } Toyohashi.
	Field Art. Reg. 21; Eng. Bat. 15; Comt. Bat. 15 ...		} Toyohashi.
	Field Art. Brig. Mishima		Regs. 2, 3 ... Mishima.
16th Division (Kyoto)	Infantry	Brig. 18: Tsuruga ...	Reg. 9 ... ... Otsu.
			Reg. 19 ... ... Tsuruga.
		Brig. 19: Kyoto	Reg. 53 ... ... Nara.
			Reg. 38 ... ...
	Caval. Reg. 20; Field Art. Reg. 22; Eng. Bat. 16; Comt. Bat. 16		} Kyoto.
	Flying Bat. 3		Yokkaichi.
17th Division (Okayama)	Infantry	Brig. 34: Matsuye ...	Reg. 21 ... ... Hamada.
			Reg. 63 ... ... Matsuye.
		Brig. 33: Okayama ...	Reg. 41 ... ... Fukuyama.
			Reg. 54 ... ...
	Caval. Reg. 21; Field Art. Reg. 23; Eng. Bat. 17; Comt. Bat. 17; Mountain Art. Bat. 2		} Okayama.
18th Division (Kurume)	Infantry	Brig. 23: Omura ...	Reg. 46 ... ... Omura.
			Reg. 55 ... Saga.
		Brig. 24: Kurume ...	Regs. 48, 56 ...
	Caval. Reg. 22; Field Art. Reg. 24; Indep. Mountain Art. Reg. 3; Eng. Bat. 18; Comt. Bat. 18 ...		} Kurume.
	Heavy Art. Bat. of Sasebo		Sasebo.
	Flying Bat. 4		Tachiarai.
19th Division (Ranan, Chosen)	Infantry	Brig. 37; Kankyo ...	Reg. 73 ... ... Ranan.
			Reg. 74 ... ... Kankyo.
		Brig. 38: Ranan	Reg. 75 ... ... Kainei.
			Rhg. 76 ... ...
	Caval. Reg. 27; Field Art. Reg. 25		} Ranan.
	Eng. Bat. 19		Kainei.
20th Division (Ryuzan, Chosen)	Infantry	Brig. 39: Heijo	Reg. 77 ... ... Heijo.
			Reg. 78 ... ...
		Brig. 40: Ryuzan ...	Reg. 79 ... ... } Ryuzan
			Reg. 80 ... ... Taikyu.
	Caval Reg. 28; Field Art. Reg. 26; Eng. Bat. 20 ...		Ryuzan
	Heavy Art. Bat. of Masan		Masan.

Note.—Figures show numbers of brigades or regiments, etc.; names of the headquarters are given either after colon or dot.

8. THE MILITARY LIMITATION PROGRAM

The general march of events in the world, especially after the Washington Conference, has induced our authorities to act up to what the signs of the times demand in the important problem of limitation. It was time that they should, from considerations both military and financial. Russia no longer constitutes a menace to the peace of the

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Far East while the outlay involved in the expansion of armaments recently was such as heavily drained the limited resources of the country. Public opinion at home, chafing long under what it considered the exacting demands of the militarists in their appropriations and now encouraged by the Conference, began to insist in louder voice, as if to give vent to its old grievance, that the Army should follow the example set by the Navy and be subjected to thorough process of curtailment. The cry became universal and finally took concrete shape as a representation of the House of Representatives passed undivided in the 1921-22 session of the Diet. It was to the effect that the army budget should be cut down by at least ¥40 millions a year and that the term of service of conscripts be reduced from two years to 1 year 4 months.

The representation was received with a good grace by the Army, and in August it took the public into its confidence as to the retrenchment plan it had hurriedly elaborated and partially carried into effect almost simultaneously. It is tentative and may undergo more or less modifications when the 46th (1922-23) session meets, but in the meanwhile it may be worth while to quote it here.

The standing army as reorganized is tabulated below:—

Arm.	Strength as reorganized	Increase or decrease
Infantry	86 regiments & 6 independent battalions	20 comp's decreased
Cavalry	29 regiments	29 squadrons decreased
Mounted Artillery	1 battalion	1 bat. decreased.
Field Artillery	19 reg.	108 comp. reduced
Mountain Artillery	4 reg. & 2 ind. comp.	8 comp. increased.
Field Heavy Artillery	8 reg.	8 batteries increased.
Heavy Artillery	3 reg. & 8 ind. battalions	4 batteries increased.
Engineers	21 battalions	7 comp. decreased.
Railway corps	2 regiments	2 comp. increased.
Telegraph corps	2 regiments	4 comp. increased.
Aviation corps	6 battalions	2 comp. increased.
Balloon corps	1 corps	unchanged.
Commissariat	19 battalions	9 comp. decreased.
Motor-car corps	1 corps	unchanged.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

By 15th Aug. 1800 officers (spread over two years for administrative convenience), 56,000 rank and file and 13,000 horses were eliminated, this corresponding to a reduction of about five Divisions on peace strength.

Among other important items on the readjustment program to be carried into effect from 1923 on are the curtailment by 40 days of the term of service in barracks and by 47 days in calls of reservists of foot-soldiers, 87 days in all; reduction of the barrack service from three months to two months for commissariat. There are also the abolition of the independent garrisons, the elimination of the higher officers' complement in Chosen, etc.

According to this plan, the retrenchment to be effected in the years 1923-24 amounts to ¥313 millions on ordinary account and ¥41 millions on extraordinary account, total ¥354 millions.

SECTION II. THE NAVY

1. INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

Before the Restoration

Absence of stimulus at first, and then the enforcement of a seclusion policy during the Tokugawa period, caused the maritime and naval activities of Japan to remain comparatively insignificant. The only noteworthy instances of naval operations deserving mention are a seafight at Dan-no-ura between the two clans of Genji and Heike in the 12th century, and the encounters at the time of Hideyoshi between Japanese and Korean fleets off the Korean coast, when the former was rather hard pressed by a Korean Admiral. So far as bold maritime adventurers are concerned, the predatory visits of Japanese piratical junks to the coast of southern China about the beginning of the 17th century may have been far more important in the maritime history of the country. It was about that time too that Japanese junks used to sail for commercial purposes to Korea, China, also to Java, the Philippines, Siam and India.

In the Meiji Era

Because of the isolation policy pursued by the Tokugawa Shogunate, Japan possessed not a single warship fit for service when European and American ships visited her shores in the middle of the 19th century to persuade her to open the country for foreign trade. The sight of these huge foreign men-of-war strongly impressed the whole nation with the necessity of sea armament. The Shogunate and some of the more powerful feudal princes, such as the Princes of Satsuma and Tosa, purchased or ordered war vessels. At the time of the Restoration (1868) Japan possessed not more than 10 such warships, of which eight that belonged to the Shogunate were sunk or destroyed in the battle off the port of Hakodate. When in 1870 a War Department was created by the new Government, the puny "fleet" in being was made subordinate to it, though two years later

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

the two services were divided into the Army and Navy Departments, the latter having acquired in that short period 17 warships with an aggregate tonnage of 14,000 tons. This formed the nucleus of the Japanese Navy.

Gradually expanded in tonnage it had grown to 59,000 by the time of the Sino-Japanese War (1894) and to 266,000 on the occasion of the more formidable Russo-Japanese War (1904). The expansion subsequently made was so rapid that when the Washington Conference was opened in 1921 the Imperial fleet comprised 15 battleships, 7 battle-cruisers, about 50 cruisers, const-defence ships, and gun-boats, including other auxiliary ships, 130 torpedo boat destroyers and torpedo boats and about 30 submarines, representing an aggregate tonnage of approximately 770,000 tons.

2. THE NAVAL PROGRAM

It should be remembered that at the time the Washington Conference was convoked at the instance of U. S. A. the Japanese Navy had on hand a program for the construction of the first 8-8 unit fleet as approved by the 1920 (41st) session of the Diet. The project was to have been completed by 1927. The 8-8 unit fleet, as originally decided upon after repeated postponement, consistsed of a main force of 8 battleships armed with 16-inch guns (the Nagato and later ships), and 8 battle-cruisers (the Akagi and later ships), and auxiliaries of 26 cruisers, 94 torpedo-boat destroyers, and 93 submarines. This scheme had to be abandoned, in conformity with the Naval Treaty agreed upon at the Conference, only the Mutsu and the Nagato on the list being retained. The construction of 6 other battleships and 8 battle-cruisers was either suspended or given up, with the exception of the battle-cruisers Akagi and Amagi which, however, are to be rebuilt as aeroplane tenders. As the Conference did not come to any definite agreement in regard to cruisers and other auxiliary ships, excepting aeroplane carrier, the Japanese Navy decided to follow the prescribed program in this respect, though with some reduction. The program for these ships to be completed by 1927 has been announced as follows.—

Kind of ships.		No	Tonnage.
Cruisers (Tenryu built in 1919, and later ships)		25	150,000
Of which	Under construction or on order	17	82,000
	Not yet ordered	8	68,000
Destroyers (Built in 1918 and later)		81	89,600
Of which	Completed or on order	57	56,000
	Not yet ordered	27	33,600
Submarines		67	—
Of which	Completed, under construction or on order	45	28,166
	Not yet ordered	22	

By 1927 therefore, the strength of the Japanese Navy will be as follows:—

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Kind of ships.	No.	Tonnage.
Capital ships	10	301,320
Battleships (Mutsu, Nagato, Hyuga, Ise, Yamashiro, Fuso	6	191,320
Battle-cruisers (Kongo, Hiyei, Kirishima, Haruna) ...	4	110,000
Cruisers	25	157,700
Destroyers	81	89,000
Submarines	67	—

Besides the above there are at present about 40 cruisers, coast defence ships, gunboats, etc. of older type representing a tonnage of 150,000, and about 100 torpedo boat destroyers and torpedo boats also of older type amounting to 27,000 tons.

3. NAVAL EXPENDITURE

The lesson taught by the European War resulted in huge appropriations being made for the replenishment of both land and sea armaments. The naval expenditure for 1920 amounted to 357,768,000 yen, or 26.5 percent of the total state expenditure, while the adoption of the 8-8 fleet scheme further increased it in 1921 to 498,637,000 yen or one-third of the total disbursements. When to this the Army budget is added the sum will be just one half of the aggregate expenditure. In 1922, in consideration of financial circumstances and in anticipation of an agreement at the Washington Conference, postponements were effected in naval construction, etc., to save about 100 million yen, and yet the estimates for the year stood at 393,662,000 yen. For the fiscal year 1923 the absence of new construction due to naval reduction will result in some amount of saving, though it is believed the expenditure will not fall below 300 million yen. If the plan for building auxiliary ships as mentioned before is approved, Japan will have to spend a sum of 550 million yen in five years beginning with 1923.

4. NAVAL PORTS

The coast of Japan is divided into four naval districts, each having its Naval Port, i.e., Yokosuka, Sasebo, Kure and Maizuru. At each of these ports there is an Admiralty, with an arsenal, a marine corps and other provisions necessary for a naval base. Besides there are Strategic Ports at Ominato, Makong and Port Arthur with their respective naval stations, the first being subordinate to the Yokosuka Admiralty and the other two to the Sasebo. There is also a naval port in the Chinhai Gulf, Korea, with a naval station belonging to the Sasebo Admiralty.

As a result of the reduction of the naval armament it has been decided that Maizuru and Chinhai be reduced to strategic ports, while the naval station at Port Arthur will be replaced by a mere guard.

5. NAVAL ARSENALS AND SHIPBUILDING

Each Admiralty has an arsenal provided with a shipbuilding yard and possesses a dry dock for accommodating large warships. The

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Yokosuka and Kure Arsenals have each two cradles, one capable of taking superdreadnoughts of over 40,000 tons, but the Sasebo and Maizuru Arsenals are provided only with one cradle for building cruisers and lesser ships. Besides the above there are private establishments approved by the Navy. They are the Mitsubishi Shipyard at Nagasaki, Kawasaki Shipyard at Kobe and six others. The first two have capacity of building superdreadnoughts.

The first warship built in Japan was the Seiki of 870 tons launched at Yokosuka in 1875. Till 1903 the largest warship constructed at home was the cruiser Hashidate of 4,228 tons. The improvement effected since that time is demonstrated by the building of the battleships Kurama (14,600 tons) and Satsuma (19,300 tons) in 1909. The launching in Oct. 1910 at Yokosuka of the Kawachi (20,800 tons), the 1st dreadnought attempted at home, marks another stage in the progress of naval architecture in Japan.

Battle-cruisers and Superdreadnoughts

Japan has contributed something to the progress of naval construction in the world. It was Japan that first placed on her cruisers heavy battleship guns and constructed torpedo-boats of far larger displacement than was previously known among the naval experts of the world. The efficiency of these "abnormal cruisers" and "torpedo-boats" for practical purposes was sufficiently demonstrated in the Japan-China and the later wars.

The six armoured cruisers designed by Japan, the Asama, Tokiwa, etc., several years before the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese war were also a noteworthy departure in their being equipped with large calibre guns and armored with Harvey steel, and their efficiency justified the novel design. The innovation was carried still further in the Tsukuba, the first battle-cruiser in the world, the keel of which was hurriedly laid at Kure in June 1904. She equaled a battleship in the power of main guns, and furnished a new type of cruiser that has been adopted by England and some other Powers.

Some idea of the progress made since then may be gathered from the successful launching of the Kurama (14,600 tons) in 1907 and of the Hiyei (27,500 tons) in 1912, both at the Yokosuka Naval Yard. It is claimed that Japan has furnished another new design to the world by the construction of the latter, especially in the power of her main guns and speed. In Dec. 1920 the keels for the Akagi and Amagi, (41,000 tons each) included in the 8-6 which was expanded later to the 8-8 program, were laid at the Kure and Yokosuka Naval Yards almost simultaneously.

The superdreadnoughts Nagato and Mutsu (33,800 tons each), forming part of the 8-8 scheme were respectively undertaken in 1917 at Kure and Yokosuka and launched in Nov. 1919 and May 1920. The lesson of the European War was utilized in their engines and armament. The Tosa and Kaga (39,000 tons each) the keels for which were laid respectively in Feb. and July 1920 at the Mitsubishi and Kawasaki Ship Yards were completed at the end of 1921, but they are about to be scrapped off the list according to the Washington

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Agreement, while the Akagi class are to be remodelled into aeroplane tenders.

Supply of Building Materials at Home

Japan is almost self-dependent as regards materials for war implements. Armor plates, rails, etc. are now turned out to the extent of about 190,000 tons a year at the Imperial Iron Works at Yawata, Kyushu, the plates being also produced at the Naval Yard belonging to the Kure Admiralty. A steel works established in 1908 at Muroran, Hokkaido as a joint undertaking of the Hokkaido Colliery and Steamships Co. and Armstrong and Vickers, with the countenance of the Navy, is devoted to casting guns and some commercial products.

In wood Siamese teak and Oregon pine are used for decks, while foreign oaks, maples, etc. are used for decorative parts. Japanese "Zelkowa" oaks, etc. are also used for the latter purpose.

6. PERSONNEL OF ACTIVE SERVICE

Officers.—Besides the executive officers there are in the civil branch engineers, surgeons, pharmacists, hydrographers and construction, mechanical and ordnance officers. The executive officers, engineers and paymasters are trained respectively at the Naval Academy, Engineering Academy and Paymasters' School. The other non-combatant officers are appointed from among the candidates who should be graduates of universities or other schools of similar grade.

Petty and Warrant Officers.—The first are appointed by selection from among the 1st class seamen, and are of 1st to 3rd classes, while for the second the 1st class petty officers are eligible. Warrant officers of meritorious active service of not less than 5 years may be commissioned and gradually promoted as special service officers to the rank of Lieut.-Commander or even higher.

Volunteers and Conscripts

In the Navy the volunteer service is supplemented by conscription. The annual enlistment of men makes the following record for the five years ending December 1919.—

	Conscripts	Volunteers	Total
1915	5,176	5,231	10,407
1916	5,381	5,590	10,971
1917	2,870	4,265	7,135
1918	5,636	6,163	11,799
1919	6,316	6,361	12,677

Officers and Men on Active Service

Those on the active list numbered as follows at the end of December 1922.—

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

	No
Adm. to Rear-Adm. & ranking officers	162
Captains to Lieut.-Commanders & ranking officers	1,946
Lieut. to 2nd Sub-Lieut. & ranking officers	2,821
Midshipmen	424
Warrant-officers	2,776
Petty-officers	15,722
Seamen	49,746
Cadets at schools	608
Total	74,206

Naval Officers' Promotion

Promotion by selection is the rule in the Japanese Navy. Candidates for special promotion are selected at the conference of the Admirals' Council. The time-limit for promotion is reduced to one half in time of war.

Midshipmen.—Graduates of the Naval Cadets' School are given about 8 months' practical exercise in a training ship, and then commissioned on board warships in the active service.

2nd Sub-Lieutenants.—Midshipmen who have had over a year's practical exercise.

1st Sub-Lieutenants.—2nd Sub-Lieutenants who have been in the service and 1st Sub-Lieutenants are given lessons in Torpedo and Gunnery, each about 4 months.

Lieutenants.—1st Sub-Lieutenants of over 18 months in the service. Selected 1st Sub-Lieutenants and full Lieutenants are admitted into the junior course of the Naval College, Gunnery School or Torpedo School, each about 6 months.

Lieut.-Commanders.—Lieutenants of over 5 years in service. Selected Lieutenants and Lieut.-Commanders who have been two years in the service at sea are admitted into the senior course of the Naval College, about one and half years.

Commander.—Lieut-Commanders of over two years in the service. Officers below Captain in rank may be admitted into the special course of the Gunnery or Torpedo School, each about 6 months.

Captains.—Commanders of over two years' service. Officers below Captain in rank may be ordered to enter or at their own desire admitted into the special course of the Naval College for about one year, to study some special art of their own choice or that officially assigned.

Rear-Admirals.—Captains of over three years in the service.

Vice-Admirals.—Rear-Admirals of over three years in the service.

Admirals.—Vice-Admirals who have seen much actual service or of special merits are promoted by Imperial order.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

AGE LIMIT OF OFFICERS IN ACTIVE SERVICE

Fleet Admiral	No. limit.
Admiral	Below 65
Non-Combatant Vice-Admiral	„ 62
Vice-Admiral	„ 60
Non-Combatant Rear-Admiral	„ 58
Rear-Admiral	„ 56
Architect Captain or equivalent	„ 54
Captain or equivalent	„ 52
Engineer Commander or equivalent	„ 50
Commander or equivalent, and 1st class Warrant Officer or equivalent	„ 47
Lieut.-Commander or equivalent	„ 45
Lieutenant or equivalent	„ 43
Engineer 1st Sub-Lieutenant or equivalent	„ 40
1st and 2nd Sub-Lieutenant or equivalent	„ 38

N. B.—1st class warrant officer or equivalent of over 6 years in the service may be promoted to 1st Lieutenant or equivalent.

7. NAVAL EDUCATION

The eight educational institutions are the Naval Staff College, Torpedo School, Gunnery School, Mechanic School, Naval Cadet Academy, the Naval Engineering Academy, Paymaster School and the Surgery School, all thoroughly recast after the European War. In 1921 the Submarine School was established at Kure.

STATISTICS FOR 1919 (Dec.)

	Staff	Students	Graduates	No. admitted
Naval Staff College	104	164	134	154
Naval Cadets' Academy	79	667	115	300
Naval Eng. Academy	106	1,338	1,214	1,539
Surgery School	38	50	66	71
Paymaster School	49	78	22	35
Gunnery School	94	965	1,660	1,611
Torpedo School	128	1,092	1,553	1,846

Due to the reduction of armament in 1922 the number of cadets to be admitted in 1923 to the Naval Cadets' Academy, Eng. Academy and Paymaster School will be reduced to 80, 39 and 12 respectively.

THE NAVAL STAFF COLLEGE

The students admitted into this highest institution in the service are graded into five; namely:—1. A grade, 2. B grade, 3. Special course, 4. Engineering, and 5. Elective course. The complement of students has been considerably increased, from 30 in the old system to 90 for ordinary officer students and from 15 to 25 for engineer-students.

Students of A grade are intended for staff officers and future commanders, and candidates must either be Lieutenants who have

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

finished the Gunnery or Torpedo School or Navigation of the Special course at the College, or Commanders or other Lieutenants who have served afloat for at least two years. Applicants have to undergo the admission examination. Students of B grade are to receive special education in Gunnery, Torpedo or Navigation and only Lieutenants or Sub-Lieutenants who are judged to possess the required qualifications are admitted on examination. In the Special course, which is divided into Navigation and Engineering, applicants for the former must be Lieutenants or Sub-Lieutenants who have finished the ordinary Navigation, while those for the latter must be Engineer-Commanders or Lieutenants who completed the ordinary naval Engineering course. Candidates for the Engineering course must be Engineer-Lieutenants who possess qualifications similar to that of candidates for B grade. The Engineering course students receive higher education in their speciality. To the Elective course are admitted on the recommendation of the faculty of the Naval Staff College and with the approval of the Minister of the Navy, deck officers, Engineer Captains or Commanders, Construction officers, Hydrographers, etc., also Lieutenants or Engineer Lieutenants of at least three years on active service, all these to pursue their respective specialities.

The Gunnery and the Torpedo School

The two establishments, which were formerly training institutes, have been elevated to regular schools. They both admit officers and non-commissioned officers and men, and the courses are classified into Ordinary, Higher and Special grades. The term of study varies from 4 to 6 months. The Ordinary course receives Sub-Lieutenants and Midshipmen who have seen active service for at least one year; the Higher course receives junior officers who have gone through the B grade course of the Naval Staff College, and the Special course takes, either on recommendation or examination, deck officers, junior officers and petty officers who are required or desire to finish training either in gunnery or torpedo practice. At the same time a special course subdivided into Ordinary and Higher grades is established for petty officers and men. Those who are admitted to the former are under obligation to remain in the service for three years after the expiration of the regular terms, while for the latter this obligation term is four years. Graduates of the Government Nautical College are also admitted for training in gunnery.

The Mechanic School

This is a new institution intended to give both to junior engineers and artificers training in various subjects of naval mechanical engineering and mechanical sciences and practices. It is subdivided into 6 different branches, as operation of engines (ordinary and higher), electricity, carpentry, etc. Artificers of warrant officer rank and ordinary artificers who are admitted to the school are under obligation to give three to four years' extra service after the expiration of the ordinary term. The term of study is six months for officer-students and one month to one and a half year for artificer-students according to the subject.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

The Naval Cadets' Academy

This is the only institution for giving education to young men who aspire to become officers. The term lasts four years, including one year of practical training on a distant voyage. Originally established in Tokyo, it was removed to the present site on Edajima, near Kure Admiralty, more than 10 years ago.

The Naval Engineering Academy

As a collateral institution to the above this school educates aspirants who wish to become Naval Engineers, the term of study being the same as in the other. It is situated at Yokosuka.

8. THE IMPERIAL FLEET

The Standing Fleets

The standing fleets as re-organized on Dec. 1, 1922 consist of the following;—

The First Fleet.—3 battleship; 4 light cruisers; torpedo boat and submarine flotillas.

The Second Fleet.—3 battle-cruicers; 4 light cruisers; 1 torpedo boat flottila with some submarines.

Note.—Besides some form the training squadron for naval cadets, etc. while others are temporarily put on reserve list or dispatched abroad.

Classification of the Ships

According to the newly arranged classifiention in 1912 the ships are subdivided into:—(1) Battleships; (2) Battle cruisers; (3) 1st class cruisers (displacement over 7,000 tons); (4) 2nd class cruisers (displacement under 7,000 tons; (5) 1st class const defence (displacement over 7,000 tons); (6) 2nd class const defence (displacement under 7,000 tons); (7) 1st class gunboats (displacement over 800 tons); (8) 2nd class gunboats (displacement under 800 tons); (9) 1st class destroyers (displacement over 1,000 tons); (10) 2nd class destroyers (displacement 600-1,000 tons); (11) 3rd class destroyers (displacement under 600 tons); (12) 1st class torpedo boats (displacement over 120 tons); (13) 2nd class torpedo-boats (displacement under 120 tons).

List of Warships

(Including some to be scrapped aff with the ratification of the Naval Treaty in 1921).

Battleships

Name	Displacement (tons)	Length (feet)	When launched	Nominal speed (knots)	Torpedo tube	Armor at waterline (inches)	Main ar'ment
Katori ...	16,000	420	1905	18.0	5	9	12"(4); 10"(4)
Kashima	16,400	425	1905	18.8	5	9	16"(4); 10"(4)
Satsuma	19,350	482	1906	18.0	5	9	12"(4); 10"(12)
Aki ...	19,800	482	1907	20.0	5	9	12"(4); 10"(12)
Settsu ...	20,800	479	1910	20.5	5	—	12"(12); 6"(10)

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Name	Displacement (tons)	Length (feet)	When launched	Nominal speed (knots)	Torpedo tube	Armor at water line (inches)	main ar'ment
Fuso	30,600	673	1914	22.0	6	12	14″(12); 6″(8)
Yamashiro .	30,600	673	1915	22.0	6	12	14″(12); 6″(16)
Ise .. .	31,260	673	1916	22.0	6	12	14″(12); 16″(16)
Hyuga ..	31,260	673	1917	23.0	—	12	14″(12); 16″(16)
Nagato ..	33,800	—	1919	23.0	—	12	16″(8); 5.5″(22)
Mutsu	33,800	660	1920	23.0	8	12	16″(8); 5.5″(20)

Battle Cruisers

Kurama*	14,620	450	1907	21.0	5	7	12″(4); 8″(8)
Ibuki	14,620	450	1907	22.0	5	7	12″(4); 10″(12)
Hiyei ...	27,500	704	1912	27.0	8	—	14″(8); 6″(16)
Kongo...	27,500	704	1912	27.0	8	—	14″(8); 6″(16)
Kiiishima	27,500	704	1914	27.0	8	—	14″(8); 6″(16)
Haruna	27,500	704	1914	27.0	8	—	14″(8); 6″(16)

First Class Cruisers

Aso	7,995	445	1900	21.0	2	3	8″(2); 6′(8)
Kasuga ...	7,800	344	1902	20.0	4	6	10″(1); 8″(2)

Second Class Cruisers

Tone	4,100	400	1908	23.0	—	3	6″(12)
Chikuma ...	,,	—	1911	26.0	—	3	6″(8)
Hirato ...	,,	—	,,	,,	—	—	,,
Yahagi ...	,,	—	,,	,,	—	—	,,
Tatsuta ...	3,500	—	1918	31.0	—	—	5″(4)
Tenryu ...	,,	—	,,	,,	—	—	,,
Kuma	,,	—	1919	33.0	—	—	5″(7)
Tama	5,500	—	1920	,,	—	—	,,
Kitakami ...	,,	—	,,	,,	—	—	,,
Oi	,,	—	,,	,,	—	—	,,
Kiso	,,	—	,,	,,	—	—	,,
Nagara ...	,,	—	,,	,,	—	—	,,
Natori ...	,,	—	1921	,,	—	—	,,
Isuzu	,,	—	,,	,,	—	—	,,
Yura	,,	—	,,	,,	—	—	,,
Kinu	,,	—	,,	,,	—	—	,,

First Class Coast Defence Ships

Name	Displacement (tons)	When launched	Speed (knots)	Armament
Shikishima	14,580	1898	18	12″(4); 6″(14)
Asahi	14,765	1899	,,	,, ,,
Mikasa	15,362	1900	,,	,, ,,
Hizen	12,700	,,	,,	12″(4); 6″(12
Asama	9,885	,,	20	8″(4); 6″, 6)
Tokiwa	,,	1899	,,	,, ,,

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Name	Displacement (tons)	When launched	Speed (knots)	Armament
Yakumo	9,700	1899	20	8″(4); 6″(12)
Azuma	9,426	„	22	„ „
Iwate	9,800	1900	20	8″(4); 6″(14)
Izumo	„	1899	„	„ „
Nisshin	7,280	1903	„	„ „

Second Class Coast Defence Ships

Name	Disp't (tons)	Laun-ched	Speed (knots)	Arm't
Manshu ..	3,916	1901	17	3″(2)
Karasaki ...	6,170	1896	13	3″(1)
Chitose	4,790	1898	22	8″(11)
Suma.....	2,657	1895	20	6″(11)
Akashi	2,755	1897	19	6″(11)
Tsushima	3,366	1901	10	„
Komahashi	1,230	1913	13.9	3″(3)

First Class Gunboats

Chihaya .	1,293	1900	21	4.7″(11)	Mogami ...	1,350	1908	—	4.7″(11)
Yodo ..	1,270	1907	22	„	Ataka ...	850	1922	—	— —

Second Class Gunboats

Uji	620	1903	13.0	3″(4)	Toba ...	250	1911	15.0	3″(7)
Sumida ...	126	1906	„	6″(2)	Saga... ...	785	1912	„	4″(7)
Fushimi ...	180	„	„	„					

First Class Torpedo-Boat Destroyers

Name	Displacement (tons)	When launched
Kawakaze ...	1,300	1915
Amatsukaze ...	1,227	1916
Isokaze	„	„
Hamakaze	„	„
Tokitsukaze	„	„
Umikaze	1,150	„
Yamakaze	„	„
Urakaze...	955	„
Tanikaze	1,300	1918
Minekaze	1,345	1919
Sawakaze	„	„
Okikaze...	„	„
Shimakaze	„	1920
Yakaze	1,345	1920
Hakaze	„	„
Nadakaze	„	„
Akikaze	„	„
Shiokaze	„	„
Tachikaze	„	„
Yukaze	„	„
Hokaze	„	„
Numakaze	„	„
Nokaze	„	1922
Namikaze	„	„
No. 1	1,200	„

Second Class Torpedo-Boat Destroyers

Sakura	600	1911			Kayedo... ...	665	1915		
Tachibana	„	1912			Kusunoki	„	„		
Matsu	665	1915			Ume	„	„		
Kashiwa	„	„			Katsura	„	„		
Kaba	„	„			Kiri	„	„		
Sakaki	„	„			Sugi	„	„		

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Name	Displacement (tons)	When launched
Kashi	835	1916
Hinoki	"	"
Momo	"	1917
Yanagi	"	"
Enoki	"	1918
Keyaki	"	"
Maki	"	"
Tsubaki	"	1918
Kuwa	"	"
Nara	"	1917
Kaya	"	1919
Momi	"	"
Take	"	"
Nashi	"	"
Kaki	"	"
Nire	"	"
Kuri	835	1920
Tsuga	"	"
Kiku	"	"
Susuki	"	"
Awoi	"	"
Hagi	"	1921
Fuji	"	"
Tsuta	"	"
Ashi	"	"
Hishi	"	"
Warabi	"	"
Hasu	"	1922
Tade	"	"
Yomogi	"	"
Sumire	"	"
No. 2	"	"

Third Class Torpedo-Boat Destroyers

Name	Disp't (tons)	Launched	Speed (knots)	Arm't
Ariake	381	1904	29	2
Fubuki	"	1905	"	"
Arare	"	"	"	"
Ushio	"	"	"	"
Hatsushimo	"	"	"	"
Kamikaze	"	"	"	"
Yayoi	375	"	"	"
Nenohi	"	"	"	"
Kisaragi	"	"	"	"
Asakaze	"	"	"	"
Yugure	"	"	"	"
Wakaba	"	"	"	"
Harukaze	"	"	"	"
Oikaze	"	1906	"	"
Shiratsuyu	381	"	"	"
Hatsuyuki	375	"	"	"
Shigure	"	"	"	"
Yudachi	375	1905	29	2
Hibiki	"	1906	"	"
Asatsuyu	"	"	"	"
Hatsuharu	"	"	"	"
Hayate	"	"	"	"
Mikazuki	"	"	"	"
Nowaki	"	"	"	"
Yunagi	"	"	"	"
Uzuki	"	"	"	"
Minatsuki	381	"	"	"
Nagatsuki	"	"	"	"
Matsukaze	"	"	"	"
Kikuzuki	"	1907	"	"
Uranami	"	"	"	"
Isonami	"	1908	"	"
Ayanami	"	1903	"	"

1st and 2nd Class Torpedo-Boats

1st class:—Kasasagi, Shirataka, Hibari, Kiji, Shigi, Uzura, Kamome, Hashidate.

2nd class:—No. 67, No. 68, No. 70, No. 71, No. 72, No. 73, No. 74, No. 75.

Submarines

The Navy possesses 43 submarines at present. Of these Nos. 1 to 18 are of smaller type and used for training purpose. The others are of 800 to 900 tons and all future ones will be over 1,000 tons.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

SECTION III.—AVIATION

1. MILITARY AVIATION

Two officers who were trained in France and returned home in 1911 were the first airmen in Japan. There were two others in 1912 and three more in 1913. Since then military training courses have been started at Tokorozawa, near Tokyo and every year a number of young flight officers are turned out. The arrival of two American aviators in 1916 and their wonderful performances proved a revelation to the public as the Japanese aviation was then in a backward state.

The question of improving the service having been sharply brought home, the authorities appropriated for the 1916-7 year the sum of ¥600,000, as against the ¥400,000 in the preceding year, and decided to construct 30 flying machines during the year. In the 40th session (1918) the Diet voted a sum of ¥1,540,000 for the expansion of the Military Aviation corps including the establishment of the new flying battalions. The allotment has been largely increased of late.

Flying Battalions.—The Military Aviation Corps, created in 1915 at Tokorozawa, as a component part of the balloon corps, was reorganized and elevated to an independent corps. At present the military air service consists of four flying battalions, one each at Tokorozawa, Kagamigahara (Gifu pref.), Yokkaichi (Shiga pref.), Tachiarai (Fukuoka pref.) and Heijo (Korea). At the last-named grounds and necessary equipments were completed in 1921 at an outlay of ¥2,500,000. The battalion will be brought to full strength by the end of 1923. By 1923 the military air service will be equipped with at least 150 standing machines.

Expansion of Military Aviation.—With a view to facilitating the proposed expansion of Military Aviation in 1919, an Aviation Section was created in the Army Dept. A Military Aviation School was first opened in January, 1920 to give training in the first year to about 100 students including both commissioned and non-commissioned officers. A few civilians were also admitted and were qualified in July, 1921. Since 1917 the Army has yearly bought powerful machines from Europe, while at the same time efforts are being made to produce them at home.

It may be noted in this connection that an aeronautical mission was dispatched to the Italian front in Aug. '18. It consisted of 22 officers (1 died there), and over 70 artisans. They returned home in Aug. '19. Equally noteworthy was the arrival in Feb. '19 of some 60 French army aviators including 17 officers headed by Col. Faure, through the kind offices and courtesy of the French Government, for the purpose of giving training to the Japanese aviators. Their arrival has marked a new era in the development of Japanese aviation.

2. NAVAL AVIATION

Naval aviation in Japan dates from 1912 when our officers trained in France and America returned home. It was not long before a

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

training ground was established at Oppama near Yokosuka and an experimental course was started. From 1912 till 1917, however, a small sum of ¥3-400,000 was yearly disbursed, to increase in 1918 to ¥1 million and to ¥2 millions in 1919, the total to aggregate ¥5,800,000 in ten years. In 1920 an expansion program, to be completed by the 1922-23 fiscal year, was passed by the 43rd Diet.

At present the Yokosuka and Sasebo Naval Stations are each provided with 1 flying corps, but on the completion of the above program it will be increased to 5 corps each. On May 29, 1921 the reorganization of the Naval Aviation Corps was gazetted as a preparatory step for the expansion program, and the training school at Oppama has begun to admit a few civilians. Besides, a branch training school was established at Kasumigaura, Ibaraki Prefecture, and in May 1921 British airmen were engaged by the Navy as instructors at this school. Early in May 1922 a revision in the above expansion program was made public, providing for the establishment or expansion of the following corps to be completed by 1925 :—

Kasumigaura Aviation Corps.—The branch training school (attached to the Yokosuka Av. Corps) at Kasumigaura is to be expanded into a regular corps with 7 fleets of seaplanes (1 and a half fl't) and other aircraft for defence (five and a half fl't). The machines for this corps will all be completed by the end of 1923.

Yokosuka Aviation Corps.—This is to be enlarged and by 1925 will be equipped with 3 fleets of seaplanes and 2 other fleets for air defence.

Sasebo Aviation Corps.—At present has only one fleet of seaplanes, to be increased to 3 by 1925.

Omura Aviation Corps.—This is a new establishment and is to have 2 fleets of aeroplanes for defence by 1925.

Kure Aviation Corps.—4 fleets, to be completed by 1925.

Maizuru Aviation Corps.—1 fleet.

Thus the fleets will total 22 in 1925 when the present program is completed, while the number of machines will grow to 240, including those carried on cruisers and battleships.

3. CIVILIAN AVIATION

Aviation by civilians is still a thing of the future in Japan. There are 36 airmen including several who have got training abroad, and eight of whom have been allowed to join the French military aviation service. With no regular income or support they can hardly maintain themselves as aviators, for they have no machines good enough for public performance, the planes being poor things of only 50 or 60 h.p. that have become a byword from repeated failures. And yet Japanese are believed well qualified to make daring navigators of the air. Mr. Ozaki, Major Isobe, and Baron Shigeno (both in France) Mr. M. Goto, Mr. Oguri, Mr. Ishibashi, and Mr. Y. Sato are prominent civilian aviators. Mr. S. Tamai who opened a school in Tokyo was killed in 1917.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Aviation Association, Schools, Etc.

The Imperial Aviation Association.—Is the first organization of its kind created in Japan and was incorporated in 1914. So earnestly has it been pushed by the active Committee that already the roll of members number over 5,000. The fund at its disposal is however very small, and the Association is prevented from organizing work on any decent scale. One thing noteworthy in this connection is the donation of ¥500,000 made by a certain American gentleman who entertains great hope for Japanese aviation. The Emperor has also granted ¥500,000 to the Society. The Mitsui and Mitsubishi companies have since each contributed ¥100,000 to the funds and the Furukawa and Okura companies ¥50,000 each. Further subscriptions are being received, and the Society hopes to raise ¥3,000,000 by public subscription. To supervise the financial affairs of the Society, an Auditing Committee, consisting of four men, has been appointed. In 1918 a tract of land was bought in Etchujima, Tokyo where an aerodrome has been constructed. Mr. Masao Goto, an aviator belonging to the Association, succeeded in April 1918 in a non-stop flight from Tokorozawa to Osaka and established a long distance flight record in Japan, covering 300 miles in 6.20 hours. The Association is presided over by H. H. Prince Kuni, Patron, while Lieut.-General Nagaoka and Baron Sakatani act as and Vice-Presidents. In June 1913, the National Aviation Society was united with the Association. This Society was created in Dec. 15 by Lt.-Gen. Gaishi Nagaoka (ret.) with the assistance of some forty prominent men and scientists interested in aviation. In June 1919 the Association was formally admitted to the International Aviation Convention. Add. Mitsubishi Building, Marunouchi, Tokyo.

Aviation Schools.—There are at present 11 training schools established and maintained by private individuals, of which the more noteworthy are those managed by Mr. Shirato (Chiba city), by Mr. Ito (Tsudanuma, Chiba prefecture), by Mr. Mizuta (Gumma prefecture) and by Mr. Oguri (Fukagawa, Tokyo). Dr. Kishi's aviation school and workshop at Akabane near Tokyo had to be abandoned owing to his financial failure.

Aviation at the University.—In 1916 the chair of aviation was created in the Imperial University of Tokyo, which appropriated the sum of ¥60,000 for the purpose.

Encouragement of Flight Officers

For the benefit of flight officers and families a special regulation was put in force in 1918 entitling them to equal pensions with those who are killed or wounded in battle. Further in Aug. 1919 the Imp. Bounty Regulation for airmen came into force providing for a special allowance of ¥10,000, ¥5,000 and ¥3,000 respectively to the families of a flight officer killed on duty, a non-commissioned officer and a private. Besides, disabled officers and men are granted an allowance.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

4. AVIATION ACTIVITY IN 1921-22

During the period under review civilian aviators were not so active as in the preceding years, for which was responsible the want of necessary funds, even such an institution as the Imperial Aviation Association having been hampered for a similar reason. But according to Gen. Yamanashi, War Minister, the total distance of flight by the Japanese airmen during the year 1921 came up to approximately 26,000 k.m., and long distance flights became more frequent of late.

The following are some of the more noteworthy events during the period in question.—

Yokosuka-Tokyo air mail service.—On Aug. 9th 1921 the naval aviation corps at Yokosuka commenced a regular (twice a week) mail service between Oppama and Tsukiji Naval Arsenal, Tokyo, 20 miles in distance, the time for a single trip being about 30 minutes. At present the mail matter is limited only to that of the Navy.

Tokorozawa-Changchun long-distance flight by military aviators.—This was the first flight ever undertaken from Japan to a foreign land. The flight was commenced on 27th Sept. and was finished on 5th Oct. 1921. The participants were Lieutenants Higuchi and Imada, Sergeant Ozawa and Serg.-Major Yoda, piloting respectively Salmson (230 H. P.) machines Nos. 4214, 109, 1054 and 800. The whole distance was divided into four sections and only Lieut. Higuchi succeeded in flying all through, the average speed being 145 k. m. per hour. The results of his flight were as follows :—

Section	Distance k.m.	Date	Time of Departure	Time of Arrival
Tokorozawa-Tachiarai ...	1,020	Sept. 27	7.20 a.m.	3.23 p.m.
Tachiarai-Seoul	630	Oct. 4	10.16 „	2.10 „
Seoul-New Wiju	910	Oct. 5	8.28 „	11.00 „
New Wiju-Changchu ...			2.40 p.m.	5.00 „
Total...	2,610			

Kanazawa—Hiroshima air mail flight (distance 580 k.m.).—This was held on Nov. 3rd 1921 under the auspices of the Imperial Aviation Association, and was participated in by six aviators, both civil and military, carrying mail matters from the Kanazawa Post Office.

Naval flight between Yokosuka and South Japan.—From April 2nd to 9th the Aviation Corps at Oppama held flights connecting naval bases and other places in South Japan, extending over a distance of 1,400 miles. The whole distance was divided into four sections, i.e., Yokosuka-Kure-Sasebo-Kagoshima-Wakanoura-Yokosuka. The machines used were F4, F7, and F8, piloted by naval aviators, including British flight officers now teaching in the Japanese Navy. The Yokosuka-Kure section, 423 miles, was covered in 4 hrs. 15 min. on April 2nd, the machine F7 first leaving Yokosuka at 6.30 a.m. The next day all the three machines finished the Kure-Sasebo section starting from the former at 11.30, 11.50 a.m. and arriving at the latter at 1.55-2.15 p.m. For the Sasebo-Kagoshima and Kagoshima-Wakanoura section they took 2 hrs. 30 min. (April 5th) and 5 hrs. 25 min. (April 7th) respectively. On April 9th the last section, Wakanoura-Yokosuka, was done in 4 hrs.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

The whole flight proved a success, the weather conditions being generally favourable.

Civilian aviators' flight contest.—This was held at Shimoshizu, Chiba prefecture, on June 2nd and 3rd 1922 under the auspices of the Imp. Av. Association. The participants were 15 civilian aviators holding 3rd class aviators' certificates. In altitude flight Mr. Noriiko won the 1st and Imperial prize, his record being 6,000 m., and Mr. Ota was the winner of the 2nd prize flying to the height of 5,000 m. In the speed contest Mr. Sugimoto carried the 1st and Imperial prizes with 42.7 m. per second, while the next record was 41.2 m. per second made by Mr. Yoshikawa who won the 2nd prize. Miss Hyodo was the only woman aviator participating but she was not among the prize winners.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

CHAPTER X

RELIGION AND RELIGIOUS WORK

HISTORY

Confucianism.—In the history of religion and religious beliefs in Japan, the first to be recorded is the introduction of Confucianism, taking this as a form of religious belief, in 285 A. D. in the reign of Ojin Tenno, according to ancient chronicle, though some authorities put the probable date of its introduction some 120 years later. As a system of secular moral teaching with no aid from aggressive propaganda, Confucianism met with no opposition from Shintoism, the native cult of ancestor-worship, also singularly devoid of evangelical zeal. The two could well exist together.

Buddhism.—The next notable event in our history was the present of an image of Buddha and the sacred texts to the Japanese Court by a Korean King in 552 A. D. in the reign of Kimmei Tenno. Not long after, Korea sent Buddhist priests and nuns, as well as engravers of images and temple builders, and a regular movement of propagandism was started. This evoked strong opposition from the adherents of Shintoism and the trouble even developed into bloody strife between them and those who went over to the subtler and deeper teaching of the strange faith. The influence of Buddhism steadily gained ground and in the reign of the Empress Suiko (593-628 A. D.) Buddhism was elevated to the status of the state religion at the instigation of the Prince Imperial Shotoku who was a devout convert. What contributed far more to the spread of the Buddhist doctrines was the ingenious adaptation by the great Buddhist reformers Saicho and Kukai of the transmigration theory of Hinduism to the Shinto tradition. They were both despatched by the Court to China in 804 and returning home founded new sects acceptable to the general masses, Tendai owing its origin to Saicho and Shingon to Kukai. The Shintoist prejudice overcome by this clever conception, the two rival faiths were brought into a state of alliance, and for more than one thousand years till soon after the restoration of the Imperial regime, a hybrid form of religion, partaking of both Shintoism and Buddhism, known as *Ryobu-Shinto*, was much in evidence throughout the land. Needless to state, the Buddhists managed to secure the lion's share in whatever benefit arose from this alliance.

Christianity.—Meanwhile, between 1549, when St. Francis Xavier landed at Kagoshima, and 1637 when the Shimabara rebellion was suppressed, Christianity as represented by the Roman Catholic missionaries had gained a great influence under the patronage of Nobunaga, the greatest military commander of the day, who tried by means of

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

the newly introduced religion to curb the insolence of the powerful Buddhist communities entrenched on mountains standing near the Imperial seat of Kyoto. Nobunaga's successors, Hideyoshi and Iyeyasu, however, adopted the contrary policy of persecution and prohibition, deported the Jesuits and their native followers to Java, and thenceforward Christianity was forbidden under penalty of severe punishment till the country was thrown open to foreign intercourse about the middle of the 19th century.

The part which the three religions played in the history of civilization and intellectual development of Japan in earlier days demands a brief explanation. In this connection the influence which Buddhism exerted can never be exaggerated. It may truly be said that the rise of Buddhism in Japan is so closely interwoven with the history of her civilization that it is almost impossible to treat the two separately.

ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL BY THE STATE

The State treats Shintoism, Buddhism and Christianity as they exist in Japan with equal tolerance and perfect fairness, strictly in conformity with the Constitution which guarantees absolute freedom of faith. The State therefore follows the policy of secular education. In administrative control also the same principle of indiscriminate fairness is acted upon and no difference is observed in the treatment of the three. However, the fact that Japan has not yet formulated special laws to deal with religious affairs is attended by some awkward consequences, though in practice this is more a matter of form than of substance. One of the most important points in this connection is that the Civil Code for allowing religious organizations to register themselves as a legal person does not cover Christianity, though in point of fact this apparent discrimination is entirely immaterial, for the Code framers provided at the same time that the working of this provision would be determined by a Law of Religion, which still remains as a serious desideratum. A Shintoist or Buddhist temple, even when organized as a legal person has nothing to gain. On the other hand, Christian churches, as also other religious organizations, may participate in whatever benefit accruing from the acquisition of this particular legal status by having their boards of maintenance registered as a legal person. In 1919 Christian churches possessed 61 such persons, either as corporation or foundation, as against 71 for Buddhist and 4 for Shintoist. Then for administrative convenience official supervision is somewhat differentiated between the two older religions and their younger sister. A Shintoist or Buddhist sect is treated as a self-governing organization, for being constituted as a hierarchical entity it easily admits of such treatment, but Christian sects are entirely distinct in their constitution and preclude it. The consequence is that while the State leaves a duly elected patriarch, so to say, of such sect to take charge of its internal administration and requires him to draw up a constitution or to adopt other measures essential for self-government, in the case of a Christian sect what is required is simply to inform the local governor on matters relative to propagandism, such as appointing preachers and establishing churches or similar places for purposes of missionary activity.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

SHINTOISM

Shinto (The Way of the Gods), the indigenous cult of Japan that has existed from time immemorial, is essentially a system of nature-worship and ancestor-worship, with especial application to the rites and ceremonies performed to do homage to the Imperial ancestors among whom stands foremost the Sun-Goddess, the Great Ancestress of the Imperial House, and also to the spirits of warriors of worthy deeds and loyal subjects of renowned service. The ancestor-worship as practised by Shintoist devotees is confined to praying for the welfare of the Emperor, as they implicitly believe that the welfare of the Emperor is entirely identical with theirs. The idea comes from the orthodox tradition that as the Japanese nation is one huge family of homogeneous origin, the praying for its patriarchal chief the Emperor covers the whole people. Hence Shintoism is also called by some Mikadoism.

Cleanliness and Purity.—Purity and purification underlie all Shinto service, and hence with true Shinto believers cleanliness in body and heart is a cardinal article of faith. There are two purification ceremonies, one being *harai* or wind-purification and the other *misogi* or water purification. Washing of hands and, if possible, rinsing of the mouth, is thought necessary when one approaches a Shinto shrine for worship. Some zealots even carry this washing practice to the extent of bodily ablution. Death and blood are considered especially contaminating, hence Shinto priests formerly kept aloof from burial services. In the town of Yamada, the seat of the the Great Shrine of Ise, dead bodies had to be carried out stealthily under the cover of darkness.

The same idea of cleanliness underlies the *shimenawa*, a straw festoon hung in front of Shinto edifices and similar places of worship for averting, according to popular superstition, pestilence. Another common symbol is the *gohei*, a rod supporting a tuft of cut paper or other things, such pieces of paper being often suspended from the *shimenawa*. The Shinto emblems jealously preserved in the sanctum are a mirror, a sword and curved jewels, after the Sacred Treasures of the Imperial Court. Shinto votives consist of products of the soil and the sea, an evergreen, saké and sometimes woven cloth.

Theologically Shintoism is very simple, for the only thing worth mentioning in this connection is that it believes in immortality of souls. It is devoid of dogma in the religious sense, and hence Shintoism is treated by religious writers as a cult distinct from Buddhism or Christianity. However, during the period of its subordination to Buddhism for about one thousand years, Shintoism acquired religious guise. It has given rise to a number of sects, for instance, this sectarian movement being of modern origin, and active even to-day.

Two Forms of Shintoism.—For administrative expediency Shintoism exists in two forms, i. e. Shintoism embodied in shrines as sacred structures for worshipping the Shinto deities and standing aloof from all sects, and next, Shintoism existing as organized for a convenience of propagandism. The former is placed in charge of the

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Shrine Bureau of the Department of Home Affairs, while the latter comes under the Bureau of Religion, Department of Education.

The non-sectarian Shinto now forms an essential part of the general system of statecraft, and on all important occasions calling for august rites and ceremonies the service of Shinto priests is requisitioned. Of late Shintoism has grown quite liberal in its practices and it has become customary of late for Shinto priests to officiate in funeral services and also at marriage ceremonies.

SHINTO SHRINES AND THEIR "KEEPERS"

Classification of Shrines.—Shinto shrines are classified into seven grades, viz., the *Jingu* or the Great Shrine of Ise, *Kampei* or State shrines, *Kokuhei* or National Shrines, and *Fu* (prefectural), *Ken* (prefectural), *Go* (communal), *Son* (village) and *Mukaku* (unrecognized) shrines. The *Kampei* are subdivided into 1ts class, 2nd class, 3rd class and special, and the *Kokuhei* into three classes. Of the 54 first class *Kampei* shrines the greater number are dedicated to the major deities of the age of gods and the rest to Emperors who generally figure on the pages of authentic history. The latest instance of the dedication of a 1st class *Kampei-jinja* is that of Taiwan-jinja founded in memory of Prince Kita-Shirakawa who of died of disease in 1895 in Taiwan where he was sent to subjugate the rebellious natives, and the erection of Meiji-jingu in Tokyo in honor of the illustrious Emperor who died in 1912. It is interesting to note that all special *Kampei-jinja* are dedicated to loyal subjects though a certain two of them have a middle class shrine in their honor. There is no particular distinction between the *Kampei* and the other grade shrines as to the deities selected for worship, and some popular deities possess more than ten, 17 in the extreme case, *Kampei* or *Kokuhei* shrines maintained in their memory.

The *Kampei* and *Kokuhei* shrines form part of the regular mechanism of state, being maintained at the expense of the Treasury, but shrines of other ranks are under the care of local communities and parishioners. The offerings made on the occasion of regular festivals come from the Imperial Court in regard to the *Kampei*, and from the treasury for the *Kokuhei*.

Keepers and Priests.—It is decidedly inappropriate to regard those on service at shrines of these two higher grades in the same light as priests of Buddhist temples or churches. The Government use the term *shin-kan* or shinto officers for those on duty at the Great Shrine and *shin-shoku* or shinto-functionaries for others attending the *Kokuhei* and lesser shrines. The *shin-kan* are under the Civil Service Regulations, and they and the *shin-shoku* of the *Kokuhei* shrines are appointed by the Government, but for shrines of lower rank the parishioners make the choice, subject to the approval of the supervising authorities. These latter are under the special appointment regulations and are required, among other things, to possess a certain standard of knowledge in national literature and rites. Graduates of the National Literature Institutes, one in Tokyo and the other in Yamada, are qualified to become *shin-kan* or *shin-shoku*. The *shin-shoku*

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

of *Kokuhei-jinja*, being treated as ranking government officials, receive emolument according to the special salary scale, but for those of humbler rank this question is to be arranged by the shrines they attend.

From what has been described above, it will be seen that those on service at non-sectarian Shinto shrines are quite different in their function from those at sectarian shrines. They are more properly ritualists whose business is to see to all matters relative to rites and festivals as well as the up-keep of their shrines. They keep proudly aloof from preaching and the work of propaganda which demand a deal of attention from the sectarian Shinto priests. Perhaps *shin-kan* and *shin-shoku* may better be called "keepers."

Shinto Sects

Thirteen officially recognized sects exist, and they all profess as a cardinal article of faith reverence to deities and observe precepts handed down by the "divine ancestors." The established sects are Shinto; Taisha (revived by Sompuku Senge, 1845-1918); Tsisei (founded by Shosai Hiroyama, 1815-'90), Jikko (by Hanamori Shibata, 1809-'90); Kurozumi (by Munetada Kurozumi, 1780-1850); Shinseiha (by Kunimatsu Nitta, 1829-'20); Mitake; Misogi (by Masakane Inouye, 1790-'49); Konko (Daijin Konko, 1814-'83); Tenri (by Mrs. Miki Nakayama, 1798-1887).

Shrines and Priests

	Great Shrine	State Shrine	National	Prefectural	Communal	Village Shrines	Ungraded	Total
Shrines ('20) ...	1	106	75	685	3,462	45,112	66,069	115,509
Priests ('19) ...	73	505	233	969	3,417	8,664	950	14,698

BUDDHISM

Buddhism and Civilization.—The debt Japan owes to Buddhism, especially in early days, in the development of her civilization must be said to be uncalculable. The study of the masterly specimens of sculpture, painting and architecture, as preserved in Nara and Kyoto, the treasures kept in Horyu-ji, itself a splendid Buddhist structure, classical works of ancient writers, and so forth make one doubt whether without the help of Buddhism, accompanied as it was by the introduction of the material civilization prevailing in India, China and Korea, which were more advanced than Japan in those days, it world have been possible for Japan to attain such a high stage of refinement as she presented when she opened her doors to foreign intercourse. Further, Buddhism was a foster mother and guardian of learning when the country was torn by civil strife in the Kamakura and Ashikaga periods, supplied an inspiring factor in moulding the samurais' code of honor universally known as Bushido and has also deeply tinged our literature and art. The high priests of ancient days guided the people and furnished models in matters of social welfare, taught them how to build roads and bridges, and introduced useful

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

plants from China and Korea, for driven by their fervent desire to study the doctrine they dared even to face the perils of the sea and crossed to China in frail craft.

Buddhism and the Imperial Court.—During the period of its ascendency Buddhism stood in high favor with the Court, reducing Shintoism and Confucianism to comparatively insignificant positions. Such close relation bound it with the Court prior to the Restoration, that Princes of the Blood were customarily installed as head priest at one or other noted monastery. At the time of the Restoration, the Prince-abbot of Ninna-ji, Kyoto, was ordered to return to secular life, and, as Prince Komatsu, was appointed a commander-in-chief of an Imperial army sent to subjugate the rebellious followers of the fallen Shogunate. Prince Kita-Shirakawa was also a Prince-abbot of Kan-ei-ji, Tokyo. It was in consideration of the past relation that the Court conferred titles of nobility on the chief abbots of the three head-quarters of the Shinshu sect, when the peerage was instituted in 1884.

Buddhist Sects

The earliest Buddhist sects in Japan were all introduced from China during the Nara period, and these are Sanron, Hosso, Jojitsu, Kusha, Ritsu and Kegon. Of these only Hosso, Kegon and Ritsu have survived, though more as a relic of historical interest than religious sects of living force. As classical models of our ancient Buddhist architecture introduced from China and Korea, the existing temples of these time-honored sects possess inestimable value, these being, as head-temples of the Hosso sect, the celebrated Horyu-ji near Nara, Kofuku-ji and Yakushi-ji in Nara, the Todai-ji in Nara for Kegon, and Toshodai-ji, Nara for Ritsu. The rise of Tendai and Shingon which tried to reconcile the Buddhist doctrine with the Shintoist prejudice marks the development of Buddhism as a popular religion.

For about four hundred years till the rise of a military regency in Kamakura, the two sects swayed not only matters of religious belief but even secular affairs. Their headquarters, one on Mt. Koya and the other on Mt. Hiei, grew so powerful that they even defied the command of the central government. Corruption and degeneration soon followed and the two sects were reduced to a state of impotence and ineptitude. It was not long before the need for new faith was supplied by the rise of the Zen sect as introduced from China by Yeisai (1140-1215) and Dogen (1199-1253), and especially by the establishment of the Yuzu-nembutsu sect by Ryonin in 1117, the Jodo by Honen in 1174, the Shin by Shinran (1173-1262), the Nichiren or Hokke by Nichiren (1222-1281), and the Ji by Ippen (1239-1289). Of the above, the Zen stands apart as a doctrine that originated in China. It demands of its followers a certain form of bodily and mental discipline as a means of attaining enlightenment and found many zealous believers in those troubled days among warriors who were weary of a life of bloodshed and worldliness, and hence incidentally contributed to the development of Japanese knighthood commonly called *Bushido*. The Zen has three sub-sects, viz., Rinzai, Sodo and Obaku, the last of which was introduced by a naturalized Chinese priest Yingen in 1653. The popularizing movement of the abstruse Buddhist tenets started

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

by Saicho and Kukai was carried still further by Honen and his more famous disciple Shinran and by the fiery Nichiren. The latter two so far modified the teaching of Sakyamuni to adapt it to Japanese needs that there is hardly any similarity between them and Continental Buddhism. Shinran was really a radical reformer and an arch iconoclast. He discarded all ascetic practices such as celibacy and meat eating, and also the worship of the Buddhist images, with the exception of his own as an interpreter of Buddhist truths for all his faithful followers, and finally he denounced the current superstitions about days, directions, and so forth. The four sects of Zen, Jodo, Shin, and Nichiren practically divided the Buddhist world of Japan for about four centuries till the Restoration of the Imperial Government in 1868, the two other sects being of local importance. The long period of undisputed supremacy which Buddhism exercised over the spiritual and intellectual world sapped its sound growth, while the policy which the Tokugawa shogunate adopted of encouraging the Confucian cult as a moral guide for the samurai class robbed it of healthy stimulus. Degeneration and decay followed, and when, with the advent of the Imperial restoration, Japan began to introduce with feverish hurry the civilization of the West, Buddhist priests found themselves left behind in the forced march of the times. They lost touch with the general tendency of the new era with its novel requirements and strange culture. It was only when Japan, after some decades of this hurried transformation, called a halt at the biddance of nationalistic reaction, that Buddhism, already roused from its long torpor and now busy to regain self-consciousness, could recover its lost position to some extent. The Zen, Nichiren and Shin sects are most notable in this respect, and they can count among their followers, both clergymen and laymen, some of the ablest thinkers of the day.

Buddhist Temples and Priests

Based on the report of the Department of Education:—

		Tendai	Shingon	Jodo	Rinzai	Sodo	Obaku	
Temples	1918	4,548	12,313	8,350	6,068	14,228	523	
	1919	4,545	12,307	8,349	6,066	14,230	523	
		Shin	Nichiren	Ji	Yuzu	Hosso	Kegon	Total
	1918	19,661	5,009	495	361	43	32	71,681
	1919	19,666	5,010	494	361	43	32	71,626
		Tendai	Shingon	Jodo	Rinzai	Sodo	Obaku	
Priests	1918	2,698	7,004	6,539	4,581	11,622	339	
	1919	2,721	7,223	6,488	4,542	11,585	333	
		Shin	Nichiren	Ji	Yuzu	Hosso	Kegon	Total
	1918	14,923	3,915	348	206	16	19	52,250
	1919	15,267	4,114	348	237	17	19	52,894

CHRISTIANITY

Early Christianity.—In less than a century ending in 1637, the Christian doctrine spread with such marvellous rapidity among the feudal barons and their retainers in Kyushu, to be propagated in time

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

among higher circles in middle Japan, that the number of churches is recorded to have grown to over 250 and believers to more than 300,000. The misguided zeal of the Jesuits who tried to meddle with secular affairs and the sinister information laid before the Government by the Dutch traders in Nagasaki against the Portuguese missionaries resulted in the expulsion of the Jesuit fathers and the issue of an edict in 1613 prohibiting Christianity on pain of death. But there still remained a large number of native converts who secretly kept their faith. (See the Catholic Church below). These joined by ex-retainers of the fallen clans, 35,000 strong altogether, at last broke out into open rebellion at Shimabara in 1637. It was suppressed in the following year, and with the extermination of the rebels the cause of Christianity fell to the ground. It was not till 1873 that the prohibition was revoked.

The Revival.—It is interesting to note that Protestantism was the first to come into Japan after the seclusion policy had been given up. In the year following the ratification (1859) of the Treaty between Japan and America, the North Mission Board sent to Japan four pioneer missionaries, Brown and Hepburn in Kanagawa, Verbeck in Nagasaki, and Williams in Osaka. Soon they were followed by many others, including Drs. Thompson, Veeder, Greene and Davis.

Early Centers of Protestant Church.—The Brown's School at Yokohama, established by Rev. S. R. Brown, the Foreign Language School at Kumamoto in '73 by engaging Capt. Janes, U. S. A.; the Sapporo Agricultural College founded in 1876 by the Government by engaging President W. S. Clarke of Amherst Agricultural College, U.S. A.; the To-o-Gijuku School in charge of John Ing established about the same time at Hirosaki, the Fukui School under W. E. Griffis, and Mr. Keiu Nakamura's Doninsha, Tokyo, which engaged Rev. C. Cochran are reputed as having produced a large number of native Christians who have subsequently become celebrated in various fields of activity. The Doshisha founded in Kyoto by the late Rev. J. H. Niijima in 1875 played and still plays a prominent part in the propagation of the Protestant religion. In 1869 the first lady missionary in Japan was sent by the Dutch Reformed Church in the person of Miss Mary Kidder who opened a school for girls in Yokohama in 1870, the first institution of the kind in Japan.

In less than 30 years after the arrival of the American missions the Christian Church made a rapid progress, for though the effect of the suppression policy sternly pursued for more than two centuries could not be easily removed and the people at large still regarded Christianity with something of awe and horror, the trend of the times was on the whole propitious to the propagation of the Christian doctrines. The intellectual class, eager to introduce European civilization, was not slow to perceive the part which Christianity contributed in building it up. Even when not actually embracing it, these enligtened men were on the whole favorably inclined to its diffusion, and there were many eminent thinkers and politicians who were converted into the new faith.

The expansion suffered a check towards the latter part of the 19th century, and its effect is still felt to-day. Various causes combined to

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

account for this arrested progress, and among them may be mentioned the intense controversy that arose among the Christian members themselves on points of theology, the nationalistic reaction that was stirred up by the repeated failures in the solution of the long pending problem of Treaty revision, the sceptical attitude shown by a section of the intellectual class and also by the Educational authorities towards the cosmopolitan principle of Christianity, this principle being considered inconsistent with nationalistic ideas. It was then that not a small number of the native eminent Christian teachers deserted the Church.

The translation of the New Testament into the vernacular was completed in 1879 and of the Old Testament in 1886. The work was undertaken chiefly by Drs. Brown, Verbeck, Greene and Maclay with a number of native assistants among whom may be mentioned T. Matsuyama, M. Okuno, M. Uyemura, K. Ibuka, and some others.

Though outwardly Christianity is now making but little progress, there is no disputing the deep hold which its doctrine has upon the culture of the country. As Mr. K. Uchimura, one of the foremost non-church Christians of Japan wrote in 1920, "There are scarcely any newspapers, magazines, stories or novels free from the influence of Christian thought. To say nothing of love and liberty, such ideas as humanitarianism and labor are derived either directly or indirectly from Christianity. It is clear that they are not derived from Buddhism or Confucianism. Not only apostates, but also not a few earnest Christians are actually leading the world of Japanese thought. In this way Christian ideas have influenced and are influencing Japan through Christians both genuine and apostate, and no one can deny this influence." On education, especially the education of girls, Sunday-school endeavors, the systematic charity for reforming depraved children, protecting ex-convicts, as well as temperance and purity campaigns, and so on, the Christian Church has set an example for Buddhist and Shintoist sects to follow.

Roman Catholic Church.—It revived activity about the same time as the Protestant missions, for in 1859 France sent two priests each to Luchu, Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama where in 1862 the first church was opened. When in 1865 another was established at Nagasaki a remarkable incident occurred. About a month after its opening some 3,700 villagers living near the city, who were secretly professing the faith as handed down from their forefathers, came to the church and openly declared themselves Christians, to the utter amazement of the local authorities, for the ban against the religion was still in force technically. This faithful group, thoroughly indigenous and intensely Catholic, formed the nucleus of the existing Catholic Church of Japan. Though less numerous than in the period before the great Tokugawa persecution, it is more completely organized and better equipped for all Christian activities than it was during the most flourishing days in the seventeenth century. The union with the Center of Christendom is emphasized by the presence of an Apostolic Delegate, at present the Most Reverend Archbishop Giardini, resident in Tokyo, while the hierarchy consists of the Archbishop of Tokyo, the Rev. Pierre Rey; the Bishop of Osaka, the Rev. J. B.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Castanier; the Bishop of Hakodate, the Rev. A. Berlioz; the Bishop of Nagasaki, the Rev. J. Combaz; the Prefect Apostolic of Sapporo, the Rev. W. Kinold, O. F. M.; the Prefect Apostolic of Niigata and Nagoya, the Rev. J. Reiners, S. V. D.; and the Prefect Apostolic of Tokushima, the Rev. J. M. Alvarez, O. P.

Under this hierarchy, a carefully trained body of forty Japanese priests, cooperating with about five hundred Foreign Missionaries of both sexes, drawn from five European and two American nationalities, are carrying on the work of propagating and cultivating the faith planted in the 16th century. All parish priests employ the indispensible and invaluable aid of Lay Catechists for the Sunday School, as is the case the world over. Five Orders of religious men and six Orders of religious women (Sisters) maintain various works of charity and education. The first entirely Japanese Sisterhood in the Catholic Church has just begun educational work at Omori under the name of "Aikukai," or "Sisters of the Sacred Passion." The Leper Asylum at Koyama, maintained almost single-handed by the Rev. Drouart de Lezey of the Paris Foreign Mission Society and that near Kumamoto conducted by the Franciscan Missionary Sisters of Mary, are noteworthy. Dispensaries and day nurseries are conducted by Sisters in Tokyo and other cities; general hospitals are managed by Sisters in Kanagawa and Sapporo; orphanages in Tokyo, Yokohama, Osaka and Nagasaki.

Christian education for girls was begun in 1873 by the Sisters of St. Maur, who now have large Academies in Tokyo, Yokohama and Shizuoka. They were followed in 1877 by the Sisters of the Infant Jesus who have schools at Osaka, Kobe, Tokyo, Nagasaki and Okayama; in 1878 by the Sisters of St. Paul of Chartres who have schools at Hakodate, Tokyo, Sendai, Morioka and Yatsushiro; by the Sisters of the Sacred Heart in 1908 who conduct an Academy and Normal School in Tokyo and by the Sisters of Charity of Nevers in 1921 who are opening a school in Osaka. The Sisters Servants of the Holy Ghost conduct a school of Domestic Science at Akita.

The education of boys was begun in an organized way in 1888 by the Marianists who have Middle Schools in Tokyo (1888), Nagasaki (1891); a Commercial School in Osaka (1898); a College for Foreign Boys in Yokohama (1901) and a Missionary Training School in Nagasaki (1888). Their students number in the aggregate more than three thousand.

The Catholic University was, at the instance of Pope Pius X, inaugurated in Tokyo by the Jesuits who returned to Japan on Oct. 17th 1908 after an absence of two hundred and seventy years. The traditional system of education has been modified for this institution to suit local conditions and the training is concluded with the course in Scholastic Philosophy characteristic of Jesuit Universities in Europe and America.

The contemplative life is represented in Japan by the monasteries of Trappists and Trappistines in Hokkaido were the Benedictine tradition "work and pray" offers an object lesson deeply appreciated by the Japanese to whom monastic ideals have been familiar ever since the introduction of Buddhism.

Catholic journalism is well represented by the "Koe" and the

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

"Oshie no Sono" (Tokyo); the "Komyo" (Sapporo); similar publications in Osaka and Nagasaki; and the "Katorikku" (Tokyo), the organ of the Young Men's Catholic Association.

The total Catholic population of Japan is about 75,000; the number of candidates for baptism is a varying quantity of which no satisfactory estimate may be hazarded.

The appeal of Catholicity to the Japanese mind seems to be its thoroughly international and hence non-political character as evidenced by the above outline, its definite body of dogma with clear-cut answers to the questions proposed by an inquiring mind and its compact and authoritative discipline.

Catholic work in the Pacific Islands subject to the Japanese Mandate has been in the hands of the Spanish Jesuits since the Japanese Government assumed the responsibility. These Missions have an Agent resident at the Catholic University in Tokyo who arranges for their temporal affairs and their relations with the Imperial Government. Propaganda and education are the outstanding features of the work. Catholics there number about five thousand.

The Catholic Missions of Formosa are directed by the Spanish Dominicans who have eleven priests and six Sisters working there. Catholic population is 4,252.

Korea has a hierarchy of Bishops with sees at Seoul, Taiku and Wonsan. There are 87,000 Catholics in the peninsula.

Statistics of Some Leading Churches in Japan for 1919

Churches	Foreign workers	Japanese workers	Communicants	Amt. given by Jap. Churches	Organised Churches	Self-supporting Churches
Protestants	1,036	3769	115,091	¥1,161,575	1,173	827
Congregationalists	1,064	239	25,407	¥ 236,843	188	84*
Presbyterians... ...	- -	363	33,663	¥ 183,512	228	82
Methodists	220	243	21,233	¥ 113,139	147	32
Anglican i. e.	232	338	10,759	¥ 74,448	195	15
Roman Catholics ...	452	179	75,983	¥ 75,983	275	78
Russian Orthodox ..	2	117	36,618	¥ 36,613	—	—

*Several of these are at present pastorless.

Besides there was in 1918 an enrolment of some 160,000 in 2,500 Sunday Schools.

Young Men's Christian Association. Planted first in 1880 at Tokyo, the Association has spread steadily and now there are 39 regular city Associations having a total membership of 17,000 and 70 student Associations with about 5,000 members. The secretarial force numbers 81 Japanese and 19 American and British. The current budgets of the local associations and of the National Committee aggregate ¥430,000 annually, nearly all of which is raised in Japan. The material equipment owned by the Association includes 23 student buildings, 14 city work buildings and a modern summer conference plant at Gotemba, the total value amounting to ¥2,321,000.

The Japanese associations are organized along lines similar to

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

those in the United States, Canada and other lands. The work is divided into religious, educational, social, hostels, industrial, physical and employment departments. The chief divisions are students, city, boys' work and army, with affiliations with other organizations conducting similar work for railway men. The popularity of the Association work is attested to by a recent Imperial gift in recognition of the army work, another Imperial gift to the Tokyo City Association in recognition of its employment bureau service and a gift of ¥50,000 by the South Manchurian Railway Company for additional equipment for the Dairen City Association. There are about 8,000 students in the educational departments of the city associations which have united in a "United YMCA Schools" movement which has won deserved recognition from educational authorities.

The National Committee of the Association consists of 50 representative Christian laymen of whom one-third are prominent business men, one-third teachers and Association secretaries and one-third are undergraduate students of the colleges and universities of the country.

Young Women's Christian Association.—The National Committee of the Young Womens Christian Associations of Japan was organized in 1905. There are now in Japan five city Associations and twenty eight student Associations with a total membership of about eight thousand. The National Committee, with headquarters in Tokyo, promotes Association work in these cities and schools. It has added during the past year two special workers, one to study industrial conditions, another to promote international friendship. A monthly magazine, "Young Women of Japan" (Joshi Seinen Kai) is published and has a circulation of about sixteen hundred. The city associations are in Tokyo, Yokohama, Kyoto, Kobe, and Osaka. Their regular work consists of clubs for girls, educational classes, physical training, etc. Tokyo and Yokohama have dormitories for Japanese girls. Yokohama has a hostel for foreign women, 55 Bluff. The Chairman of the National Committee in Tokyo is Mrs. Hana Ibuka. National Headquarters will be at 10 Fukuromachi. Surugadai, Kanda, Tokyo after November 1, 1922.

National Temperance League oi Japan.—The temperance movement in Japan was first started in 1886 by S. Hayashi in Yokohama, K. Ito in Sapporo, T. Ando and S. Nemoto in Tokyo. By 1893 more than 30 societies had been formed. In the same year these were united and organized the Japan Temperance League, which published a magazine called the *Kuni no Hikari* (Light of the Nation) as its organ. About 1918 those upholding the temperance movement in the Kyoto-Osaka districts combined under the title of National Temperance League, its organ being the *Kinshukai* (Temperance World), a monthly magazine. Eventually those two leagues were amalgamated in 1920 and formed the present National Temperance League of Japan, their magazine also having been converted into the *Kinshu no Nihon* (Temperance in Japan). The league now comprises 198 societies with an aggregate membership amounting to 18,911. Mr. Nemoto's Juvenile Temperance Bill introduced for the first time in the Diet in 1901 was at length approved in the 1921-22 session and promulgated as a law in April 1922. The Board of Directors consists of Messrs. H. Nagno (Chair-

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

man), S. Aoki, K. Ito and three others (Executive Directors). Headquarters, Omote-sarugakucho, Kanda, Tokyo.

Women's Christian Temperance Union of Japan.—(Kirisutokyo Fujin Kyofu Kwai).—Organized in 1886, this body represents Japan's contribution to the work of the World's W.C.T.U. or White Ribbon Society. At the close of 1921 members numbered 5,000 with 100 societies throughout Japan. The W.C.T.U. has devoted itself eagerly to the work of social reform of women, and maintains the Crittenden Home at Hyakuninchō, Okubo, Tokyo, for the reform of abandoned women. Besides, working for the same cause there are 19 societies for young women with 900 members and 38 for juvenile with 18,000 members attached to the W.C.T.U. President is Mrs. Chiyo Kozaki since its foundation. Office at 46, 3 Chome Shinmachi Akasaka, Tokyo.

The Salvation Army.—The Salvation Army commenced its work in Japan in September 1895. The Corps & Societies now number 120. Many well established Social Institutions are doing a very much needed and useful work. These include 3 Women's Rescue Homes, 1 Workmen's Home, 2 Discharged Prisoners' Homes (with which is incorporated a section for probationary offenders) a Night Shelter for Men, a Children's Home, a Poor People's Hospital, a Sanatorium for Consumptives, a Social Settlement and 2 Slum Posts. Other agencies embrace Police Court and Prison Visitation, Free Cessation and Advisory Departments, Labour Bureau, Work for the Blind, Prevention of Cruelty to Children, &c. Their Imperial Majesties the Emperor and Empress have contributed to the funds, while, in connection with the Coronation Honours the Blue-Ribbon Medal was bestowed upon Colonel Yamamura, the Chief Secretary, in recognition of the beneficent work of The Salvation Army, with which he has now been connected as an Officer for over 26 years. H.I.M. the Empress recently sent her chamberlain to inspect The Army's Hospital for the Poor on her behalf. Government grants are also received towards the maintenance of several of the social agencies.

In the Officers' Training School nearly 40 young men and women are in residence preparing for Salvation Army Officership, and all but 17 of the 350 Officers, Cadets and Employees are Japanese.

The National Headquarters at Hitotsubashi-Dori, Kanda, Tokyo (in which are the administrative offices and a large auditorium) was completed in the autumn of 1920 at a cost of ¥225,000. Lieut.-Commissioner Charles Duce is the Territorial Commander for Japan.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

CHAPTER XI

CHARITY AND RELIEF

I. INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

Philanthropic work in Japan may be divided into three classes, namely the benevolence of the Imperial Court, administrative measures bearing on charity, and communal and private work of charity. Though as yet far behind some of the Western countries in the scope of the work undertaken, when considered by itself, the development Japan has made in this particular direction since the reign of the Emperor Meiji has been memorable.

Benevolence of the Court.—The benevolence graciously extended by the Court to causes of charity and relief is unbounded. It takes diverse shapes and is shown on all occasions calling for it.

Donations are annually made by Their Majesties to sufferers from natural calamities, while on the other hand various philanthropic undertakings, whether secular or religious, Buddhist or Christian are also receiving due attention from the Court which is making liberal grants of money to promote their work. Donations made on special occasions are even more conspicuous, so far as the amount disbursed is concerned. Thus in order to solemnize the lamentable event, the Court made a contribution of ¥400,000 on the occasion of the demise of the Empress-Dowager Eisho in Jan., 1896. ¥1,000,000 in memory of the demise of the Emperor Meiji in Sept., 1912, and of ¥600,000 on that of his consort Empress-Dowager Shoken in April, 1914. These grants have added more than ¥4½ millions to the stock fund of charity work in Japan proper and territory, both principal and interest. The special Imperial grant in Feb. 1911 of ¥1,500,000 as a fund for giving free treatment to destitute people suffering from disease laid the foundation of the Saiseikai (Imperial Charity Association) created in the same year with the fund of ¥20,000,000 collected from the wealthy classes. A gift of ¥1,000,000 by His Majesty to general charity to commemorate his Coronation in 1915 should be mentioned.

During the year 1921, when calamities were comparatively slight, the call made on the Imperial purse for the relief of sufferers did not exceed ¥58,600, of which the largest item was ¥10,000 granted in Oct, to Okinawa, which was visited by a disastrous storm and flood. It is interesting to note that the Yap islanders, placed under the mandatory protection of Japan, were granted ¥5,000 in March for the damage sustained from a typhoon.

Administrative organs.—The administrative arrangement for dealing with matters relating to relief and reformatory works has been repeat-

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

edly remodelled and enlarged in view of the steadily widening scope of charity, relief and social business demanding Government attention. In August 1920 the Relief Section, Home Office, was enlarged and converted into the Social Bureau which combined in the sphere of its competency all such social affairs as unemployment, protection of childhood, etc, besides the usual charity and relief work. Apart from this central organ twenty prefectures and ten larger cities throughout the country have their own Social Bureau or Section, as the case may be, in their administrative scheme.

As regards legislative measures for eleemosynary and similar purposes, there are, to mention those that are now in force, relief arrangement for the destitute and helpless, treatment of unclaimed travellers fallen sick or who die, succor of sufferers from natural calamities, protection of persons afflicted by insanity and tuberculosis, reform of refractory boys, provision for controlling lepers, aids to private charity work, training of officials and others connected with such work, education of blind, deaf and mute, protection of discharged prisoners.

State and communal relief for paupers.—The Relief rules announced in 1874 provide that decrepit persons, infants, disabled persons and invalids with no relatives to care for them may be granted relief as follows:—

Decrepit (above 70 years old) or disabled person } ... ... 1.8 *koku* of rice per year.
Infant (under 13) ... ... 0.7 *koku* of rice per year.
Invalid ... ... 3 *go* of rice for man and 2 *go* for woman per day.

To those who take care of foundlings 0.7 *koku* of rice may be granted per head every year for bringing them up.

Paupers and foundlings given relief under the above rules at the State and communal expenses and cases of destitute sick travellers attended to by the local authorities are as follows.—

Year ended Dec.	Paupers		Foundlings		Sick travellers	
	No.	Dis'ts by state & communes	No.	Dist'ts by state & communes	No.	Dis'ts by communes
1917	7,355	¥163,520	1,603	¥64,960	3,054	¥234,927
1918	7,556	222,075	1,472	74,734	2,145	213,955
1919	7,880	334,562	1,392	84,683	1,979	258,021

Relief to sufferers from natural calamities.—The law of 1899 relating to relief funds for sufferers from extreme calamity provides that each prefecture should lay aside a sum of not less than 500,000 *yen* as a fund for giving relief when such calamity overtakes the whole or part of its jurisdiction. When the amount of the relief exceeds 5 percent of the funds at the beginning of the year one-third of the sum thus disbursed is supplied by the State Treasury. The aggregate funds in hand on April 1st 1920 amounted to ¥60,066,807. The total disbursements from the funds for the three years ending March 1919 are as follows:—

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Year ended March	Shelter	Food	Clothing	Medicine	Temporary lodgings	Providing with work	Total incl. others
1917	1,370	30,439	5,385	191	21,204	26,886	87,117
1918	18,936	319,835	10,895	2,898	100,349	43,770	498,618
1919	14,317	245,843	8,287	2,319	53,878	52,622	320,707

Eleemosynary work summarised.—The benevolent enterprises either under State, communal or private management make the following record at the end of the year ending March 1920:—

	No. of establishments	Fund existing	Expenses	No. of persons received
Relief for paupers	67	3,527,346	638,314	6,434
Asylums for aged	13	138,450	52,879	259
Asylums for invalid soldiers	2	1,164	7,019	604
Relief to families of soldiers in service or deceased	15	1,984,596	341,180	455
Charity hospitals	33	6,116,390	1,185,991	*1,317,945
Lunatic asylums	3	68,038	172,750	*10,990
Tuberculosis hospitals	5	68,469	14,777	*18,906
Leper „	11	628,807	489,966	*570,996
Others est'ts giving free med. treatment	34	801,517	242,492	524,391
Intelligence offices	40	397,287	126,198	179,589
Providing with work	23	502,744	411,854	344,464
Vagrants' homes	32	195,878	134,831	413,995
Protection of women	11	35,926	21,017	1,379
S. P. C. A.	4	3,500	1,979	—
Nurseries	82	286,712	164,370	12,622
Orphanages	122	2,636,412	637,297	8,334
Reformatories	59	—	407,424	2,562
Education or protection of poor children	93	713,176	218,923	15,893
Education or protection of deaf-mutes	77	1,343,521	324,792	3,379
Education or protection of stammerers	1	45,538	10,261	50
Education or protection of feeble-minded	3	3,685	4,449	27
Education or protection of other children	3	236,960	6,953	1,353
Miscellaneous	29	814,787	153,782	3,156

NOTE:—* Received by number of days.

The number of establishments does not coincide with the real number of charity bodies as one or more works are often combined in one institution.

II. RELIEF FOR PAUPERS

Institutions for general relief number about 50, of which the Tokyo Municipal Yoikuin, Osaka Kosaikai, Yokohama Relief Institution, Ono Charity Institution and *Kannonko* in Akita may be mentioned as principal ones.

Tokyo Municipal Yoikuin.—This is the largest institution of the kind in existence and was founded in 1872, to receive paupers, aged, invalids, unclaimed sick travellers as well as foundlings and lost

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

children with no one to protect them. The number of inmates at the end of 1920 was 2,072 of whom 1,105 were children. It expends over ¥300,000 a year. (Location, Koishikawa, Tokyo).

Kannonko.—In Akita prefecture there are 17 foundations called by this name (literally "benevolent fraternity"). The oldest of them, that at Akita city, was established as early as 1828 with the donation of a samurai of the feudal lord of Akita. These institutions do not receive the needy under their care but make gifts of money or daily necessaries. The relief is classified into two, ordinary and emergency, the former covering paupers, invalids, orphans, etc. and the latter sufferers from famine and natural calamities.

Ono Charity Institution.—Founded by Mr. T. Ono in 1864 to relieve sufferers from famine. At present gives protection to more than 200 paupers and invalids including 80 aged over 60 years with no one to depend upon. (Location, Kanazawa, Ishikawa prefecture).

Asylums for Aged

Of these there are 24 at present, including those combining other forms of relief (e.g., Tokyo Municipal Yoikuin, Osaka Kosaikai, Ono Charity Institution, etc.)

Tokyo Yoroin.—Founded by Mr. N. Kikuchi in 1903, at present takes care of about 50. It is conducted on Buddhist principles. (Location, Takinogawa, Tokyo).

Osaka Yoroin.—Founded in 1902 by Mr. T. Iwata. Has 60 inmates now. It is provided with a large Buddhist chapel. (Location, Tennoji, Osaka).

Lunatic Asylums

Lunatics numbered roughly 49,398 at the end of 1919. Of the number only 7,311 were cared for at public or private hospitals or asylums. According to the law relating to lunatic asylums the State subsidises prefectural asylums or private ones appointed by the prefectural authorities. In case the lunatics are without supporters the local authorities must see to their support.

Matsuzawa Lunatic Asylum.—Founded in 1879 by Tokyo prefecture at Sugamo and removed in 1919 to the present site to provide larger accommodation. It takes 500 at public expense. (Location, Matsuzawa-mura, Tokyo prefecture).

III. ORPHANAGES

The protection and maintenance of orphans, foundlings and other helpless children are carried on more as private undertaking than by the Government. The State gives relief to those helpless children in conformity with the Relief Rules as enacted 1872, and the local authorities too appropriate some money for the same purpose. But there are no State or communal institutions at present with the sole exception of the Municipal Yoikuin of Tokyo, while 137 orphanages are under private management.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Tokyo Municipal Yoikuin.—This is the only communal institution that takes care of orphans, foundlings and other destitute children. They are received in its Sugamo and Awa Branches, the main institution at Koishikawa, Tokyo being an asylum for grown-up or aged paupers and invalids. At the end of 1920 the number of child inmates at these was 1,105, of whom 448 healthy ones were in the Sugamo Branch and 127 invalid ones were taken care of at the Awa Branch which is at the seaside, while 406 unweaned infants were entrusted to farmers' families in Tokyo or other neighbouring prefectures.

Private Orphanages

These are mostly run by Buddhist, Christian or other religious workers and supported by the donations of the general public. The oldest of them are the Sumire Girl's School Orphanage (est'd in 1874) at Yokohama and the Urakami Yoikuin (est'd in 1875) at Nagasaki. Both are Roman Catholic institutions, the former keeping under its protection about 200 orphans. There are among others, the Chausubara Branch of the Okayama Orphanage giving protection to 350 at present; the Yokohama Orphanage and the Orphanage Department of Osaka Kosaikai, both taking care of over 200 children; the Hakuaisha Orphanage at Osaka, the Ai-ikusha at Sakai, the Kobe Orphanage, the Christian Orphanage at Sendai, and the Fukudenkai Orphanage at Tokyo, each having more than 100 children under its care.

Fukudenkai.—The orphanage was started as early as 1879. Financially, however, it is by no means strong, the assets being estimated at ¥63,000 while the expenditure for the year 1917 was about ¥10,000. (Location, Shimoshibuya, near Tokyo).

The Okayama Orphanage.—The orphanage was founded in April, '87 by the late Mr. Juji Ishii (d. '14). It now maintains two branches, one at Osaka and the other at Chausuhara in Hyuga. The latter has about 675 acres of land where the poor children are made to work at farming and sericulture. The Hotokusha, the bank of the institution, keeps the children's savings amounting to some yen 2,070 of which 3 boys possess over yen 100 each. Of the orphans aided, 372 have become self-supporting citizens. (Location, Okayama city).

IV. REFORMATORY WORK

The law relating to reformatory work was for the first time issued in this country in 1900. Before that time there had been only 7 reformatories throughout the country. In 1908 the law was revised in consequence of the enforcement of the new Criminal Law which made it imperative to encourage creation of reformatories, and in the same year and the following 30 new institutions, either private or prefectural, were established. At present the reformatories at work number 56, classified into 1 state, 1 municipal, 28 prefectural and 26 private. Those taken care of by them in December 1921 totalled 2,453 including 146 girls.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Musashino Gakuin (State Reformatory).—The State Reformatory Law was issued in August '17, resulting in the establishment of a State Reformatory with disbursement of ¥150,000 at Daimon village, Saitama prefecture. It cares for 75 depraved children at present. It also attends to training of experts. The Director is Mr. Shigejiro Ogawa, D.C.L.

Reform Farm or Katei Gakko.—Reform of refractory boys side by side with farming is a novel undertaking started by Mr. Kosuke Tomeoka, a well-known Christian reformer. In Dec., 1921 the Home had under its roof 61 children, together with externs. The Reform Farm scheme is an ambitious one, intending to open up land covering 1,005 *cho* (2,500 acres) in Hokkaido. The plan is to reclaim 800 *cho* in 11 years. (Location, Sugamo, Tokyo).

The Childhood Protection Committee

For the purpose of protection and investigation of depraved or vagrant children and those who are uncared for or failing to attend school, a committee was appointed in April 1920 under the Social Section of Tokyo Prefectural Government.

It comprises 20 male and 9 female members, each in charge of certain districts in Tokyo city and adjoining districts. During the year ending April 1921 the committee attended to 664 children made up of 343 depraved, 153 long absent from school, 62 vagrant and 106 miscellaneous. The total includes 178 girls.

Juvenile Court Law and Juvenile Bridewell Law

In March 1922 the Bill for the Juvenile Court Law passed the 45th session of the Diet. This new law provides for the punishment of as well as protective measures regarding juvenile offenders and depraved youths under 18 years. Also a chapter each is devoted to the formation and procedure of juvenile courts for trying young offenders others than criminal. Together with the above law the bill for a juvenile house of correction was also approved by the Diet. The juvenile house of correction as provided for in this latter law takes under its care those young offenders who have been punished according to the Criminal Law, with the object of reforming them under severe discipline and education, at the same time training them for occupations. The house of correction differs from regular reformatories under the Reformatory Law in that its aim is more disciplinary and it receives criminal offenders, and also that it is placed under the Department of Justice.

V. HOMES FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN

There is, according to experts, one feeble-minded in every 250 Japanese, but the accommodation for them is very inadequate, there being only 5 institutions for educating defective children, i.e., the Takinogawa Gakuen, Fujikura Gakuen, Tokajuku (Osaka), Shirakawa Gakuen (Kyoto) and Children Consulting Institute of Osaka Municipality.

Takinogawa Gakuen.—Was founded in '91 at Takinogawa, an eastern suburb of Tokyo, by Mr. R. Ishii, a devout Christian. For a time

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

over 60 children were under protection of the home. In March 1920 the buildings were destroyed by fire and rebuilt, taking at present 40 children.

Fujikura Gakuen.—Established in February 1919 in Oshima, Izu, with a donation of 180,000 yen to the city of Tokyo by Mr. H. Nakauchi, Manager of Fujikura Electric Wire Co.

Children Consulting Institute of Osaka.—A home for feeble-minded children was founded in 1921 in this Institute. It has ordinary and higher classes of 4 and 2 years respectively. In December the same year there were 34 inmates including 7 girls.

VI. EX-CONVICTS' HOMES

Ex-convicts' reform work may be said to have begun with the general amnesty granted on the occasion of the death of the Empress of Komei Tenno on Jan. 11, 1896, when 13,500 convicts were discharged. At the same time 400,000 yen was granted to assist discharged convicts' reform work. The sum was distributed among all the prefectures, and they have laid aside their allotment and moreover added to it. At present there exist 655 homes throughout the country, which are under the guidance of the Hosei-kai, the central organ. Most of these are religious organizations, chiefly Buddhist and receive annual subsidies from the Department of Justice. The statistics of these homes for last two years stand as follows :—

March	No. of homes	Fund ¥	No. cared for	No. discharged as reformed
1920	625	902,098	59,250	3,924
1921	655	1,072,789	61,511	2,599

Hoseikai.—In 1913 the Central Association for Protection of Ex-convicts was organized by the Prison Association to unify and encourage ex-convicts' reform work. The following year Baron H. Mitsui contributed a sum of 750,000 yen for the development of the work, and a foundation called Hoseikai was created which took over all the work of the above association. At present this Hoseikai is in control of all the ex-convicts' homes and endeavours to unite them for effective activity. It also undertakes the edification work of prisoners by means of sermons, etc., and the training of those who intend to engage in the reform work.

Tokyo Ex-Convicts' Home.—One of the largest and best regulated was created on the memorable occasion of the amnesty in 1883. The founder and director, Mr. T. Hara, is a Christian who had been imprisoned for some years for a political offence, and who undertook the duty of a prison chaplain. Up to Dec. 1921 the home had taken care of 7,193 ex-convicts including 699 women. Those admitted in 1921 totalled 250 men and 10 women.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

VII. CHARITY HOSPITALS

Statistics for charity hospitals at the end of March 1919 are as follows:—

	No.	No. of beds	In-patients		Out-patients	
			No.	Day's sickness	No.	Day's sickness
Public	3	570	2,101	127,939	11,923	88,808
Private	23	1,526	9,467	417,460	396,543	2,819,353

The following are some of the more important ones.

Saiseikai.—The work of this charity organization is now divided into two kinds, one consisting in establishing free hospitals, and the other in distributing free tickets for treatment in the provinces. The fund subscribed by June, 1918 totalled about yen 24,302,400 of which over yen 15,117,500 is collected. It has now hospitals and dispensaries in Tokyo, Osaka, Kanagawa, Hyogo and Fukuoka prefectures. Work was started in May, 1912, and from the beginning to the end of June, 1920 patients treated in Tokyo numbered 298,905, corresponding to over 9 million number of days treated. In the provinces, patients treated to June, 1919 totalled 377,431, making about 1.5 millions. (Location, Shiba, Tokyo).

St. Luke's International Hospital.—The Institution was founded in 1895 by, and is under the direction of, the American Episcopal Church Mission. It cares for the sick and suffering of all nations, irrespective of race, colour, language, or creed. Dr. S. Osada, the first director was succeeded in 1900 by Dr. R.B. Teusler, the present director. The director receives his appointment from the Bishop who is the head of the Mission. The property of the Hospital is held by the foundation of American Episcopal Missionaries, and it also receives an annual appropriation from the Board of Missions of the Episcopal Church in America. The Hospital intends to accommodate 200 free patients and 100 paying patients. The staff consists of three or four foreign and 12 to 15 native doctors. (Location, Tsukiji, Tokyo).

Dojinkai.—The Society was founded in 1902 for diffusing medical knowledge in China and other Asiatic countries and to establish for that purpose free hospitals and to supply doctors and nurses. Maintains such hospitals at Peking, Seoul and about 30 other places to which 320 practitioners and nurses have been despatched. During the decade ended 1917 the society's hospitals cared for 213,936 days patients of all nationalities. The Hon. Pres. is Prince Kuni, Vice-Pres., Dr. Tamba. (Location, Kanda, Tokyo).

Izumibashi (Mitui) Charity Hospital.—This is the largest private charity hospital in Japan and was founded by the Mitsui family which gave yen 1,250,000 for the purpose. The work began at the end of 1908. ¥1,500,000 was added in 1919 to the fund. During the 1920 36,863 days' patients were received in the hospital besides many more out-patients. The staff numbers 53. (Location, Kanda, Tokyo).

Tokyo Charity Hospital (Jikei-iin).—This is a private inst. est. 1882; during the year ended Mar. 1921 had 48,280 in-datients,

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

besides 294,357 out-patients in number of days treated; in March, 1921 possessed fund of ¥1,403,000, disbursing from ¥80,000 to 100,000 annually. The Hospital is under special patronage of the Court. (Location, Shiba, Tokyo).

The City Charity Hospital of Tokyo.—The Hospital was opened in 1911 at an estimated expense of ¥60,000 and with scope for 400 patients at one time. It is attended to by Naval surgeons. In 1919 about 1,145 in-patients and 88,646 out-patients were given treatment. (Location, Tsukiji, Tokyo).

VIII. LEPER HOSPITALS

It was by foreign missionaries that all the private asylums and hospitals for lepers were first founded in Japan, and it was through their agitation that both the public and the Government began to adopt definite arrangements for sheltering and segregating this unhappy class of fellow mortals. In the session for 1906-7 the Imperial Diet voted a measure for establishing five leper hospitals at State expense, one each near Tokyo, Osaka, Kumamoto, Takamatsu and Aomori. The country is divided into 5 districts each of which has such a hospital. In Mar. 1920 the inmates at the five Govt. leper hospitals numbered 1,344 besides some 300 at private ones, distributed as follows:—

Zensei Hospital, Tokyo-fu (1st District)		452
Hokubu Hoyo-in, Aomori (2nd Dist.)		104
Hoyo-in, Osaka-fu (3rd Dist.)		369
Ryoyo-jo, near Takamatsu (4th Dist.)		170
Kyushu Ryoyo-jo, Kumamoto (5th Dist.)		249
Total		1,344
Ihai-en, Meguro, Tokyo Gotemba Hospital, Shizuoka-ken Tairo-in, Kumamoto Kwaishun Hospital, Kumamoto Shinkei Hospital, Yamanashi-ken	(private)	300 (about)

Lepers throughout Japan number some 25,000, but hospitals can at present accommodate only 6.4% of them.

IX. VAGRANTS' HOME & EMPLOYMENT AGENCY

The function of the *Keian* or private employment agencies as they existed from old times, was confined to supplying domestic servants, bathmen etc. In 1901 the first vagrants' and tramps' home for workpeople was established at Wakamiyacho, Honjo, Tokyo, combining intelligence office, the first of the kind on European lines. Since then with the industrial development and increase of unemployment both homes and agencies have grown in number. At present there are 36 of these homes, including 9 in Tokyo and 5 in Osaka, some of them combining an employment agency. About 20 of them are communal or municipal and the rest private. The employment agencies number 148, of which 74 are communal or municipal and 74 private. Some of them in turn provide lodgings for workmen and others, and 94 are ree establishments. In 1921 the new regulations providing for the

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

establishment of Employment Agencies at towns with a population over 30,000 were put in force by the Government.

Osaka Municipal Home for Workpeople.—A philanthropic institution, it was established in 1919 at a cost of ¥135,000. It has three departments, the employment agency, children consulting office and public lodgings. There are 26 rooms with an accommodating capacity for 302 lodgers. The charge is 10 *sen* for a night including a bath, and a meal may be had for 12 *sen*. The employment agency is available without charge. The children consulting dept. is the first of the kind, where parents can apply for an examination of their children's physical and mental state. It is provided with a library.

Yokohama City Social Institute.—This is maintained by the *Kanagawa-ken Kyosaikai* and was established in 1921 at a cost of ¥470,000. It comprises public lodgings, employment agency and general consulting office, having 79 rooms with capacity for 618.

Kobe Western Public Lodgings.—A municipal establishment with 67 rooms accommodating 235. Combines employment agency. Opened in 1921.

X. CRUELTY TO ANIMALS

In 1901 an ordinance was for the first time issued by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce for the protection of dumb beasts, but it covered only cattle and horses. Since then the Metropolitan Police of Tokyo and the prefectural governments have endeavored to prevent cruelty to these animals by issuing regulations. In October 1919 the Central Society of Veterinary Surgeons passed a representation at its general meeting and submitted it to the Home Minister. It dwelt on the necessity of more effective control of the matter in question. The Home Minister transmitted the matter to prefectural authorities, urging on them stricter enforcement of the regulations. The S.P.C.A. work among the people is evident only in larger cities. It may be noted that foreign residents are taking active part in this work. At present there exist the following societies:—

Tokyo Society for Protection of Animals.—Organized in 1904 under the promotion of several Unitarian ministers and members. Office, at Hommuracho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Nippon Jindokai (Japan Humane Society).—Created in June 1914 by a number of Japanese and foreign ladies in Tokyo.

Kanagawa-ken Society for Protection of Animals.—Founded in 1906 mostly by foreigners, later expanded and joined by many Japanese members, having the Prefectural Governor as President. Office, at the prefectural office, Yokohama.

Osaka Society for Protection of Animals.—Established in 1918.

Kobe S. P. C. A.—Founded in 1908 by Japanese and foreign residents in the port city.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

XI. MISCELLANEOUS INSTITUTIONS

The Red Cross Society of Japan

The Society was started in 1877, Japan having joined the Geneva Convention in 1866. The Society's hospital is reputed in accommodation and general arrangement as being the best in the Far East. It attends to training of nurses, the course of study extending over three years. Every local branch of the Society also maintains a similar service, though of two year course. It has two hospital steamers.

During the European war the Society despatched three relief corps each to England, Russia and France, this being the first time that Japan extended her philanthropic work to Europe. Three relief corps were also sent to Eastern Siberia in 1918. The sick and wounded who were received in head-quarters at Vladivostok by the year end 1919 totalled 97,909 counted in the number of days, including Japanese, Czecho-Slovaks and Bolsheviki contingents.

The latest statistics returned at the end of 1920-21 fiscal year read as follows: hospitals, 16; hospital ships, 2; medical corps, 163; doctors and pharmacists, 202; nurses and helpers 3,844. The total membership of the society was 2,003,238 including foreigners. The in-patients at the hospitals totalled 802,187 in number of days treated, and out-patients 2,341,787. Expenditure in 1920-21 amounted to ¥9,276,494; total property assessed at ¥38,935,477.

From 1914 the Society devoted 10% of the annual subscription by the members to the preventive work of tuberculosis to be undertaken by its provincial branches, this arrangement to last six years.

The Honorary President is H. H. Marshal Prince Kan-in, while the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Committee are Mr. N. Hirayama and Marquis Kuninori Tokugawa respectively. (Location, Shiba, Tokyo).

Volunteer Nurse Society.—As an adjunct to the Red Cross Society, this philanthropic body of women possesses over 16,934 members throughout the country. The chairman is the Dowagenr Marchioness Nabeshima.

Women's Patriotic Society

The Society owes its inception to an old woman and its present prosperity to her single-hearted devotion to the cause. Madam Okumura (d. '07), inspired by what she witnessed in North China at the time of the Boxer Trouble in 1900, started the movement to organize a patriotic league with almost fanatical zeal. The principal aim of the Society is to give relief to invalided soldiers and the families of those who were killed. The Society also looks after the schooling of orphans of soldiers killed in war. It keeps a workhouse for disabled soldiers, their families or families of those killed in war. Since 1918 the Society has attended also to relief works in general.

It is now the largest and most important woman's association in Japan, the data for 1920 being: no. of members 1,041,558, expenditure (from beginning to '19) ¥2,454,078; fund ¥1,935,600.

The Hon. President is H.H. Princess Kan-in, the Chairman Mrs. Utako Shimoda. (Location, Kudan, Tokyo).

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Central Charity Association

At the instance of Baron Shibusawa, Viscount Kiyoura, a large number of leading men either in or out of Governmen service, the Central Charity Association was created in Tokyo in 190 The object aimed at is to inquire into the modus operandi and cond tion of charity and relief works at home and abroad; to place charit bodies on a definite system and to bring them into harmonious relation; to bring charity bodies into closer touch with the gener public, and to extend guidance and encouragement to charitable worl and help their conduct. Viscount Shibusawa is Chairman of the Boar of Directors. (Location, Hitotsubashi-dori, Kanda, Tokyo).

Invalided Soldiers' Home

This was first started in 1906 at Shibuya, a suburb of Tokyo, a was removed in June '08 to the present site at Sugamo which w presented by the Mitsui family. Only about 80 are at present livi in the Home, all the rest, sixteen thousands of invalids, being still their own homes, partly because the pension for invalided soldiers w somewhat raised soon after the War and also because family ties a very strong in Japan. It has a fund of over ¥440,000 of which ye 100,000 was donated by Mr. I. Morimura.

Life Boat Society

Established in 1889 it has at present 72 stations throughout th country with 54 branches. Rescue record totalled by the end of Marc 1920 7,328 ships and boats estimated together with their cargo ¥50,914,629 and 37,977 persons. It was granted ¥15,000 by the Im Court in '16. Capt. (ret.) Count Yoshii is the President.

Seamen's Rescue Society

This sister society possesses 133,641 members while the fur amounts to about half a million yen. Figure for a recent year were:- it gave training at the institutes in Shinagawa, Kobe and Nagasa to 299 higher class seamen and 3,400 ordinary hands; 16,804 office and men were given employment through the society's intermediation 7,929 men were cared for at its hospitals, and pensions, etc. were given to number of decrepit sailors or to families of deceased sailors that tot led 183, the money reaching ¥13,475. Pres. Adm. Baron Uchida.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

CHAPTER XII

EDUCATION

I. INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

History.—Principal landmarks in the history of education in Japan prior to the Restoration of 1868 are the introduction of Chinese classics in 284 A.D., sending of scholars to China for study from 607 to about 900, publishing in 712 of the oldest book extant "Kojiki", introduction of the art of printing in 770, invention of the Japanese alphabet in 809, rise of vernacular literature in the Nara and Heian periods lady authors and poetesses taking conspicuous part, relegation during the feudal period of literature to position entirely secondary to martial arts and as an accomplishment fit only for priests, courtiers, and other non-military classes.

With the establishment of the Tokugawa Shogunate learning somewhat revived, but it was far from being universal, and of course the education of girls was left sadly neglected. The subjects taught to boys were Chinese classics, history, laws, mathematics and Japanese literature. The plebeian class was contented with acquiring the knowledge of the three R's.

It must be noted that the real educational system dates from the Restoration, when class distinction was abolished and equal opportunity opened to all classes. The Imperial Rescript promulgated in 1872 enjoined that "henceforward education shall be so diffused that there may not be a village with an ignorant family, nor a family with an ignorant member." The public school system put in force in the same year was based upon the French model and the whole country was divided into eight educational districts, each to establish one university, 32 middle schools and 6,720 primary schools. The plan was premature, and was recast in 1870 at the advice of Dr. David Murray, an American educationist who was adviser to the Ministry of Education from 1875 to '97. Space forbids to review the revision subsequently effected. It may be broadly stated that since the Japan-China war ('94-5) the question of girls' and technical education, relatively neglected up to that time, has come to the front, while the world war has democratized the educational system and principle.

Religion at Schools.—A secular system is strictly maintained at all public and Government establishments, though private schools are at liberty to include religion in their curriculum, and are moreover

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

allowed to participate in the privilage of conscription service postponement, provided they are of a standing at least equal to the Middle Schools. When, however, such schools wish to participate in other privileges, such as eligibility to the junior civil service, or to style themselves Middle School they must strictly conform to the Middle School regulations in which religious teaching of all descriptions in the class room is excluded. Of late the authorities seem to have conceived the idea of bringing education and religion into closer contact. The transfer of the Religion Bureau from the control of the Home Office to that of the Department of Education is one of such signs.

Discipline at Schools.—The introduction of the Occidental system of learning and the displacing of the venerable teachers of the old system with younger teachers devoid of prestige have resulted in undermining the laudable custom of mutual confidence that formerly bound master with pupils. The consequence is lax discipline and repeated outbreaks of strikes chiefly on the alleged ground of incompetence of principals or teachers or on other plausible excuses. Happily these refractory occurrences are gradually lessening, though the outbreaks seem to have grown in intensity. The year 1917 saw, for instance, the trouble in the Universities of Waseda and Doshisha, Gov. Tokyo Foreign Language School (1918), and Hamada Girls' High School. The case of Hamada is remarkable, it being probably the first of the kind ever witnessed in Japan.

Educational Reform and Expansion.—The reform effected in 1916 will remain memorable in the history of education. First it has shortened by one year the number of years boys had to spend to complete the university education and next, which is of far more consequence, it means the adoption of democratic principles and liberal spirit as regards the treatment of high and university institutions, both State and private schools being given practically the same status, etc.

Expansion and Elevation on Hand.—Apart from the above, the Government decided with the approval of the 1919 Diet to expand the educational organs in so far as the finances of the State admit. The scheme includes establishment of 10 High Schools and 2 Special and 17 Technical Schools in 6 years beginning with 1919, at the same time expanding the scope of the existing schools. With the completion of the scheme, it is estimated, the Government High Schools will increase to 25, the Technical Schools to 40 including 10 Agricultural, 18 Industrial, and 12 Commercial schools. The Special Schools will decrease to 5 owing to the elevation of some of them into regular colleges. The scheme involves ¥30,500,000 in construction cost and ¥4,500,000 in instructors' training, mostly for sending them abroad for study. H. I. M. the Emperor has granted a sum of ¥10,000,000 to the expansion fund while some private persons have also promised various sums of money or to supply plots for the new buildings.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

General Statistics of Educational Institutions in Japan Proper for the Year 1919–20

Colleges and schools		No.	Instructors	Enrolment	Graduates
Elementary Schools	Government ...	4	82	2,493	451
	Public	25,492	177,565	8,326,696	1,362,142
	Private	148	803	33,798	4,189
B. D. D. Schools	Govt.	2	47	403	105
	Pub.	8	102	829	123
	Priv.	64	341	2,389	260
Normal Schools, Pub.		93	1,697	25,765	9,333
Higher Normal Sch., Govt. ...		2	158	1,178	273
Do. for Girls. „ ...		2	103	719	163
Teachers' Institutes „ ...		1	20	203	73
Middle Schools	Govt.	2	41	739	130
	Pub.	262	5,513	127,477	17,840
	Priv.	81	1,665	38,400	6,011
Girls' High Domestic and High Schools	Govt.	3	62	1,194	298
	Pub.	365	4,255	100,893	24,718
	Priv.	94	1,478	29,624	6,496
High Schools, Govt.		12	459	7,497	1,902
Universities.	Govt.	5	1,047	9,478	2,640
	Pub.	1	41	762	89
Special Schools (collegiate)	Govt.	8	335	4,944	1,104
	Pub.	4	93	1,229	267
	Priv.	61	2,172	36,695	5,514
Technical Schools (collegiate)	Govt.	18	726	8,007	1,997
	Pub.	2	50	619	160
	Priv.	4	153	1,220	265
Do. ('A' grade)	Pub.	212	3,020	57,355	12,306
	Priv.	29	661	16,029	2,596
Do. ('B' grade)	Govt.	1	7	244	75
	Pub.	370	2,255	48,731	15,642
	Priv.	21	166	2,033	872
Supplementary Technical Schools	Govt.	4	6	1,079	864
	Pub.	12,960	3,329	884,647	236,271
	Priv.	164	359	7,216	2,095
Training Institutes for Technical School Teachers, Govt. ...		3	—	142	34
"Other" Schools	Pub.	1,016	751	46,764	13,521
	Priv.	1,239	8,471	159,750	54,828
Total ...	Govt.	67	3,093	38,325	10,019
	Pub.	40,785	198,671	9,621,767	1,692,412
	Priv.	1,905	16,269	327,154	83,126
	Total	42,757	218,033	9,987,246	1,785,557

Note 1.—Teaching at the Training Institutes of Technical School Teachers and at supplementary schools is undertaken by those of the higher schools they are generally attached to.

Note 2.—Schools and Colleges under control of Departments

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

other than the Educational, i.e. Nautical College, Fishery Institute, various military and naval schools and colleges, Peers' School, Post and Telegraph School, are here excluded.

NOTE 3.—"Other" Schools include various schools and colleges that are not recognized by the Government as such.

FOREIGN INSTRUCTORS AT THE INSTITUTIONS UNDER DIRECT CONTROL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

	American	British	French	German	Russian	Belgian	Italian	Spanish	Swiss	Portuguese	Dutch	Chinese	Mongolian	Canadian	Indian	Malay	Total	Annual amount of salaries
1918-19...	21	23	12	21	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	—	1	1	93	¥314,600
1919-20...	21	27	10	19	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	6	1	—	1	1	96	315,840

II. PRIMARY EDUCATION

A. ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

Schools of this grade are divided into ordinary elementary schools, and higher elementary schools, both being generally combined. The ordinary elementary school course extends six years and is compulsory (four year compulsory course having been judged inadequate, it has been extended to six years since 1908) and the higher elementary school course two or three years. The ordinary elementary school receives children of 6 to 14.

The Subjects Taught and Text-Books.—The subjects of study in the ordinary and higher courses are ethics, Japanese language, arithmetic, Japanese history, geography, natural history, drawing, singing and gymnastics. Besides these, manual work, commerce or agriculture is added to the curriculum of the higher course according to local circumstances and English may be taught as a part of the commercial lesson. Girls are also taught sewing and housekeeping, this latter in the higher course. According to the existing regulations text-books on ethics, national language, Japanese history, geography and drawing are compiled by the Educational Department and are uniform for the whole country. For the other subjects the books may be compiled by the Educational Department, or those written by others and approved by the Department may be adopted. The books compiled by the Department and published by the appointed publishers numbered 70.6 million copies during the year ending March 1920.

GENERAL STATISTICS OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS (Mar. 1920)

No. of schools	Gov't.	Pub.	Priv.	Total	Mar. 1919
Ordinary	—	10,341	117	10,953	11,326
Higher	—	256	—	256	287
Ord. & High. Combined. ...	4	17,395	31	14,430	14,012
Total	4	25,407	148	25,644	25,625

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

No. of teachers		Gov't.	Pub.	Priv.	Total	Mar. 1919
Ordinary	Male	58	100,802	511	101,371	100,889
	Female	10	54,516	259	54,785	50,845
Higher	Male	9	19,495	27	19,531	18,572
	Female	5	2,752	6	2,763	2,673
Total...		82	177,565	803	178,450	172,979
No. of pupils.						
Ordinary	Boys	1,220	3,877,770	16,949	3,895,939	3,816,517
	Girls	998	3,663,885	15,930	3,680,813	3,595,209
Higher	Boys	104	529,090	578	529,772	492,343
	Girls	178	255,896	338	256,410	233,224
Total...		2,498	8,326,641	33,795	8,362,934	8,137,293
No. of graduates.						
Ordinary	Boys	214	566,439	1,954	568,607	525,702
	Girls	162	506,338	1,939	503,439	453,895
Higher	Boys	16	201,715	179	201,970	198,909
	Girls	59	92,598	116	92,758	92,069
Total		451	1,362,135	4,188	1,366,774	1,270,575

Number of Children of School Age under Obligation to attend School

End of March	Receiving the prescribed course of instruction			Not receiving the prescribed course of instruction		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1918	4,141,429	3,860,274	8,001,703	39,701	63,408	103,112
1919	4,303,893	3,828,454	8,137,347	37,782	57,419	95,201
1920	4,425,613	4,152,306	8,577,918	38,391	55,392	93,783

Continued	Total (no. of children under obligation)			Percentage attending school			
	Boys	Girls	Total	Cities	Towns	Villages	Average
1918 ...	4,887,163	4,610,122	9,497,275	98.18	99.03	99.23	99.05
1919 ...	5,003,852	4,732,526	9,736,358	98.21	99.10	99.32	99.12
1920 ...	5,186,474	4,905,277	10,091,751	97.89	98.96	99.13	98.92

Teachers and their salaries.—Graduates of Normal Schools and schools and colleges named by the Minister of Education and also those who have passed an examination are granted elementary school teachers' certificates. The salary scale for qualified teachers as revised in 1913 ranges from ¥40 to ¥180 per month, and it can be increased up to ¥240 for teachers of special merits.

Salaries of Teachers of Both Sexes in Public Elementary Schools

End of March	No. of teachers	Monthly average ¥	No. receiving under ¥ 50	No. receiving ¥ 50 to 120
1918	143,477	20.327	141,946	1,531
1919	148,286	25.724	143,184	5,102
1920	151,876	29.672	141,914	9,962

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Fees.—In principle education in primary grade schools is gratuitous, and the fee can be collected only under special permission, and within limit of 10 *sen* in rural and of 20 in urban district for the lower grade, and 30 and 60 respectively for the higher grade. Schools of the lower grade collecting fees and pupils paying them are shown below:—

End of March	No. of schools collecting fee	Number of pupils			
		Paying full or increased fee	Paying in part or partially exempted	Totally exempted	Total
19–19	929	719,975	143,480	31,902	895,357
19–20	921	756,395	148,437	21,683	926,515

Blind, Deaf and Dumb of School-Age.—Blind or mute children of school-age and their ratio per 1,000 of normal children of the same age-limit are shown in this table.

End of March, 1920	Blind and mute of school-age			Receiving instructions at schools			Defectives per 1,000 normal children
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
Blind...	1,582	1,472	3,653	175	82	257	0.30
Deaf & Mute	3,184	2,712	5,896	546	356	902	0.3(
Total	4,766	4,184	8,950	721	438	1,159	0.89

B. KINDERGARTENS

Kindergartens receive infants from three years up to the age of admission to ordinary elementary schools. The subjects for training are games, singing, conversation and hadiwork. There are only two Government establishments attached to the Higher Normal Schools for Women.

End of March, 1920	No. of kindergartens	No. of conductors	No. of children	No. of children per one conductor
Government	2	11	336	30.70
Public	260	841	29,444	29.61
Private	445	1,138	29,148	
Total	707	1,990	58,928	30.15
1919 (March)	612	1,750	51,834	26.53 (av'ge)

C. BLIND, DEAF AND DUMB SCHOOLS

There are at present two government institutions and 72 public and private schools as mentioned elsewhere.

The Tokyo Blind School.—The school system is divided into three, ordinary, professional and normal courses. In the ordinary course instruction is given in the Japanese language, arithmetic, conversation and gymnastics, and in the industrial course, music, acupuncture and massage. The course of study extends over four years if massage be taken as a special subject, otherwise five years.

The Tokyo Deaf and Dumb School.—The school system is

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

also divided into ordinary, professional and normal courses. The ordinary course includes reading, writing, composition, arithmetic, written composition, written conversation; the industrial course, drawing, carving, joinery and sewing. Pupils in the ordinary course are allowed to study one or two subjects of the industrial course on the application of their parents. The regular course extends over 6 years for the ordinary and 2 for the higher; the professional over 5 years.

1919-20	Staff	Pupils	Graduates
Tokyo Blind School	28	176	54
Tokyo Deaf & Dumb School	19	226	51

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE B.D.D. SCHOOLS.—(End, March 1920)

There were 8 public and 64 private B.D.D. Schools. In conducting these schools the regulations relating to Elementary Schools should be applied mutatis mutandis.

		Teachers			Pupils		Graduates	
End March	School	Ordinary	Blind	Mute	Blind	Mute	Blind	Mute
19-18	72	271	146	23	1,954	1,120	306	92
19-20	72	270	145	28	1,962	1,256	268	115

III. SECONDARY EDUCATION

A. MIDDLE SCHOOLS

A school of this grade teaches boys who are desirous of entering higher institutions or who are intended for active life. A graduate of a Middle School is privileged to become a clerk in the Government service without undergoing the civil service examination. The course of study extends five years and a boy who has finished six years of the primary school education is qualified, theoretically, to enter the school on diploma. But in practice, owing to the number of applicants the boys are obliged to undergo selective examination at most schools, only about 10 per cent. of the number of qualified applicants being admitted according to recent experience.

With the enactment of the new regulations for Universities and High Schools the course has been shortened practically by one year, for boys finishing the fourth year are now privileged, on examination, to enter the High School.

To encourage the study of chemical and physical studies at the Middle Schools the Government has begun granting since 1917 a small aid of ¥207,000 for better equipment of the laboratories.

RESTRICTION AS TO NUMBER OF CLASSES AND SCHOOL DAYS

The Regulation restricts the number of boys in each Middle School to the maximum limit of 800, to be increased to 1,200 in 1921, and that of boys in each class to 50. School days must not fall below 220 days per annum, though for 5th year boys the number of days may be shortened to 200.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Graduates and Subsequent Careers

Careers of public and private school graduates as reported within the year after their graduation are:—

End March	Trade	Teachers	Civil service	In high schools	In other schools	Military service	Others	Died	Total
19-19 ...	4,328	1,404	793	1,428	7,310	369	6,635	222	22,243
19'20 ...	4,731	1,293	919	1,485	7,390	335	6,698	151	23,062

Salaries for Teachers of Intermediate Grade Schools

In view of the increasing cost of living and the greater tendency of teachers of capability and ambition to desert the service, the general average has gradually been increased and it stood in 1920-21 at ¥64.35, ¥64.51 and ¥53.96 for Normal, Middle, and Girls' High School teachers, as against ¥46.50, ¥47 and ¥38 in 1915 and ¥55, ¥54.90 and ¥45 in May 1919. When the special allowance, ranging from 50 to 70 per cent. as the prefectural finance permits, is taken into account, average totals for 1920-1921 make ¥97.64, ¥97.93 and ¥81.58 for teachers in the respective schools, the average being ¥92.62.

Reform of Language Teaching

The question of reform in the teaching of English in Japan is now being very seriously considered and there is a general feeling that the system now in force might be improved. Mr. H. E. Palmer, Lecturer in Spoken English, University College, London, and in Methods of Language Study, School of Oriental Studies, London, arrived in Japan in April 1922 and is attached to the Department of Education as Linguistic Adviser. He is a well known expert in Phonetics and modern methods of teaching spoken languages, and is now studying the situation with a view to elaborating a scheme of reform appropriate to the aims of English study in this country.

B. GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOLS

The course of study of high schools for girls extends over four years, but may be extended a year. In addition to general course, supplementary courses not exceeding two years may be provided. For the benefit of those desiring study such arts as are necessary for females, a domestic course extending over not less than two and not more than four years may be established either in the curriculum or as a special school devoted to the same subject. A higher course of three years may also be provided for the benefit of those who having finished the general course desire to pursue further study. At present this course exists in First and Third Tokyo Prefectural Girls' High Schools, and five other prefectural and one private girls' high schools.

Statistics of Public and Private Girls' High Schools

Number of girls attending the Girls' High Schools or Girls' Domestic High Schools is as follows for the year 1919-20:—

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

	Regular course	Post-graduate course	Domestic course	Elective course	Supplementary course
Government	795	132	241	—	26
Public	71,001	139	27,143	748	1,863
Private	22,860	269	5,951	294	250
Total	94,656	540	33,329	1,042	2,139
Leaving or died Govt. ...	4.44	—	—	—	—
Unfinished % Pub. & Priv	10.29				

NOTE. As for numbers of schools, pupils, graduates and staff see the general statistics given at the beginning of the present chapter.

C. HIGH SCHOOLS

As originally constituted, High Schools are places primarily for giving special or professional education and secondary preparatory education for those desirous of entering Universities. The primary object has been lost sight of and at present High Schools are mostly institutions where students wishing to enter a University have to study for three years.

According to the new regulations for Universities and High Schools as enacted in April 1919, the High School consists of two courses, the Ordinary (4 years) and the Higher (3 years). The Higher course may admit those who have finished the 4th year of the Middle School, the 1st to 4th year course of this latter corresponding to the Ordinary course.

For reasons given above the government High Schools (except one) have only the Higher course, and those who have finished it are matriculated at the Imperial Universities.

The Higher course is divided into two departments, Literary and Scientific. The necessity of making the students learn two Occidental languages, English and German or French, having been judged disadvantageous, it was arranged in 1911 to make one language compulsory and the other optional, the choice being left to the students.

Government High Schools.—At present 20 schools exist, 5 being founded in 1920-21 and 3 in April 1922. Five more are to be established by 1925.

LIST THE GOV'T HIGH SCHOOLS FOR THE YEAR 1919-20

	Director	Instructors	Students	Graduates	Admission
1st (Tokyo)	J. Kikuchi ...	... 65	1,101	343	356
2nd (Sendai)	T. Muto ...	... 43	817	250	272
3rd (Kyoto)	G. Mori ...	... 43	916	270	296
4th (Kanazawa)	S. Mizobuchi	... 42	800	212	267
5th (Kumamoto)	K. Yoshioka	... 46	903	246	296
6th (Okayama)	T. Maruyama	... 48	806	198	265
7th (Kagoshima) ...	T. Watanabe	... 39	727	169	242

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

	Director	Instructors	Students	Graduates	Admission
8th (Nagoya) ...	Y. Okano ...	... 43	786	214	257
9th Niigata) ...	S. Hatta ...	... 23	159	—	159
10th (Matsumoto) ..	S. Ibaraki ...	... 20	157	—	160
11th (Yamaguchi)	T. Shimbo ...	... 21	159	—	160
12th (Matsuyama)	T. Yuhi ...	... 21	166	—	166
Total		 459	7,497	1,902	2,896

The five schools that were founded in 1920-21 are those at Mito, Yamagata, Saga, Hirosaki, and Matsue, while those at Urawa and Osaka were opened in April 1922. Besides, the Tokyo High School, the only government one combining both Higher and Ordinary courses, was established also in April 1922.

In the year 1917-18, the new unification system of the entrance examination came into force. In 1920, of the 18,896 applicants 3,379 that is 17.87 per cent. were admitted in 15 schools.

The average age of new boys was 18 years 3 months for 1919-20 year, ranging between the two extremes of 30.9 and 16.

The number of applicants for admission classified according to the departments makes this record:—

	Applicants			Admission		
	Lit. Dept.	Sc'ce. Dept.	Total	Lit. Dept.	Sc'ce. Dept.	Average
1919-20	10,333	9,494	19,827	13.04%	16.23%	14.57%

Private High Schools.—The private universities as recognized by the new regulations have attached to them either a High School or a preparatory department which is exactly same as to course as a Government High School. At present there is only one independent private institution, i.e. the Musashi High School founded on the endowment of Mr. Nezu, and with Dr. Ikki, formerly Minister of Education as President. It was opened at Zoshigaya, a suburb of Tokyo, in April 1922, admitting 100 students to the lowest class. When completed it will accommodate 320 boys in the Ordinary, and 480 in the Higher course.

There is no public High School existing at present, except those attached to public universities.

IV. UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

The New Regulations for Universities

Among the important innovations effected by the new Regulation that came into force on April 1st, 1919 there is the formal recognition extended for the first time by Government to private "Universities," those previously existing being anomalous institutions under control of the Special School Regulations. Especially notable is the fact that the new Regulation has placed the State and private Universities on the same status. A single college university will also be recognized in future, and each college of a University is to establish a post-graduate course. The establishment of Universities by prefectures is also provided for.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

In return for the advantage conferred on the private University a certain sum has to be deposited by it with the Government, ¥100,000 for one college, while the faculty shall have professors of whom more than one half are to be exclusively attached to the institution.

The second important change is the abolition of the annual examination system, those who attend 3 or 4 years being granted the diploma if they pass the final graduation examination. These graduates receive the degree of "gakushi," corresponding to M. A.

Since the above enactment 23 state, public and private institutions have been officially admitted to university rank and these added to the 5 Imperial universities make the number of regular universities 28 in total.

A. STATE UNIVERSITIES

Imperial Universities

There are five Imperial Universities, viz., at Tokyo, Kyoto, Sendai (Tohoku University), Fukuoka (Kyushu Univ.) and Hokkaido as shown in the following tables. Graduates of Gov't High Schools are admitted on diploma in principle. The Tohoku University admitted in 1913 three women to the special course on examination, a notable innovation in the history of higher education in Japan. Whether this will be made permanent is not clear.

The privilege which the Law College graduates formerly enjoyed of entering either Bench the or the Bar on diploma was withdrawn in March 1914. At the same time the 4 years' course for Law has been shortened to three years. All the other courses extend three years except that of Medicine which is four years. To each University is attached the University Hall extending two years. Both the Kyoto and Tokyo Universities elect, with the tacit consent of the Government, their Presidents and Deans from among their faculties.

The Tokyo Imperial University (Sept. '19—June '20)

Est'ed April 1877 — President, Kozai, *Yoshinao*, D.Sc.

College	Place	Dean	Staff	Students	Graduates
Law	Tokyo	Niida, *Masutaro*, D.C.L.	32	1,594	508
Medicine	„	Irisawa, *Tatsukichi*, D.M.	83	663	403
Engineering	„	Tsukamoto, *Yasushi*, D. Eng.	103	783	221
Literature	„	Mikami, *Sanji*, D. Litt.	87	372	110
Science	„	Goto, *Seitaro*, D. Sc.	59	204	38
Agriculture	„	Kawase, *Zentaro*, D. Agr.	93	638	214
Economics	„	Yamazaki, *Kakujiro*, D.D.L.	38	450	97
Total (incl. those at the Univ. Hall)			495	4,997	1,653

The Kyoto Imperial University (Sept. '19—June '20)

Est'ed June 1897 — President, Araki, *Torasaburo*, D.M.

College	Place	Dean	Staff	Students	Graduates
Law	Kyoto	Sasaki, *Sojiro*, D.C.L.	22	585	214
Medicine	„	Adachi, *Buntaro*, D.M.	50	378	76

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

College	Place	Dean	Staff	Students	Graduates
Literature	Kyoto	Kano, *Naoki*, D. Litt.	50	336	83
Science	„	Kawai, *Jutaro*, D. Sc.	43	130	41
Engineering	„	Saito, *Daikichi*, D. Eng.	30	117	21
Economics	„	Kambe, *Masao*, D.D.L.	14	407	17
Total (incl. those at the Univ. Hall)			214	2,130	452

The Tohoku Imperial University (Sept. '19 - June '20)

Est'ed June 1907 — President, Ogawa, *Masataka*, D. Sc.

College	Place	Dean	Staff	Students	Graduates
Science	Sendai	Hayashi, *Tsuruichi*, D. Sc.	44	124	25
Medicine	„	Toyama, *Ikuzo*, D. Med.	36	189	37
Engineering	„	Miyagi, *Otogoro*, D. Eng.	15	101	—
Eng. Dept	„	Inouye, *Yinkichi*, D. Eng.	32	328	102
Total (incl. those at Univ. Hall)			127	755	164

The Kyushu Imperial University (Sept. 19—June '20)

Est'ed Dec. 1910 — President, Mano, *Bunji*, D. Eng.

College	Place	Dean	Staff	Students	Graduates
Medicine	Fukuoka	Takayama, *Masao*, D.M.	41	324	62
Engin'ing	„	Yoshimachi, *Taroichi*, D. Eng.	55	266	80
Total (incl. those at Univ. Hall)			96	602	145

The Hokkaido Imperial University

In April 1918 the Agricultural Dept. of the Tohoku University under Dr. S. Sato was reorganized and made an independent University.

Statistics are as follows:—

College	Place	Dean	Staff	Students	Graduates
Agriculture	Sapporo	Minami, *Takajiro*, D. Agr.	63	386	99
Preparatory Dept.	„	—	24	385	79
Civil Eng. Dept.	„	—	4	93	26
Fishery Dept.	„	—	24	128	22
Total			115	994	226

Average Age of Matriculation at Tokyo

Average age of new students matriculated recently in the Colleges of the Tokyo University is as follows:—

College	1918-19 Y.M.	1919-20 Y.M.	College	1918-19 Y.M.	1919-20 Y.M.
Law	22.2	22.2	Science	23.2	22.2
Medicine	22.7	22.2	Agriculture ...	23.0	23.2
Engineering	22.3	22.1	Economics ...	—	23.0
Literature	24.1	23.4	Average	22.8	22.11

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Profession of the University Graduates

The graduates of the Imperial Universities since the foundation to 1919-20 make the following record, as classified according to their condition in life, giving only those that are relatively numerous.

	Tokyo Univ.	Kyoto Univ.	Tohoku Univ.	Kyushu Univ.	Hokkaido Univ.
Administration officials	1,640	199	—	—	12
Judges, etc.	886	274	—	—	—
Government technical officials	1,523	335	19	73	193
Professors and teachers	2,879	889	82	238	197
Medical officials	1,838		1	19	—
Barristers	757	180	—	—	—
Engineers in private concerns	1,823	890	58	272	—
Banks and companies	3,018	815	—	—	267
Practising medicine	951	351	—	46	—
Other business	1,255	85	4	—	137
Unemployed or unknown	1,489	425	1	571	14
Died	1,856	282	4	37	89
Total with others	20,510	5,008	180	1,387	978

Figures for the Tohoku and Hokkaido Univ's do not include graduates of the Special Depts.

Total Number of Graduates from Foundation till the Year 1919-20, Classified by Colleges

College	Tokyo	Kyoto	Tohoku	Kyushu	Hokkaido
Law	8,040	1,887	—	—	—
Medicine	3,067	1,132	37	984	—
Engineering	4,181	1,410	—	403	—
Literature	2,161	360	—	—	—
Science	914	202	143	—	—
Agriculture	2,050	—	—	—	978
Economics	97	17	—	—	—
Total	20,510	5,008	180	1,387	978

The Tokyo University of Commerce

This is the first institution of university standing with single college, and elevated from a Commercial School with the enforcement of the new regulations. It was established in 1875 and as the Tokyo Higher Commercial School it existed for more than twenty years until it was made a university in March 1920. Besides the college proper there is the Preparatory Department corresponding to the Higher course of the High School and the Commercial Department of Special School grade. The number of staff and the student roll stood as follows in April, 1921.—

	Staff	Students
College of Commerce.	47	465
Preparatry Department	56	655
Commercial Department	88	801
Teachers' Train'g Inst'e*	—	89

*Trains teachers for commercial schools of secondary grade.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Universities of Medicine

Since the elevation of the Tokyo Higher Commercial School to university rank, two Government medical schools, those at Okayama and Niigata, have been made universities with a single college, both in April 1922. Their latest statistics stand as follows.—

Name	Location	Teaching Staff	Students
Okayama Univ. of Med. ...	Okayama	17	26
Niigata „ „ „ ...	Niigata	15	206

B. PUBLIC UNIVERSITIES

There are four public or prefectural universities, i.e., the Osaka, the Aichi (at Nagoya), the Kyoto, and the Kumamoto University of Medicine. The last-named was admitted to university rank on 25th May, 1922, up to which time it was a prefectural Medical School. The staff, students, etc. of the first two and the Kumamoto are as follows.—

Osaka University of Medicine (June 1921)

Est'd 1880, made univ. Nov. 1919: Pres., Dr. A. Sata.

	Staff	Students
College of Med.	63	403
Preparatory Dept.		313
Elective Course		15
Post Grad. Course		30
Total	63	766

Aichi University of Medicine (July 1921)

Est'd 1876, made univ. June 1920: Pres., Dr. S. Yamasaki.

	Staff	Students
College of Med.	15	51
Preparatory Dept....		165

Kumamoto University of Medicine (July 1922)

Est'd 1896, made univ. May 1922.

	Teaching staff	Students
Preparatory Dept.	18	139

C. PRIVATE UNIVERSITIES

Since the enforcement of the University Regulations in 1919 as mentioned at the beginning of this chapter, altogether 16 private universities have been raised to the same official status as the Government institutions. They had formerly been placed under Special School Regulations as the other private institutions of collegiate standing are. Of the 16, four, i.e., the Ryukoku, Otani, Senshu, and Rikkyo Universities were officially recognized on May 25, 1922, and

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

other four, i. e., the Toyokyokai, Ritsumeikan, and Kwansai Universities and the Jikeikai University of Medicine on June 6 the same year.

The Keio University

The institution was founded as early as 1856 by the late Fukuzawa, a pioneer Western scholar and perhaps the most celebrated educationist in modern Japan. At present it is composed of University (Law Economics, Literature, Medicine), and Preparatory Department. It also has a Middle, and Business Schools and Kindergarten attached to it. At the end of July 1922 teaching staff comprised 219 and the University roll numbered 6,609 (Lit. 82; Econ. 2,046; Law 547; Med. 314; Prep. 3,620). Medicine was started in 1920 with a fund of ¥1½ million collected from the general public. The Emperor granted ¥30,000. Location, Mita, Tokyo.

The Waseda University

Founded in 1882 by the late Marquis Okuma and converted into a university institution in 1912, it is at present divided into University, Special, Higher Normal, and two High Schools. The University courses comprise Law, Politics, Literature, Commerce, and Science & Engineering. In recognition of the service this institution had rendered in the cause of education, the Emperor granted in May 1908 a sum of *yen* 30,000 to the Chancellor, the Marquis. In July 1922 the various figures stood as follows; cumulative number of alumni 16,000, number of teachers 300, students 11,000 which latter is made up as given in the table below. Location, Waseda, Tokyo.

College	Students
Polit. Economy	583
Law	263
Literature	337
Commerce	2,059
Science & Eng.	772
Special Dept.	3,570
Higher Normal Dept. incl. others	849
High Schools	2,568

The Doshisha

Founded in 1875 at Kyoto by the celebrated Christian teacher and educationist Dr. J. Niijima (d. 1890), it is the pioneer educational institution in Japan based upon Christian principles, and comprises University (Theological, Politico-Economic, Literature) and Preparatory Dept, besides a Girls' School. In July 1922 there were 633 students in the University and 554 in the Prep. Dep't. Professors and teachers number over 83. The school is largely indebted to American people for free service of teachers. It is under the control of Board of Directors composed of Japanese and foreign members. Pres. Danjo Ebina.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

The Chuo (Central) University

Founded in 1886 and converted into a university institution in 1906, it consists of University (Law, Economy, and Commerce), Preparatory and Special Depts., with a postgraduate course. In April 1921, the faculty numbered 133 while student roll contained 5,346 in all. Dr. K. Okano is President; his predecessor, the late Baron Okuda raised it to the present state of development. Location, Kanda, Tokyo

The Meiji University

The school was first established in 1882 and was converted into the present system in 1904. It consists of three dep'ts., University, Preparatory, Special and the postgraduate courses. The university course comprises Law, Politics and Commerce. In July 1921, the faculty numbered 103 and the roll 3,289. Pres. Dr. S. Uzawa. Location, Kanda, Tokyo.

Other Private Universities

(With latest available figures)

Name	Location	Founded	College & school	Teaching staff	Students
Hosei Univ.	Tokyo	1878	Law, Econ.	101	2,820
Kokugakuin Univ. ...	Tokyo	1889	Jap. Lit., History	73	484
Nihon Univ.	Tokyo	1889	Law, Lit.,	183	9,753
Ryukoku Univ.	Kyoto	—	Buddhism	82	604
Otani Univ.	Kyoto	1901	Buddhism	64	294
Senshu Univ....	Tokyo	1879	Account, Econ.	81	1,749
Rikkyo Univ..	Tokyo	1907	Lit., Com.	44	523
Toyokyokai Univ.... ...	Tokyo	1889	Law, Econ. Coloniz.	43	153
Jikeikai Univ. of Med.	Tokyo	1880	Medicine	45	621
Ritsumeikan Univ. ...	Kyoto	1899	Law, Econ.	33	590
Kwansai Univ.	Osaka	1886	Law, Econ., Com.	70	2,500

D. ACADEMIC TITLES

Besides the titles conferred by both State and private universities on their graduates, there is a special title called *Hakase* granted by them with the approval of the Minister of Education. With the enactment of the new university regulations in 1919, the regulation regarding the conferment of the highest academic degree *hakushi* or *hakase*, corresponding to Doctor of Science, Civil Law, etc. as the case may be, has been revised and democratized. The privilege of

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

conferring it is no longer reserved for the Imperial Universities and the Council of *Hakushi*; the Presidents of all the Government, public and private Universities are equally given the same privilege, subject to the approbation of the Educational Minister. The title is of nine kinds, as:—

Mar. 1921	Law	Medicine	Pharmacy	Engineering	Literature	Science	Agriculture	Dendrology	Veterinary	Total
Living	176	586	29	330	106	154	104	34	21	1,540
Died	34	64	6	48	41	27	8	2	3	233
Total	210	650	35	378	147	181	112	36	24	*1,776

NOTE.—*Includes twelve which distinguish the same men.

V. TECHNICAL AND PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION

A. GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL AND SPECIAL SCHOOLS OF HIGHER GRADE

Under the direct control of the Department of Education there are 37 Technical and Special (professional) Schools of higher grade, which give instruction to those desiring to pursue some practical business or profession, such as industry, agriculture, commerce, medicine, etc. There are also schools for similar purposes maintained by prefectures or private persons which are given the same status as the above. (Vid. VI).

The development of this branch of education has been quite phenomenal recently. Graduates of Middle Schools (Girls' High Schools for females) are eligible, but as the applicants for the Government schools of this grade outnumber the available accommodation, they are taken partly on diploma and partly on examination.

The course extends three or four years, and some of the schools are provided with a post-graduate course. Of the Government schools only the Academy of Music admits girls also.

LIST OF GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL SCHOOLS

(Figures are for 1919-20)

Higher Agricultural and Forestry Schools

Location	Director	Instructors	Students	Graduates
Morioka	Y. Kagumi	43	279	81
Kagoshima	K. Tamari	34	216	60
Tottori	G. Yamada (opened in April 1920)			
Miye	T. Uyehara („ „ „ 1922)			

Higher Sericultural Schools

Uyeda	C. Harizuka	24	202	61
Tokyo	I. Honda	41	239	74
Kyoto	T. Yamada	21	159	101

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Higher Commercial Schools

Location	Director	Instructors	Students	Graduates
Kobe	T. Mizushima	52	978	144
Nagasaki	T. Taijiri	38	464	105
Yamaguchi	I. Yokochi	32	451	120
Otaru	F. Ban	39	429	106
Nagoya	R. Watanabe (opened in April 1920)			
Fukushima ...	Y. Gamo („ „ „ 1922)			
Oita	Y. Yamamoto(„ „ „ 1922)			

Higher Technical Schools

Tokyo	R. Yoshitake	84	953	264
Tokyo, Shiba ...	H. Matsuoka	—	—	—
Osaka	S. Doi	62	611	199
Kyoto	T. Tsurumaki	29	273	73
Nagoya	H. Mori	38	383	108
Kumamoto ...	N. Miura	34	429	108
Yonezawa	H. Shimoyama	24	219	57
Kiryu	H. Nishida	26	105	27
Yokohama	T. Suzuki (opened in April 1920)			
Hiroshima	T. Kawaguchi (opened in April 1920			
Kanazawa	N. Aoto („ „ „ „)			
Sendai	T. Jimbo („ „ „ „)			
Kobe	„ „ („ „ „ 1922)			
Oita	„ „ („ „ „ „)			
Fukuoka (Meiji Semmon Gakko)	S. Oba	33	297	49

Mining School

Akita	J. Yokobori	26	231	70

LIST OF GOVERNMENT SPECIAL SCHOOLS

(Figures are for 1919-20)

Medical Schools

Chiba	T. Miwa	36	550	143
Kanazawa	M. Takayasu	26	576	133
Nagasaki	M. Yamada	26	491	109

Pharmaceutical School

Toyama	H. Ono (opened in April 1920)			

Foreign Language Schools

Tokyo	J. Nagaya	68	901	251
Osaka...	K. Nakame (opened in April 1922)			

Fine Art Academy

Tokyo...	N. Masaki	75	632	112

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Academy of Music

Location	Director	Instructors	Students	Graduates
Tokyo...	N. Murakami	49	910	61

Higher Mercantile Marine School

Kobe ... ... Vice-Adm. T. Nagata (opened in Aug. 1920)

B. Public and Private Technical and Business Schools of Secondary Grade

These are divided into three grades, (A) the Middle School grade for 14-17 year boys, (B) the High elementary school standing for 12-15 boys and (C) the Continuation grade for 12-13 or older boys. They are granted a small aid from the State for 3 years at a time, the total sum disbursed on this account averaging ¥356,852 in five years according to recent statistics. Of the three the (C) class schools supply about 90% of the total figures. The latest available data are shown below:—

A, B & C Grade Schools

	Schools			Teachers			Pupils (1000)			Graduates (1000)		
March	Pub.	Priv.	Total	Pub.	Priv.	Total	Pub.	Priv.	Total	Pub.	Priv.	Total
1919	12,570	252	12,822	8,003	1,446	9,449	901	25	927	241	5	246
1920	13,754	218	13,972	8,657	1,339	9,996	1,010	26	1,037	265	5	271

Kind of Schools (including Branches) and Pupils in March 1920

		Tech.	Agr.	Fish.	Com'cial	Nau'cal	Ap'tice or others
A & B.	No. Schools ..	42	302	11	143	11	129
	No. Pupils ...	10,338	44,342	880	50,501	2,610	17,316
C.	No. Schools ..	128	10,019	154	276	2	2,755
	No. Pupils ..	12,409	627,112	7,299	24,003	34	240,017

VI. PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS OF HIGHER GRADE

Quite a large number of public and private institutions of collegiate standing exist. Many of them give technical or professional education, and there are some which style themselves 'Universities,' though they are not officially recognized as such but are placed under the Special School Regulations. They are anomalous for in reality they are giving a liberal education.

Their course sometimes extends five or six years according as the length of the preparatory course extends two or three years. As shown in the ensuing list there are several institutions for women. Coeducation is not yet much in vogue, the Toyo University only admitting women.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Statistics of Public & Private Collegiate Institutions
(March 1920)

	No. Schools	Staff	Students	Graduates
Public	6	143	1,848	427
Private	64	2,292	37,618	5,730
Total...	70	2,435	39,466	6,157

N. B. The above table includes figures for those institutions which have been given the same status as the Gov't univ. under the new Regulations for Universities since April 1920, such as Waseda, Keio and other Universities.

Public Collegiate Institutions (1919-20)

Names	Location	Founded	Subj. taught	Staff	Students
Chiba Horticultural Sch. ..	Chiba	—	Hort're	11	131
Kumamoto Med. Sch.... ...	Kumamoto	1895	Med.	33	535
Kyoto Med. Sch.... ...	Kyoto	1873	Med.	31	431
Kyoto Sch. of Fict. Art. ...	Kyoto	1909	Painting.	19	167
Osaka High. Com. Sch. ...	Osaka	1879	Com.	39	650
Toyama Pharmac. Sch. ...	Toyama	—	Pharmacy.	7	117

Of the above Kumamoto and Kyoto Medical Schools were admitted to university rank in Oct. 1921, and May 1922 respectively.

Principal Private Collegiate Institutions (1919-20)

Names	Location	Founded	Subj. taught	Staff	Students
Aoyama Gakuin, Div. Dept.	Tokyo	1884	Theology	57	248
„ „ High. Co'se	„	1885	Eng. Lang. & Lit.		
Aoyama Jogakuin, Eng. Lang. Dept.	Tokyo	1874	Eng. Lang. & Lit.	10	25
Bukkyo Semmon Gakko.	Kyoto	1912	Buddhism.	13	124
Bukyo Univ.	Kyoto	1899	Buddhism.	28	454
Butoku-kai School of Martial Arts.	Kyoto	1908	Fencing, *Judo*.	30	57
Buzan Univ.	Tokyo	1912	Buddhism	24	106
Doshisha Girls High Sch., High. C'se	Kyoto	1912	Eng. Lit. & Dom. Sc'ce	24	71
Japan Women's Univ. ...	Tokyo	1901	Dom. Sc'ce, Jap. & Eng. Lit.	40	650
Jochi Univ.	Tokyo	1913	Li	38	91
Joshi Eigakujuku	Tokyo	1898	Eng. Lang. & Lit.	28	182
Koya Univ. of Shingon Sect	Wakayama Pref.	1835	Buddhism	13	73
Kwansai Gakuin	Hyogo Pref.	1908	Theology, Lit. & Com.	45	552

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Names	Location	Founded	Subj. taught	Staff	Students
Kyoto Univ. of Shingon Sect	Kyoto	1897	Buddhism	16	89
Kyushu Pharmac. Col. ...	Kumamoto	1910	Pharmac.	22	296
Kyushu Dental Col.	Fukuoka	1913	Dentistry.	44	130
Meiji Gakuin. Div. Dept.	Tokyo	1895	Theology	23	65
„ „ High Course	„	„	Eng. Lit.		
Nichiren Sect Univ. ...	Osaki, Tokyo	1875	Buddhism	33	114
Nihon Med. Col.	Tokyo	1912	Medicine	38	375
Nihon Dental Col.	Tokyo	1908	Dentistry	42	576
Okura High. Com. Sch. ..	Tokyo	1900	Commerce	25	135
Osaka Dent. Col.	Ikuno, Osaka	1911	Dentistry	26	230
Osaka Pharmac. Sch. ...	Osaka	1917	Pharmac.	12	441
Osaka Trinity Sch.	Osaka	1884	Theology	—	—
Rinzai Sect Univ.	Kyoto	1908	Buddhism	16	71
Seikei High. Com. Sch. ...	Sugamo, Tokyo	1916	Com.	24	73
Shukyo Univ.	Sugamo, Tokyo	1886	Buddhism	37	231
Sodo Sect Univ.	Komazawa, Tokyo	1882	Buddhism	27	369
Takachiho High. Com. Sch.	Horinouchi, Tokyo	1914	Com.	20	180
Teikoku Women's Col. ...	Tokyo	1909	Dom. Sc'ce	12	7
Tendai Sect Univ.	Tokyo	1897	Buddhism	7	5
Tohoku Gakuin	Sendai	1899	Lit., Theol.	26	81
Tokyo Agr. Col.	Shibuya, Tokyo	1890	Agricul're	77	635
Tokyo Gakuin	Tokyo	1905	Eng. Lit. & Theol.	10	6
Tokyo Dental Col.	Tokyo	1907	Dentistry	30	422
Tokyo Trinity Sch. ...	Tokyo	1885	Theology	8	3
Tokyo Women's Med. Col.	Tokyo	1912	Medicine	38	347
Tokyo Women's Univ. ...	Tokyo	1918	Lit., Dom. Sc'ce	33	179
Tokyo Univ.	Tokyo	1887	Lit., Philos'y. Religion.	40	285

N. B.—The above lists do not include those public and private institutions which have been given the same status as the Gov't Univ. since the enforcement of the new Univ. Regulations in April 1919.

VII. TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR TEACHERS

Each prefecture has one or more Normal Schools for preparing teachers for primary education, while there are four State Higher

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Normal Schools to train teachers for Middle, Normal, and Girls' High Schools. For this latter purpose some private universities and schools of collegiate grade maintain Higher Normal Departments.

A. Prefectural Normal Schools

Each locality is under obligation to maintain at least one normal school, with an elementary school attached to it to give practical training to the students in the method of instruction. The course of study extends four years. According to local circumstances, simpler normal courses, preparatory courses, training courses for elementary school teachers, or training course for kindergarten conductors may be established in addition to the regular courses. Students were allowed formerly part of their necessary expenses, in return for which they had to give their services as teachers for eight years. This rule has been abolished.

For the regular course the number of admissions amounts to less than 40 per cent. of the total number of applicants, as follows: —

1919-20, 35.77; 1918-19, 38.33; '17-18, 35.88; '16-17; 34.48, '15-16, 41.83.

The instructors, students and graduates classified as to sexes are as follows: —

	Schools for			Instructors		Students		Graduates	
	Male	Female	Mixed	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1917-18	48	36	9	1,476	220	16,554	7,387	5,019	2,175
1918-19	43	36	9	1,413	224	16,209	7,496	4,679	2,117
1919-20	47	36	10	1,471	226	16,489	7,891	4,768	2,484

B. Higher Normal Schools

The Higher Normal Schools are State institutions and consist of the Tokyo Higher Normal School and the Hiroshima Higher Normal School, and the Women's Higher Normal Schools in Tokyo and Nara. Schools of secondary and primary grades are attached to each of these schools to provide opportunities of practical teaching to the students. A kindergarten is also attached to both Higher Normal Schools for Females.

The existing Higher Normal Schools are generally divided into three, i.e. a preparatory, a principal, and a post-graduate course, besides a special course and an elective course. The principal course is divided into five sections, Japanese and Chinese literature, English language, geography and history, mathematics and physics, chemistry and natural history. Lately a course of physical training has been added at the Tokyo Higher Normal School.

The course of study in the main school extends over 3 years in the principal, and from one to two years in the post-graduate course. The special course extends over a period not exceeding two years and two terms, the length of the elective course being fixed not to exceed three years.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

The Women's Higher Normal Schools

The School in Tokyo comprises literature, science and art course, also a special course (mathematics, physics, chemistry, household management, Japanese language and gymnastics). The course of study extends four years in literature, science, and art, and two years in the special course.

The Nara School comprises Japanese and Chinese, history and geography, mathematics, physics and chemistry, and natural science.

Statistics of the Higher Normal Schools

		Instructors	Students	Graduates	Applicants	Admission
Tokyo	1917-18	79	559	98	721	25.14%
	1918-19	93	627	130	1,064	19.92
	1919-20	93	720	136	941	28.48
Hiroshima	1917-18	53	429	100	304	46.71
	1918-19	57	452	104	414	38.89
	1919-20	60	458	137	281	50.29
Tokyo (Women's)	1917-18	63	405	103	518	23.32
	1918-19	60	429	114	579	22.63
	1919-20	60	425	106	531	28.44
Nara (Women's)	1917-18	39	266	52	234	33.33
	1918-19	38	285	57	210	43.33
	1919-20	34	294	57	238	36.55

C. Special Institute for Training Teachers

The institute was specially organised for the purpose of training qualified teachers for normal schools, middle schools, and girls' high schools and so to supplement the work of regular training institutions. It was first opened at the beginning of the year 1902-3, but has been rearranged and at present there remains only one institute for girls in charge of the Tokyo Women's Higher Normal School, which is provided with a course of housekeeping and sewing.

Besides the above the Tokyo University of Commerce, Agricultural College of Tokyo Imperial University and the Tokyo Higher Technical School have each an institute for training teachers of commercial, agricultural and technical schools of secondary grade.

VIII. SCHOOLS UNDER CONTROL OF OTHER DEPARTMENTS OF GOVERNMENT

There are several schools which are not governed by the Educational Minister and these are described below. Besides, the Army, Navy, Government Railways and Communications Department have respectively institutions for training or instructing their officers and employees.

The Peers' School ("Gakushu-In")

Founded in 1877 as a private institution and maintained by the

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Peerage with a subsidy from the Imperial Household Department since 1884, the school consists of boys' and girls' department, each covering primary and secondary education grade, with a High School course for the former. The graduates of the course are admitted without examination to the Imperial Universities, in case there is accommodation available. Children of humbler classes are admitted to the school within a certain limit. In May 1921 the Boys' Dept. had 697 boys and Girls' Dept. 644 attendants.

Nautical College

Founded 1881 and placed under control of the Department of Communications, the college is divided into Navigation and Engineering Departments, the course for both extending four years, including two years' apprenticeship. Location; Etchujima, Tokyo. Pres. Adm. H. Ishibashi. Statistics for 1920-21 were as follows:—

Depts.	Instructors	Students	Graduates
Nav.	57	451	85
Eng.		435	87
Total	57	885	172

Fishery Institute

Founded in 1899 by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, it gives instructions in the theory and practice of the aquatic products industry, and is divided into Regular Course (catching, manufacture & rearing), Pelagic Fishery, Post-graduate and Special Courses, the first two extending over three years. Location: Etchujima, Tokyo. Pres. I. Iya. Statistics for May 1921 are given below.

Courses	Instructors	Students	Graduates (Total from inception)
Regular	48	210	1,036
Pelagic Fsh.		14	95
Post-grad.		4	38
Special		9	260
Total	48	237	1,429

The Jingu Kogakkan

Founded in 1881 as an institution of higher grade for giving instruction in the Shinto classics, it is under control of the Ise Grand Shine Office. Its course extends over four years and there is besides a special course of two years for training Shinto priests. In June 1921 the instructors numbered 29 and the student roll 128 for regular course and 25 for special course. Location; Uji-Yamada, Miye Pref. Pres., Dr. Y. Haga.

IX. SOCIETIES AND COMMITTEES

The Imperial Academy of Japan

This institution corresponds to the Royal Society of Great Britain

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

or the Académie Française, though only a faint shadow of the great Western prototypes. It was established for the promotion of sciences and art, with the view to exercising a beneficial influence on education in general, and its members are selected from amongst seniors of learning. In 1906 it joined the International Academic Union.

The officials of the Academy consist of one president, manager, and two sectional chiefs, (1) Literature and Social affairs and (2) Sciences. The full number of members is 60, to be appointed by H.M. the Emperor. Members above 60 years old may receive an annuity. An Imperial edict was announced in 1910 to grant *yen* 2,000 a year for 25 years, to encourage the work of the Academy. Barons Mitsui, Iwasaki and Sumitomo have each offered 1,000 *yen* a year for ten years respectively and the late Dr. Takamine and Baron Fujita, lump sums of 5,000 *yen* and 22,000 *yen* respectively.

X. FINANCIAL MATTERS RELATING TO EDUCATION

The Educational Stock Fund

The sum of *yen* 10,000,000 set apart in 1899 out of the Chinese Indemnity is the origin of this fund, being chiefly intended to promote the cause of national education by granting loans to civil corporations to be used for educational purposes. The accounts are as follows:—

End of March	Loans	Bonds	Deposits	Total sum existing
1918	¥3,567,687	¥557,894	¥1,958,331	¥5,832,812
1919	4,159,615	289,312	1,675,882	6,035,659
1920	4,714,369	119,256	1,407,681	6,241,306

Note.—Bonds are calculated on purchase price, fractions being cut off.

Fund for Giving Additional Stipends to Teachers

Created in 1900-01 for giving regular additional allowances to common school teachers, the State paid ¥1,000,000 to the fund up to 1910-11 but this was doubled in '11-12 year, the sum amounting to ¥2,982,828 by '15-16, the provincial treasuries contributing ¥525,482.

	State	Provincial con'tion	Interest on Fund	Brought over from last ac't	Total
1917-18	¥2,000,000	¥686,954	¥225,716	¥2,881,444	¥6,519,742
1918-19	2,000,000	903,307	226,420	2,806,394	6,528,191
1919-20	2,000,000	974,943	214,701	3,329,479	6,519,123

Disbursements made are shown below:—

	To additional allowance	Carried to next ac't	Total
1917-18	¥3,020,835	¥4,723,913	¥6,519,279
1918-19	3,200,826	3,327,305	6,528,191
1919-20	3,347,541	3,162,452	6,509,993

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

The rate of this special allowance, owing to the increase of State grant, is fixed at 24 to 60 *yen* a year for regular teachers, to be increased by 18 to 36 *yen* a year for every additional five years.

Educational Expenses Paid out of Provincial and Communal Treasuries

	1916—17	1917—18	1918—19	1919—20
Common schools ...	¥60,605,640	¥66,707,638	¥90,542,229	¥135,812,270
Normal „ ...	3,776,116	3,979,659	5,077,738	6,911,840
Middle „ ...	5,055,619	5,966,468	8,008,790	10,736,979
Girls' High schools...	2,715,152	3,145 296	4,297,669	7,071,627
Special schools ...	831,932	1,030,596	1,278,968	1,725,809
Technical schools ...	6,293,541	7,501,114	9,921,519	14,820,433
B.D.D. school	43,075	46,493	72,627	109,345
Other schools	276,614	366,877	405,336	542,964
Kindergartens... ...	272,824	297,999	564,636	580,136
Libraries	495,474	518,305	477,289	625,900
Others	5,260,878	6,353,468	8,956,456	13,189,619
Total	85,626,865	95,913,913	123,613,257	192,186,922

State Aid to Primary Education

With the approval of the Diet in the 40th (1918) session the Government decided to grant every year a State aid of ¥10,000,000 to common school teachers, the most notable innovation witnessed in recent years. Of that sum ¥9,000,000 is distributed among the provinces *pro rata* to the number of children and teachers, in order to increase their salaries by 20 to 30 per cent. an average of 25 per cent. It was carried into effect from April 1918. The balance of ¥1,000,000 is devoted to supplementing the school expenses of poorer villages and towns at the rate of ¥10,000 to ¥40,000 each.

XI. SCHOOL HYGIENE

Health of Male Students in Government Institutions

Health data of students in the Imperial Universities, High Schools and various Professional (collegiate) Schools are as follows:—

	No. of students examined	Constitution (%)			Eye-sight (%)	
		Robust	Medium	Weak	Normal in both	Abnormal in either
1917-18 ...	... 23,631	57.5	41.3	1.1	56.0	44.0
1918-19 ...	... 21,970	60.8	38.3	0.9	53.8	46.2
1919-20 ...	... 21,999	60.4	38.2	1.4	53.7	46.3

Health of Female Students in Government Institutions

Health data of girls in Higher Normal Schools, in Girls' High Schools attached thereto, and in other professional schools are:—

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

	No. of students examined	Constitution (%)			Eye-sight (%)	
		Robust	Medium	Weak	Normal in both	Abnormal in either
1917-18	2,055	49.3	50.4	0.3	77.9	22.1
1918-19	2,140	50.0	49.8	0.2	76.2	23.8
1919-20	2,117	58.7	41.3	—	74.4	25.6

Health of Public and Private Schools of Secondary and Elementary Education

Health returns of boys for the 1919-20 year stand thus:—

	No. of pupils examined	Constitution (%)			Eye-sight (%)	
		Robust	Medium	Weak	Normal in both	Abnormal in either
Elementary schools ...	1,232,018	51.63	44.97	3.40	—	—
Middle schools	151,635	53.25	43.56	3.19	77.18	22.82
Normal schools	15,725	62.47	36.40	1.13	71.93	28.07
Technical schools ...	46,427	57.62	39.68	2.70	77.06	22.94
Special schools	2,492	44.06	54.94	1.00	60.71	39.29
Total or average ...	1,448,297	52.09	44.58	3.33	76.58	23.42

The data for girls for the 1919-20 year are as follows:—

	No. of pupils examined	Constitution (%)			Eye-sight (%)	
		Robust	Medium	Weak	Normal in both	Abnormal in either
Elementary schools ...	1,065,659	46.62	49.00	4.38	—	—
Girls' high schools ...	103,426	51.98	44.98	3.04	83.73	16.27
Normal schools... ...	7,719	60.43	38.79	0.78	81.37	18.63
Special schools	206	53.40	46.60	—	73.79	26.21
Total or average ...	1,177,010	47.18	48.58	4.24	83.55	16.45

The health data as regards height and weight of elementary school children for the 1919-20 year are given below:—

Age	Boys			Girls		
	No. examined	Height *shaku*	Weight *kwan*	No. examined	Height *shaku*	Weight *kwan*
7	174,968	3.52	4.677	167,461	3.49	4.519
10	173,587	3.99	6.162	161,623	3.94	5.925
13	112,178	4.43	8.001	64,862	4.43	8.157
16	1,106	4.81	10.408	396	4.75	10.755

XII. LIBRARIES AND MUSEUMS

Libraries

The number of libraries in March 1921, totalled 1,581 comprising one govt. (Imp. Library) 901 public and 789 private establishments. There are also libraries belonging to the Imperial and other Universities. Of the above the Imperial Library and the Library belonging to the Tokyo Imperial University surpass the rest as to accommodation and

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

so forth. The libraries of Kyoto Imp. University, of the Cabinet and of the Imperial Household Department are also worthy of mention.

The Imperial Library

The Library in Uyeno Park, Tokyo, is the largest in Japan. Its recent statistics are as follows:—

	No. of volumes (end of March)			No. of days open during the year	No. of visitors	Average visitors per day
	Japanese and Chinese	European	Total			
1918 ..	.. 253,183	77,969	337,152	332	239,930	722.68
1919 ..	. 264,073	79,632	343,755	327	235,427	720.05
1920	.. 268,506	81,403	349,909	327	238,886	730.51

The Imperial University Libraries

The library belonging to the Imperial University of Tokyo even surpasses the Imperial Library in the number of volumes contained. It is accessible only to the professors, students, etc. of the University. The number of volumes stored at the end of March, 1920 was as follows:—

	Japanese & Chinese books	European books	Total
Tokyo University (Proper)	... 380,351	300,474	680,825
do. (Agriculture College) ...	32,143	30,089	62,237
Kyoto University	244,500	202,195	446,695
Tohoku University (Sendai)	85,407	40,322	125,729
Hokkaido University (Sapporo)	30,138	30,737	60,875

Note.—The last-named institution also stores thousands of pictures and diagrams.

Public and Private Libraries

Public and private libraries present a far poorer show than the preceding two. In the provinces the Osaka Library (Prefectural) possessing 140,000 heads the list as to number. The Hibiya Library of the Tokyo Municipality added in 1921 2,000 new books published in U. S. A. and contributed to the city by the Carnegie Peace Commission. Among private libraries the Nanki Bunko founded by Marquis Tokugawa in 1921 on the premises of his mansion at Azabu, Tokyo is perhaps the most important private institution of the kind. The Ohashi Library founded in Tokyo in 1906 by Mr. Ohashi, the Nakanoshima Library in Osaka founded by the Sumitomo family, Shokado Bunko by the Iwasaki family are also notable. Private universities, especially Waseda and Keio, have each a big one. Both Dr. Morrison's famous library acquired by Baron Iwasaki in 1917 for ¥350,000 and Mr. Kuhara's private library now in course of formation at an estimated cost of some ¥3,000,000 are also noteworthy. The former contains over 200,000 books on China and is to be much enlarged and reorganized into a Seminary devoted to Oriental research, under the name of Toyo-Kenkyu-Sho. The construction work is now going on in the grounds of Baron Iwasaki's residence, Tokyo.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Year ended March	No. of libraries	No. of volumes	No. of days open a year	No. of visitors	Visitors per day
1918	1,236	4,083,697	302,261	8,230,921	2,723
1919	1,358	4,431,511	352,039	9,281,077	2,636
1920	1,510	4,672,858	391,934	9,782,767	2,596

B. Museums

The museums that exist in most important cities in the country are generally of limited scope and of commercial interest, as described elsewhere. The three museums that are under the control of the Imperial Household Department, in Tokyo, Kyoto and Nara, are more general in nature. The exhibits displayed are principally historical relics, specimens of arts and industry. Of these, the Tokyo Imperial Museum, the largest in Japan, was the first founded and dates from 1872. This museum has, among the articles exhibited, various costumes, utensils, &c., showing the customs and habits at different times and places, as also specimens of various natural productions. A zoological garden is attached to this museum. The Hyokei-Kwan, (erected in 1910 in commemoration of the wedding of the now reigning Emperor and Empress) makes a part of the Imp. Tokyo Museum, and is devoted to the display of objects of fine arts and art industry. The Tokyo Educational Museum formerly belonging to the Tokyo Higher Normal School has been opened to the public since 1914. The total number of visitors to this museum during the year ended March 31st 1920 was 401,845 and the number of days open 333.

XIII. MORAL EDUCATION AND PHYSICAL CULTURE

A. Moral Education

The Imperial Rescript on Education (1890) is regarded as the cornerstone of moral education in Japan. Even little children under ten have to learn by heart the text of the Rescript, though they can hardly be expected to understand it, as it is couched in the grave Chinese classic style. At the same time it is supplemented with text-books on ethics in which stories of famous men and women are predominating features.

Secondary Schools.—The Department of Education enforces the following general directions about it.

"The teaching of morals must be based on the precepts of the Imperial Rescript on Education; its object is to foster the growth of moral ideas and sentiments, and to give the culture and character necessary for men of middle or higher standing, and to encourage and promote the practice of virtues. The teaching should be carried out by explaining essential points of morals in connection with the daily life of pupils, by means of good works or maxims and examples of good deeds; and be followed by a little more systematic exposition of the duties to self, to society, and to the State; elements of ethics may also be given."

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

The Higher Institutions.—The Minister of Education issued in 1909, an Instruction with the object of having this neglected subject attended to regularly in schools of this grade, the text being as follows:—

"Education aims mainly at producing worthy men, and it requires no emphasizing that great importance should be always attached to the building up of character, whether it be at common or special schools. I am aware that for this reason the Government schools have never been slack in paying attention to the point. The students of those institutions are those who received a moral education while at the middle schools or lower stages; but they still lack firmness in their ethical ideas and are liable to fall victims to temptations of various kinds, while they are at a period of life when they are in need of moral culture. It is desirable that from now onward the Government schools devote more energy to the moral training of their students and foster and temper moral ideas in them, not only by giving lectures on ethics at stated intervals, but also by seizing every opportunity for the purpose, so that they may grow firm in their resolution to put in practice what they are taught. The principals, instructors and teachers of the schools are exhorted to make themselves with one mind and heart the centre of moral uplifting and personally influence their students and endeavor to the end that the Emperor's wishes contained in the Rescript on Education and also in the Imperial Message to the people (about thrift) may be carried out."

In the opinion of a competent foreign authority the present system of moral education in Japan is defective on account of the scarcity of hostels where students who are away from home may be placed under proper care, the compulsory and mechanical system of ethical education and absence of religious influence.

B. Physical Culture

"*Judo*" or "*Jujutsu*"

This manly art of self-defence which has become popular in both hemispheres owes its development to the reform effected by Mr. J. Kano who (see Who's Who) established for this purpose in 1886 a special training hall styled Kodokwan, now in Koishikawa, Tokyo. The reform consisted in eliminating the dangerous features from the various styles formerly in vogue and developing a new system suited both for the purpose of mental discipline and physical culture. By 1894 Mr. Kano's persevering efforts had begun to bear fruit, and branch halls were started in several provinces. The fame of the new style began to spread not only in Japan but even to foreign countries, especially after the Russo-Japanese War, and of Mr. Kano's pupils not a few went over to America and Europe to teach the art to foreigners. Several foreigners staying in Japan have been initiated in it. At present in almost all Japanese schools of secondary grade and above the exercise is practised as a method of physical culture. Private clubs and schools for the practice of *jujutsu* are to be found in all cities and towns. Some fifty thousands have been trained and in Mar. 1917 the graduates roll numbered over 20,000. The ancient custom,

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

known as "cold practice" of going through the training before dawn during midwinter, presents a lively scene.

Fencing

In former days fencing and swordsmanship occupied the foremost place in the physical and mental training of the gentry classes. As practised to-day at schools, the art is merely a faint memory of the past greatness and importance. The practice sword is made of split bamboo, about four feet in length, with a hilt twelve inches in length for the double grasp. The points counted as effective hits are the head, both sides, the right hand and throat. The traditional method of the two-handed use of the sword is still preferred by the Japanese to the single grasp popular in Western countries. It is among policemen that the training is more actual and realistic than at schools, for these guardians of peace are required, from the nature of their duty, to practise fencing as a regular lesson and for actual purposes. The "cold practice" to encourage hardihood and endurance is also adopted in fencing as in *jujutsu*.

Physical Culture for Girls

Physical culture is no easy business for girls attending the secondary grade schools, not merely because active exercises by girls are still regarded with disfavor by some conservative mothers, but chiefly because Japanese female garments, though attractive to look at, are not well adapted for active movement. Nevertheless, physical culture is steadily gaining ground, and in the girls' higher schools the subject of gymnastics, 3 hours a week, is included, and girls are made to go through training in fancy steps and figure movements, some callisthenics, and so on. In the Female Higher Normal Schools the Swedish system and some other exercises are given. In the Japan Womens' University a hybrid system is in force, combining the halbert training which daughters of *samurai* had to acquire in former days with some forms of callisthenics.

School Excursion

Twice in the year middle school boys are taken out on excursions that last not more than a week, smaller boys being generally made to go on shorter trips. All these boys are intended to *rough it* on such occasions, and guided by their teachers, they are required to make scientific observations or to visit places of historical interest.

Associations for Physical Culture

The most conspicuous among associations for physical culture is the Military Arts Association, organized in 1895 in Kyoto for the purpose of promoting military arts and developing the military spirit. Its roll reaches 1,653,000 members with Prince Fushimi as its patron and Gen. (ret.) Miyoshi Mori president. The gymnastics practised in the

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

association are *jujutsu*, fencing, archery and boating. Every year in May and August a tournament is held.

The National Physical Education Society, at Omori, Tokyo, was voted an annual subsidy of 30,000 *yen* by the Diet in 1893 for a period of five years. A large Imperial gift was also granted. Two gymnasia were established in Tokyo, one in Osaka and another in Hokkaido. The graduates are granted teaching certificates for all the common higher schools of the country.

The Y.M.C.A. Gymnasium, Tokyo, completed in April 1917 as a complement of Y.M.C.A. work is the first regular gymasium in Japan of Western pattern. It is an iron-ribbed 3 storeyed concrete building and measures 20 yards facade and 33 deep, and cost ¥100,000. A swimming pond, bowling-alley, race-course ($\frac{1}{4}$m.), and means for other sports are provided. Some Japanese sports, as *jujutsu*, have also claimed the attention of the promoters.

XIV. FOREIGN STUDENTS STUDYING IN JAPAN

By "foreign students" are principally meant students coming to Japan from other countries for purposes of study. Of these the Chinese students are by far the most important both in number and other respects. It was some years after the close of the Japan-China war that they began to arrive in Japan to acquire modern learning. The first batch of ten students arrived in 1900. After the Russo-Japanese war the number swelled at one time to 25,000 approximately. That was the high watermark, for soon a reaction set in and the departures began to exceed new arrivals. Several reasons account for this decline, such as the unfavorable impression which the action of students gave to the Peking (then Imperial) Government, on account of the radical ideas they carried home, and also the fact that there is no longer, as there was at first, a promising field of employment for adventurous Chinese lads with a mere smattering of "new learning" acquired in Japan. A large number of these students has occupied ministerial and other high posts. The students from China now number about 3,000.

JAPANESE STUDENTS STUDYING ABROAD

The number of students of both sexes which Japan has sent to Europe and America since the opening of the country to foreign intercourse must reach enormous figures, especially when students who have gone abroad at their own expense are included. These foreign-going students, called *ryugakusei* in Japanese, are in most part selected nowadays from among those who have undertaken teaching at Government institutions for several years after they completed their academic courses. The allowance made differs according to the places of study and also subjects thereof. In general it is ¥4,320 for one in Europe or U.S.A. besides about ¥700 for "the outfit allowance." Up to the 1920-21, 1,196 *ryugakusei* were sent by

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

the Education Department alone of whom 273 staying in various countries at the end of March 1921 were distributed as follows:— U.S.A. 44; England 74; Germany 25; Switzerland 13; France 34; China 3; Austria 3; 2 each in Italy and Holland; 1 each in Sweden, Chili; 71 on the way home or to the destination. Other Govt. Departments have also their own students abroad.

TEACHERS' AND MEDICAL LICENSE EXAMINATION

Teachers' licenses examination and also the examination to grant licenses to those aspiring to become medical practitioners and pharmaceutists are annually held.

License for Higher School Teachers

In view of the sudden expansion of the Govt. and other educational organs demanding reinforcement of the required complement of the staff the license examination of the higher grade was first carried out in the spring of 1920. Of 35 applicants for English and Mathematics 6 only (all English) passed it with success.

The total number of the licenses given stood as follows:—

	License on exam.	License without exam.	Total
1919-20	6	19	25

License for Secondary School Teachers

This service to supplement the staff of qualified teachers for secondary grade schools, normal schools, middle schools and higher girls' schools was started in 1895. The Examination Committee also takes charge of grant of license without examination to graduates of higher institutions both Government and private. Figures for the last 3 years are as follows:—

	License without exam.		License on exam.		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
1917-18	317	156	255	87	815
1918-19	303	196	236	72	807
1919-20	335	236	376	84	1,031

License for Elementary School Teachers

	License for regular teachers	License for special teachers	License for ass't teachers	Total
1917-18	4,054	2,623	4,490	11,168
1918-19	3,935	2,551	4,494	10,980
1919-20	4,633	3,061	8,937	16,743

CHINESE IDEOGRAPHS AND ROMANIZATION OF JAPANESE LETTERS

The use af Chinese ideographs is a serious obstacle in the educational progress of Japan. To have to commit to memory those

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

characters is in itself a trying business, and when it is considered that Japanese boys (and girls to some extent) in secondary and higher institutions have to learn English or German at the same time, the burden imposed upon them must be said to be really heavy. At any rate the ideographs are a clog to the progress of education, and their discontinuation and adoption of Romanization system would shorten the school course of Japanese boys by two or three years. The Romanization movement was started decades ago, but as yet there is little hope of its being universally adopted in schools, and Japan, in the meanwhile, must continue to use the cumbrous system of ideography. It is somewhat consoling to find that the number of ideographs in current use is much less than before. According to the stenographers of the Imperial Diet, about 2,000 ideographs suffice for reporting the speeches made in the two Houses. The text-books for ordinary elementary school grade of six years contain about 2,600 characters, higher grade 3,600 and the Middle school about 5,000.

MISSION SCHOOLS IN JAPAN

Though not to the same extent as in the early days of the Restoration when the secular school system, Government and private, was still imperfect, Mission schools still continue to occupy an important place in the general school system of the country, especially in respect of moral education. In point of number the kindergarten heads the list with about 180 containing nearly 8,000 children in attendance, followed by eighty schools for boys, 3 of them Roman Catholic. The schools for girls number about 50.

Among the eighty boys' schools six are of collegiate grade, including the two university institutions of the Doshisha (Congregational) at Kyoto and the Rikkyo-Gakuin (Episcopalian) at Tokyo. These two are authorized by the Government to confer titles on their graduates. Some schools, notably the Aoyama Gakuin (Methodist) at Tokyo, are qualified to issue middle school teachers' license to graduates of special courses, generally English.

In Y.M.C.A. work great activity has been shown lately on both educational and social sides, and the tendency is noticeable for Missionary enterprise to be more concentrated in this direction than in school work.

NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

The National Research Council as gazetted on Nov. 26, 1920, consists of 2 Dept's, the General Affairs and Scientific, and has 94 noted scientists as its members. It comprises 8 branches of investigation, physics, chemistry, geography, biology, medicine, engineering, astronomy and geophysics, and will cooperate with the International Research Council now in course of formation among the late Allied States. It will also serve as a coordinating medium for various scientific associations at home. The first general meeting was held in Dec. 1920.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

CHAPTER XIII

LABOR AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

Up to a few years ago Japan was comparatively free from the pernicious effect of social unrest and labor troubles that have become so widespread in Europe and America. What had been witnessed in Japan as regards these troubles was sporadic and local, without organization and not based on any deep conviction. The powerful democratic upheaval, however, in the West recently has not failed to produce a profound impression on the general public and especially on those who are directly affected by this universal movement. Japan is now experiencing throes in labor and social problems. Democracy is steadily gaining influence. Both Government and capitalists are thoroughly alive to the gravity of the situation, the socialists and workpeople are evidently determined to get full reparation for the long delayed recognition of what they consider as their rightful due. The former try to solve the difficult situation by the paternal method traditional, as they endeavor to prove, to Japan, while the latter are insisting on having their demands conceded as a matter of right. They urge that Article 17 of the Public Safety and Order Police Regulation which practically prohibits combined movement of work people should be abolished.

Article 17 of the Public Safety and Order Police Regulation enacted in 1900 runs as follows: "Those who, with the object of causing a strike, seduce or incite others shall be sentenced to major imprisonment of one to six months with additional penalty of ¥3 to ¥30." The provision is regarded by laborers as a dangerous weapon placed in the hands of the police authorities who are generally believed to be prejudiced against labor movements of whatever description. Any attempt at combined movement by workmen can easily be construed by the authorities, they complain, as violating the regulation and dealt with mercilessly.

Nevertheless, judging from the replies made by the Home Minister and Government Delegates to questions put to them in the Diet in the 1918-19 session, it seems the Government has made up its mind to prevent in industrial Japan the stage of conflicts between the two classes and to save it from the harmful effect of strikes and lockouts that have too often hindered industrial progress in America and Europe. It intends for this purpose to bring capital and labor into harmonious cooperation with each other, but how this well-meant idea can be realized without the conviction that must come from the rough actual experience of the two opposing movements remains to be seen.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS AND COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES

Labor Organizations

Before the War the labor organizations that existed though pretty numerous were, most of them, very small in scope, the membership being generally limited to workers in one and the same establishment.

The development made during the latter period of the War, and specially on its termination, has been very striking. For instance, according to the investigation made by the Police authority of the Home Office, in January 1921 there were 671 unions with a membership of 246,658 as shown below.

Occupation	No. of unions	No. of members
Porters & carriers	87	16,513
Engineering & metal workers	75	56,064
Chemical workers	63	18,264
Miners	56	28,592
Transport workers	49	11,394
Printers	34	6,057
Textile workers	22	6,503
Shipbuilding	12	16,895
Seamen	18	13,348
Lumber and wood workers	34	6,709
Miscellaneous	216	66,319

Until recently the question of how to maintain their existence absorbed so much of the energy of these unions that they had no time to work up a federation among themselves, the only exception being the *Yuai-kai*. Meanwhile the industrial unrest that has grown keener after the War, and the workers' greater consciousness of the class-war, convinced the unions of the inadvisability of remaining isolated, so that their attention was now drawn to the question of amalgamation or alliance. Their endeavors bore fruit and several federations of unions have been created, these being the General Federation of Miners (*Zen Nihon Kofu Sorengo Kai*), the Eastern Federation of Trade Unions (*Kanto Rodo Kumiai Domei Kai*) and the Western Federation of Trade Unions (*Kansai Rodo Kumiai Rengo Kai*). These three have in turn been affiliated to the General Federation of Japanese Labor (*Dai-Nippon Rodo Sodomei*), under which title the Yuai-kai has been reorganized on a wider democratic basis.

The General Federation of Japanese Labor, which under the name of Yuai-kai was founded in 1912 by Mr. Bunji Suzuki, played a very conspicuous part in the labor movement of the past decade. It then practically represented the whole mass of Japanese trade unionism, though its roll did not contain more than 50,000 members at most. When the Yuai-kai was reformed as a Federation in 1920, its program was completely overhauled and a new one adopted, plainly tinged somewhat with radical thought. It replaced the harmonizing idea with the class-war principle. Mr. Suzuki still remains as honorary president, but the power of control is in charge of some executive

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

committees elected from among the members. The autocratic method which Mr. Suzuki followed for several years has been given up by the Committees.

The platform of the Federation includes the following planks:—

(1) Labor not to be regarded as a commodity.
(2) Freedom of association of all workers.
(3) Abolition of child labor.
(4) Establishment of a minimum wage scale.
(5) Introduction of the 8-hour day or 48-hour week.
(6) Provision against unemployment.
(7) Abolition of Article 17 of the Public Safety and Order Police Regulation.
(8) Democratisation of the educational system.

The Federation publishes a monthly organ, "*Rodo*" (Labor).

Co-operative Societies

The co-operative societies in Japan were established under the Co-operative Societies Law enacted in 1900, the object being to supply to middle class producers, agricultural, industrial, etc. funds at a low rate of interest and without mortgage. The societies are juridical persons and are classed as Credit Societies, Sales Societies, Purchase Societies and Productive Societies. These different lines may be combined in one society, so that there are altogether eleven other kinds consisting of two to four different lines. In order to make a society easily accessible to people, it is provided that one subscription should not exceed ¥50, while to prevent aggrandizement one member is not allowed to own more than ten such shares. Special privileges are afforded to co-operative societies by the Government, as exemption of taxes on income and business, reduction of registration taxes, while the Hypothec Banks are permitted to advance funds without security and redeemable in five year instalments. Though not many years have elapsed since the advent of this system, already the societies have made good progress in their numbers:—

In 1920 there were 13,442 societies of which 11,230 had 1,688,431 members and paid-up capital of ¥33,456,521. As classified according to their nature, credit societies numbered 2,650, sales societies, 235; purchase societies, 454; productive societies, 107. The remaining 9,996 combined some other function or functions.

MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATIONS OF WORKMEN

In almost all Government or private establishments of a large scope the mutual aid system of workmen or their families is in force. The following shows this arrangement in the Government Printing Bureau, Monopoly Bureau, Gov't Railways, Naval and Military Workshops and Postal Savings and Money Order Bureau:—

No. of members		5,264,333
Receipts	Members' subscription	¥1,637,413
	Government aids	¥1,261,171
	Other receipts	¥ 594,792
	Total	¥3,493,380

Disbursements amounting to ¥1,771,453 were made for the benefit of about 6,000 people classified as follows:—

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

For deceased	¥413,401
„ wounded	¥266,975
„ diligent service	¥158,624
„ those leaving the service	¥725,000
Medical expenses	¥130,095
Sundries	¥ 77,357

The police forces throughout the country and workers in the employ of the Communication Department formed associations among themselves in 1920 and 1921 respectively.

Gov. Railways.—The Mutual Aid Society obliges all workers to become members who are to pay every month to the fund 3% of their wages, the State granting to it an aid amounting to 2% of the aggregate wages of the members. It supplies all relief to be granted to their families, according to a finely graded schedule.

a. For injury sustained while in discharge of duty; (1) six months to 2½ years' salaries granted when the injury is fatal or incurable. (2) Cost of medical treatment.

b. For deaths from other origin the grant varies according to age, salary and length of service of the deceased. For one of 20 years old drawing ¥10 a month at the time of demise, the minimum rate is ¥193.

c. When 55 years is reached while in the service, the rate varies according to the age when the recipient was enrolled on the list of the Society and the salary drawn at the time the grant is made. For one entering service at 20 and is drawing the salary of ¥30, the grant amounts to ¥900 approximately.

Mutual Aid Associations of Mine Laborers

Fraternal spirit is very strong among mine-workers in consequence of the peculiary hazardous condition of their work. Formerly the patriarchal system of boss and followers ruled the mine-workers' world, but this is being displaced by the modern materialistic habit. The effect of the former custom is reflected in the specially large number of mutual aid associations. These numbered 172 in all in 1918, of which 93 were started after the great European War, the membership being compulsory in most of them. The associations aim at the relief or aid of mine-workers in case of death, birth, marriage, military service, etc., the members being 169,400 or 39% of all the mineworkers in Japan, who number 431,450.

The money collected in instalments from the members amounted to ¥239,600 besides ¥138,300 contributed by the employers. 169 associations have funds set apart totalling ¥577,000.

The First Paternal Gov. Labor Organization

The Government Railways announced in May 1920 the formation of the Workers Conncils as advisory organs for employment and social conditions of workmen. The representives of workers are to be elected by the respective forces at Stations, Round-houses, Workshops,

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

etc., one member per 100, the total expected to reach some 1,500; the Electors must be men-workers of not less than 20 years old who have been in the service at least one year, while those eligible to election must be 25 years old with two years in the service and one year in the department they are to represent. The representatives are to deliberate on questions referred to them by the authorities or to make representations on their own initiative.

DELIBERATIVE ORGANS

Among deliberative bodies organized recently for investigating the problem there are the Relief Works Investigation Commission, the Association of Harmonious Co-operation (*Kyo-cho-kai*), and the Japan Industrial Club organized in 1918. The first-named is composed of Gov't officials, univ. professors, capitalists and social reformers. The Association of Harmonious Co-operation has collected a fund of over ¥10,000,000 contributed by capitalists and publishes a monthly organ. The Industrial Club is an association organized by manufacturers and mine-owners and is housed in a magnificent building of its own. Mr. M. Ohara, a millionaire of Bitchu province, has established in Osaka an institute of social research and placed it in charge of a number of university professors and experts.

SOCIALISM IN JAPAN; THE PRESENT SITUATION

The interpellation which Mr. Fujiya Suzuki, M.P., made in the House in Mar. 1919., still represents in practice the situation. His point was that the indiscriminative measure of repression which the Government had consistently pursued during the last twenty years should be replaced by proper discrimination, and that the rigorous treatment extended even to moderate social thinkers such as followers of Marx and State socialists should be discontinued. He sent circulars to twenty known socialists in Tokyo as to the principle they held. Of the fifteen who replied 7 were Marxists, 5 State socialists, and 1 each Christian socialist, syndicalist and anarchist. He contended that though the latter two should be strictly controlled, the others should be left unmolested in their work of propagandism.

In 1920 an attempt was made to organize in Japan a Socialist-Union by leading socialists including social democratic, syndicalist, and anarchist elements. The inauguration meeting held on Dec. 10, 1920 at the Y.M.C.A. Hall, Tokyo, invited the police intervention, resulting in many arrests. It is, however, believed that the movement though driven underground is working with unabated energy and that it had sworn membership estimated at 1,400 at the year end. There are other socialists who are more academic and who keep aloof from any active organization to evade the vigilance of the authorities. Towards the end of May 1921 the Home Office is said to have ordered the dissolution of the Union, some connection between it and the Bolshevik propaganda at Shanghai having been, it is reported, discovered. As a sign of socialistic development in this country it may be

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

stated that socialistic literature published and duly reported increased from 21 books or pamphlets in 1917 to 194 in '19 not to mention those suppressed or surreptiously issued.

THE FACTORY LAW

The present Factory Law enacted and put in force from Sept. 1st. 1916, is a tentative legislation and is applicable only to those factories employing regularly not less than 15 persons or to those engaged in dangerous and unhealthy work. Factories not employing motive power or those devoted to work of simple description are, even when more than 15 people are at work, placed outside the control of the law.

Working Hours.—The maximum working hours are fixed at 12, but this may not be strictly adhered to at factories employing only male operatives over 15 years of age, children under 12 and females over 15 being regarded as protected workers. At filatures or factories turning out silk goods for export a similar extension may be allowed for 15 years to come.

Night-work.—Night-work is divided into early work (till 10 P.M.) and late work (10 P.M.–4 A.M.). Except for works that do not admit holding over, such as preserving of flesh or vegetables, printing of newspapers, etc., the protected workers must not be employed in late night-work, but this restriction may not come in force till Sept. 1933 in case the late night-work is further divided into two shifts. During the period of suspension the employers must be allowed at least 2-4 holidays a month. Then rest of half an hour must be given when a day's work exceeds 6 hours, and an hour at least when it exceeds 10.

Maternity and Sick Women.—Women in maternity or who are sick of certain illness must not be employed, except with the approval of medical practitioners. Post-maternity women may, with similar approval, be made to resume work after 3 weeks.

Workmen's Compensation:—Workmen injured by accident or falling ill while attending to their duty, are entitled to compensation by employers at the following rate:—

1. Medical treatment till cured.
2. For temporary disablement, not less than 1/2 wage-rate daily from 1st day till cured, but not less than 1/3 wage from 91st day.
3. For permanent disablement, not less than 150 times the daily wage-rate.
4. For permanent invalidism not less than 170 times the daily wage-rate.
5. Death, ditto, with ¥10 as funeral expense.
6. For damaged working capacity, health permanently impaired, or, in the case of women, facial disfigurement, not less than 100 times the daily wage-rate.
7. For permanent though slight disfigurement without damaging working capacity; not less than 30 times the daily wage-rate.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

WORKMEN UNDER THE FACTORY LAW

At the end of 1920 the number of factory workers under the law totalled 1,554,727 showing an increase of 47,228 over the preceding year.

FACTORY LABOR SINCE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAW

In Tokyo.—In 1920 Tokyo and the neighborhood under the jurisdiction of the Metropolitan police had 820 factories subject to the Factory Law, employing 172,401 hands, 113,769 male and 58,632 female. According to a Factory Inspector for the district, the enforcement of the law has resulted on the whole in marked diminution of child labor under 14 years old. At the time of the enforcement, the number stood at 2,000 but it fell to 1,057 in May 1918. The health of the operatives has also much improved, though diseases of the respiratory organs, popularly known as the "laborers' disease," still prevail to an alarming extent.

The better pay allowed since the war has increased the savings of operatives. At a certain cotton mill every girl's saving book had an entry of ¥100-200, and some as much as ¥500.

In Osaka.—Osaka and neighborhood have 200,178 operatives employed in factories under the law, or about 13% of the total in the country and the largest of any one provincial jurisdiction in Japan. Of that number the protected labor represented 81,626 (16,022 under 15 years old). Activity of spinning and match-making is responsible for the predominance of the protected labor.

CONDITION OF WORKERS AT FACTORIES

Male Versus Female Labor.—The important role formerly played by female labor in the factory economy of Japan is gradually on the wane. Its proportion as set against male labor fell from 62% in 1909, to 60 in 1914, 54 in 1919 and 53 in 1920. The ratio of increase of female labor in the past decade cannot compare with that of male, being only 59% against 128%. The inquiry made in 1920 by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce into 45,806 factories employing five or or more operatives in Japan proper, indicates that he male element constitutes the more important part in adult labor, while the female element predominates in the sphere of child labor. The official statistics for 1920 are as follows:—

	Total	Male	Female	Percentage Total	Male	Female
Under 15	134,208	23,805	110,403	8.6	3.3	13.4
„ 20	534,794	164,180	370,614	34.4	22.5	45.0
Over 20	885,725	542,434	343,291	57.0	74.2	41.6
Total No.	1,554,727	730,419	824,303	100.0	100.0	100.0

Child Labor.—The largest proportion of child operatives under 15 years of age is employed in the following factories.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

	Total	Male	Female
Filature	40,349	1,315	39,034
Cotton Spinning	27,096	1,536	25,560
Weaving	30,671	2,894	27,777
Knitting & Plaiting	1,279	258	1,021
Ceramics	3,992	3,237	755
Matches	2,769	725	2,044
Confectionery	917	348	569
Printing & Binding	2,716	2,011	705

Conditions of Workers.—An inquiry made by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce in April '19 into the living and dietary conditions of workmen in 534 spinning, weaving, and dyeing factories throughout the country has made an interesting disclosure. The bulk of the workers are female and are accommodated in the factory boarding-houses, where they are chiefly fed with boiled rice in 43% of the total number of factories. In the other factories the staple food is poorer, the rice supplied being mixed up with cheaper barley, millet or sweet potato in the proportion of from 20 to 50 per cent. In most cases subsidiary dishes consist of vegetables, meat or fish being supplied on an average only eight times a month. In exceptional cases neither fish nor meat is given throughout the year, though only two factories were distinguished in this respect. Boarding is charged in 89 factories, is free in 196, while in 228 factories workmen are required to pay a portion.

Workshops have generally come to be better equipped from the hygienic point of view but the condition of dormitories is as bad as before, except in some large factories. Small factories have no special accommodation for lodging and the workers are made to live and sleep in a part of the factory buildings or in attics destitute of sanitary devices such as ventilation, sunshine, etc. For instance, the dormitories covering a small area of 79,463 *tsubo* (1 *tsubo* = 6 sq. ft) are made to accommodate 84,327 men and women, 0.94 *tsubo* per operative. Bed-rooms are in defiance of hygienic rules. In most cases only .5 to 1 *tsubo* are allotted to one person while in some cases 2 to 10 are compelled to lie down in a space of one *tsubo*. What is specially worse, 357 factories are not provided even with a sickroom. When a worker is taken ill, he or she is confined in ordinary bed-rooms and when the case turns out to be serious the patient is sent home or to the hospital under special contract. Only in eight factories physicians are in attendance.

Condition of Child Operatives.—Independent researches of the Home Office put Japanese child operatives in and out of the factories under the factory law, apprentices, servants, etc., roughly at 1,397,000 (boys 715,000 and girls 682,000) of which 187,000 obliged from the family necessity to earn bread, were reported entirely illiterate. Classified according to occupation their ratio was 31 factory workers, 15 servants, 11 business apprentices, 10 work-hands, 7 baby-attendants, 7 craftsmen's apprentices, 19 others. Their working hours were 10-11 a day. As yet Japan has no law regulating child labor outside factories.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Working Hours and Wages.—The demand for shorter hours that was so insistent during the War boom did not bear fruit till 1920 when various factories voluntarily shortened the hours, not so much as the result of laborers' complaints as of the curtailment of production owing to the depression. Craftsmen's wages therefore perceptibly fell. Though the wages of factory workers retain practically the same high level as before, their incomes have been greatly cut into as overtime allowances have wellnigh disappeared.

Treatment of Operatives at Government Works.—The treatment is much better at Government factories. In 344 Government works employing 137,864 operatives in Dec. 1920, female operatives formed about 21%. At the tobacco factories, 58 in number, which employ relatively the largest number of child workers, the ratio they bear to the total number was as follows at the end of 1920:—

	Total	Male	Female
Under 14 years of age	5,779	379	5,400
Under 20 „	14,421	1,350	13,071
Over 20 „	17,718	6,102	11,616
Total	37,918	7,831	30,087

At Government works working hours are 10 on an average, and seldom exceed 11. The rest interval is 45 minutes to 1 hour and monthly holidays are 4 or 5, seldom falling below 2.

WAGES OF LABORERS

AVERAGE DAILY WAGES (*yen*)

	1919	1920 (1st half)	1920 (2nd half)	1921 (1st half)
Weaver, male	1.23	1.75	1.75	—
„ female	68	95	—	—
Confectioner	0.97	1.26	1.61	1.49
Tobacco-cutter	1.23	1.49	—	—
Sake-brewer, monthly	35.09	40.85	53.40	51.60
Carpenter	1.84	2.52	2.71	2.54
Plasterer	1.91	2.61	2.83	2.64
Stone cutter	2.17	2.97	3.26	3.14
Sawyer	1.90	2.60	—	—
Tile-roofer	2.08	2.81	3.10	2.87
Brick-layer	2.27	3.04	3.25	3.02
Ship-builder	2.19	2.72	—	—
Cabinet-maker	1.80	2.32	—	—
Cart-maker	1.61	2.12	—	—
Harness-maker	1.56	2.05	—	—
Lacquerer	1.59	2.05	1.96	1.87
Gold and silver smith	1.60	2.06	—	—
Blacksmith	1.67	2.07	2.28	2.07

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Continued	1919	1920 (1st half)	1920 (2nd half)	1921 (1st half)
Potter	1.39	1.87	2.05	1.98
Silk-spinner, female	0.64	0.73	1.05	0.80
Gardener	1.83	2.31	—	—
Fisherman	0.93	1.06	1.37	1.37
Farm laborer, a day ...	1.19	1.44	—	—
„ , a year	124.86	141.15	—	—
„ „ , female...	74.46	86.67	—	—
Paper-maker	1.06	1.24	1.64	1.53
Printer	1.27	1.87	2.13	2.20
Day-laborer	1.43	1.92	2.09	1.97
Male-servant, monthly	9.67	12.66	28.86	20.90
Maid-servant	6.56	8.46	22.68	16.61

NUMBER OF OPERATIVES

Operatives classified by their employments numbered as follows in 1920 according to the statistics of factories compiled by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce:—

Factories	Total	Male	Female
Textile factories:			
Raw silk	311,806	22,184	289,622
Spinning	197,117	45,391	151,726
Weaving	272,594	50,802	221,792
Total with others	854,623	155,352	699,271
Machine and tool factories:			
Machine-making	60,006	57,759	2,247
Ship-building	90,854	89,879	975
Tool-making	29,127	24,964	4,163
Foundry	64,978	58,731	6,247
Total with others	265,137	250,769	14,368
Chemical works:			
Ceramics	68,254	55,580	12,674
Paper mills	29,422	19,347	10,075
Explosives	17,702	4,642	13,060
Medicals	13,216	9,681	3,535
Rubber manufactures	13,230	8,221	5,009
Total with others	171,504	120,932	50,572
Food and drink factories:			
Brewery	58,364	56,674	1,690
Flour & rice mills	9,461	8,229	1,232
Tea	5,901	3,240	2,661
Total with, others	107,284	89,608	17,676
Miscellaneous factories:			
Printing and book binding ...	34,526	28,939	5,587
Wood and bamboo ware ...	39,517	32,971	6,546
Total with others	138,918	97,457	41,462

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Continued Factories	Total	Male	Female
Special works:			
Electric	4,163	4,061	102
Gas	2,738	2,611	127
Foundry	10,359	9,629	730
Total	17,260	16,301	959
Grand Total	1,554,727	730,419	824,308

DATA ON SLUMS

The inquiry carried out by the Home Office into the condition of slum quarters in Tokyo has shown that the average monthly income of 497 families as based on the entries in the account books specially supplied is ¥72.26 ranging between the two extremes of ¥30 and ¥150. The books covered only Nov. 1921. Those enjoying an income of ¥60-70 are 22.%, followed by others with an income of ¥70-80 who in turn number 19.1%. A significant point is that almost all the family accounts reveal adverse balances, the degree of improvidence being greater as the income earned is larger. Below are the figures.

The Family Account

Monthly income ¥	No. of families	% to the total	Average income ¥	Average expense ¥	Average excess of exp over income ¥
Below 30	3	0.6	—	—	—
„ 40	10	2.0	—	—	—
„ 50	51	10.3	43.27	40.53	2.74
„ 60	82	16.5	55.03	52.04	2.99
„ 70	111	22.3	64.85	59.50	5.35
„ 80	95	19.1	74.24	65.17	9.07
„ 90	67	13.5	84.91	73.59	11.32
„ 100	26	5.2	94.97	78.09	16.88
„ 120	35	7.1	109.30	89.48	19.82
„ 150	14	2.8	131.31	103.25	28.06
Over 150	3	0.6	186.65	161.24	25.41
Total or average ...	497	100.0	72.26	63.74	8.52

The source of income.—Of the average income, ¥72.26, the master's earnings constitute 72.1%, those of the other members of the family and the income from other sources 21.6%, the balance 6.3% being debit account.

Sources of Income

	Monthly average ¥	% to income	% to outgo	% of families with income from
Master	52.03	72.1	81.7	100.0
Wife	3.11	4.3	4.9	40.0 (about)

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Continued	Monthly average ¥	% to income	% to outgo	% of families with income from
Other membs. of the family	4.71	6.5	7.4	22.0 (about)
Other sources... ...	7.83	10.8	12.3	88.0 („)
Total	67.73	93.7	106.3	—
Debit	4.53	6.3	7.1	43.0 („)
Grand total	72.26	100.0	113.4	—

N. B.—The last column in the above table means that families getting income from masters form 100%, that about 40% get income from wives, and so on. The income from "Other sources" includes some unspent money transferred from the previous month, equivalent to 9.3% of the total outgo. If this is deducted from the income, the deficit for the month in question will come up to 15.6%.

Expenditure—Of the total expenditure 54.7% falls to the share of subsistence, 7.3% to house-rent, 6.9% to clothing, etc.

Percentages of Expenditure

¥	Food %	House-rent %	Clothing %	Fuel & lighting %	Sundries %
Below 50	61.7	9.3	4.3	8.9	15.8
„ 60	58.7	8.2	4.9	8.0	20.2
„ 70	58.6	7.5	6.1	7.2	20.6
„ 80	55.5	7.2	7.4	7.2	22.8
„ 90	53.9	6.4	8.4	6.4	24.9
„ 100	51.1	6.6	6.1	7.0	29.2
Over 100	43.9	6.5	9.5	4.6	35.2
Average	54.7	7.3	6.9	6.8	24.2
Actual sum (¥)	34.86	4.66	4.41	4.39	15.42

It will be seen from the above table that, as the income of a family increases,

(1) the percentage of expenditure for food, rent, firing and lighting decreases and
(2) that of clothing and sundries increases.

The item of "Sundries" in the above table is analysed as follows:—

Sundries

	Monthly amount per family	% to the total outgo
Care of health...	¥ 2.44	3.8
Education	„ 3.70	5.8
Communication	„ 1.07	1.7
Entertainment	„ 1.24	1.9
Taxes	„ 0.18	0.3
Mental recreation	„ 0.62	1.0
Amusement	„ 0.06	0.1

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Continued	Monthly amount per family	% to the total outgo
Business expense	¥ 1.52	2.4
Petty insurance	„ 0.65	1.0
Savings, insurance, insurance	„ 3.94	6.2
Total	„15.42	24.2

JAPAN IN THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR CONFERENCE

In the first International Labor Conference held at Washington in Oct., 1919, Japan was represented by two Gov. delegates; Messrs. Minoru Oka (formerly Dir. of the Industrial Bureau, Department of Agr. & Com.), and Eikichi Kamada (ex-President of the Keio Univ., Mem. of House of Peers and now Min. of Education), and for the capitalists by Mr. Sanji Muto (Pres. of Kanegafuchi Cotton Mill.) with Uhei Masumoto, Chief-Eng. of Toba Dockyards, for employees. As female adviser Government choice fell on Mrs. K. Tanaka. The preliminary conference held in Tokyo which was attended by seventy-five representatives from the various provinces and from the principal Trade unions presented exciting scenes, the union men severely criticising the method followed by the Government for selecting the labor representatives.

Japan also participated in the second conference held in June, 1920 at Genoa and in the third held at Geneva in Oct, '21. On the latter occasion Mr. Tamura, employers' delegate, stated that the Washington decisions concerning the regulation of hours of work should not be applied to agricultural labor, while Mr. Okamoto, Government delegate, referring to worker's right of association, moved that the phrase "all those engaged in agriculture" be replaced by the phrase "all agricultural workers employed". The latter proposal was opposed by Mr. K. Matsumoto, workers' del., whose position was put to vote and carried. In the 4th session at Geneva Mr. Y. Tazawa, manager of the Kyocho-kai (the Harmonization Association), sent as workers' del., though the Japanese Federation of Labor refused to recognize him as its representative, criticized the attitude of the Japanese Govt. toward the draft treaty passed at the Washington conference, saying that its essential parts still remained unadopted by it. His proposal that the post of a national correspondent of the I. L. O. be created in Japan was approved.

RECENT TRADE DISPUTES

In recent years, the troubles have grown more serious both in number and character. In 1919, there were 2,388 cases involving 335,225 workers, and of this number 497, affecting 63,137 workers, developed into strikes. In 1920 there were 1,069 disputes, involving 127,491 workers, of which 282 developed into strikes and affected 36,371 workers. During 1921 there occurred 396 labor troubles involving 170,889 workers, and of these 266 cases ended in strikes. The strike at the Ishikawajima Ship-building Yard, Tokyo, which broke out in October, lasted longest, as it continued 41 days and affected altogether 28,000 employees. The strikes at the Kawasaki Dockyard and the Mitsubishi Dockyard, both in Kobe, involving 35,000–40,000

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

workers were also of a long duration, both lasting 34 days, (vide the J.Y.B. 1921-22 Edition). These stand conspicuous in the annals of industrial warfar in this country both as regards the number of participants and the duration. The grim shadow of hunger finally brought the men to their knees in each case. In the previous year (1920) only 33 cases of the total 282, that is about 11%, extended over 10 days, but few lasted a month.

The marked rise in the cost of living and the universal upheaval of industrial democracy were chiefly responsible for the disputes. The laborers' victories were much fewer than their defeats, as they were seriously handicapped in the contest by lack of funds, non-recognition of trade-union movements, and lastly the existence of the notorious article 17 of the Public Safety and Order Police Regulation providing against disturbance of order and sedition and often applied in a high-handed way to grievances and various movements started by labor.

Data for Strikes

	Cases	Participants	Participants per case	Strikes counted by number of days
1918	417	66,457	159	203,737
1919	497	63,137	127	—
1920	282	36,371	129	—
1921	246	58,225	236	—

Average Number of Strikers Per Case

Clasified by Occupations

(1914-1920)

	Cases	Strikers	Average per case
Mining	203	52,760	255
Spin. and weaving	156	23,691	152
Dyeing	117	13,363	113
Mech. and metal workers	249	30,304	122
Ship-building	36	23,475	667
Chemical industry	155	15,049	97
Salt-fields	63	11,438	181
Total incl. others	1,816	247,443	136

Strikes Classified by Causes

	1918		1919		1920		1921	
	Real No.	%	Real No.	%	Real No.	%	Real No.	%
For higher wage	340	82	400	80	151	53	97	39
Against its decrease ...	17	4	17	3	64	23	38	16
For better treatment ...	6	1	24	5	23	10	66	27
Against foreman	16	4	18	4	16	6	15	6
Others	38	9	38	8	23	8	27	11
Total	417	100	497	100	282	100	246	100

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

STRIKES CLASSIFIED BY RESULT

		Compromise effected	Demand acceded	Demand withdrawn	Demand refused	Total
1918	Cases	205	60	84	68	417
	Participants	44,411	8,828	10,250	2,959	66,457
1919	Cases	261	63	80	93	497
	Participants	39,405	5,813	7,403	10,516	63,133
1920	Cases	143	39	43	57	282
	Participants	17,973	3,544	4,368	10,468	36,371
1921	Cases	140	123	44	37	344
	Participants	24,522	3,166	20,180	10,152	58,020

N. B.—In 1921 two cases remained unsettled involving 205 participants.

STRIKERS ARRESTED UNDER THE PEACE REGULATION

	Strikers		Arrests				
	Cases	Strikers	Cases	Strikers	Found guilty	Acquitted	Cases dropped
1918	417	66,457	34	375	63	35	239
1919	497	63,137	37	536	—	—	—
1920	282	36,371	26	375	—	—	—

THE UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATION

The shock of economic depression was first felt in the industrial and mining districts in 1920, and then extended to office clerks and petty officials. The decision to curtail production adopted by silk-mills throughout the country after the economic collapse made the situation worse as the year end approached, workmen discharged from various factories numbering 934,315 during the year against 794,952 newly employed. In 1921 the situation did not improve though as it appears in statistics those taken into employment in the year exceeded those dismissed, 944,571 against 835,421, chiefly due to the resumption of work by spinning and weaving mills during the interim boom in the latter part of the year. The lot of the mechanical workshop workers was worst, as may be seen from the figures shown in the table. The undue expansion in the scope of business in those workshops during the war and next the naval reduction effected by the Washington Conference caused trouble. First the naval dockyards and the 9 private shipbuilding yards constructing warships for the Navy were affected, to be followed by other shipbuilding yards, iron works, arsenals and other government works. In 1921–22 trade disputes in these lines of business occurred in quick succession. Miners too were not much better off, 44,069 being thrown out of employment during the same period owing to the heavy fall in the market prices of all minerals, especially copper and coal. Even the Government railways discharged 30,000 (about 20% of the total), and though no accurate figures are available at the present moment the difficulty confronting our seamen must be not less serious in view of the large number of steamers tied up. The situation of factory labor

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

is summarized in the following table which was compiled by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce.

	Factories	Spinning & Weaving	Mechanical	Chemical	Comestibles	Miscellaneous	Govt. works	Total
1920	Discharged	592,463	172,530	121,853	30,169	59,015	8,285	984,315
	Engaged	455,498	145,651	103,783	27,820	56,610	5,680	794,952
1921	Discharged	517,208	123,730	99,794	29,978	58,047	6,667	835,424
	Engaged	644,456	97,212	102,547	35,464	61,300	3,592	944,571

The Labor Exchange Law in Operation

The Labor Exchange Law was put in operation in June 1921 to give relief to the situation. At present there are 101 exchange offices maintained by the municipal and communal bodies under the superintendence of the Central Office. The official report puts the figures for twelve months, July 1921–June 1922, as follows:—

The number of vacancies notified, 392,000; the number of registrations, 353,000; engaged 167,000.

TENANCY DISPUTES

The tenancy disputes have become so wide spread and so serious that in not a few cases they even invited police intervention. According to the Home Office, the number grew from 408 in 1920 to 1,250 in 1921, and of the latter 937 came from floods and other natural disasters, 84 from the proposed increase of farm-rent, etc. Aichi Prefecture headed the list with 255 cases, followed by Osaka and Hyogo with 203 and 116 respectively. An interesting feature is that as a result of these repeated disputes, and for other reasons, about 5,000,000 *cho* of paddy and upland farms under tenancy was restored to the landlords in several months up to June 1921. The Tenancy Disputes Arbitration Bill failed to pass the Diet (the 1921-22 year session) but has since been submitted to the Special Committee formed for investigating this particular labor trouble. (Also vide Chapter Agriculture P. 416, the 1921-22 Edition)

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

CHAPTER XIV

WOMEN'S PROBLEM

The so-called woman movement is still incipient in Japan, and whatever agitation is made in this direction comes chiefly from and is conducted by men. Even this is mainly academic. There is no organized movement aiming at the elevation of women's position. Activity shown by women in public affairs is principally in the sphere of charity and philanthropic work. It would not be strictly correct to say that Japanese women are contented with their lot and with the existing rather onesided arrangement of law as to rights and privileges, and that most of them remain as apathetic witnesses of what their sisters of America and England are doing for upholding and asserting the cause of women. The fact is they lack such training and education as to start any movement on this field. The effect of centuries' moral training according to the doctrine of passive obedience to parents and husbands, and to children as well in their old age, insistently inculcated for centuries or more is too deeply ingrained in the mind of our people to be visibly affected in a generation or two by the Western doctrine of womanhood. If there is an incentive to urge them to elevate their position, that comes, especially for the middle and lower classes, from the growing hardship of living and from the opportunity offered them by modern industries to turn their labor to profit.

Women As Bread-Winners

The sphere of Japanese womens' activity as bread-winners is still very much limited, especially in the professional line. As factory operatives, however, the part played by them is more important as may be seen in the the chapter on Labor. In the professional sphere teaching comes first on the list, the total force in primary schools and girls' high schools being shown below.

Female Teachers in Elementary & Girls' High Schools

	1918	Male	1919	Male	1920	Male
Elementary	49,252	118,176	53,518	119,461	57,548	120,902
Girls' High	2,878	2,063	3090	2,140	3,362	2,371

In the Elementary schools the proportion of female teachers is about 1/2 of the male, and at present these teachers are paid stipend about one-half or two-thirds of that of their male colleagues. Kindergarten work is of course practically monopolized by women, the teachers

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

numbering in 1920 altogether 1,970, including some foreigners. Women-doctors number about 700 throughout the country at present, and nurses and midwives 33,534 and 34,34[illegible] respectively. Perhaps as doctors Japanese women enjoy the largest income of all in the sex, not a few of them being in the service of Governments and private wealthy individuals in China, Siam and other countries on the continent.

According to Miss Michi Kawai there are in Japan 12,77,000 women in different occupational works and about an equal number who are unemployed. The workers include—servants 1,000,000; factory girls, 1,250,000; public service and trades, 320,000; farm hands, 4,000,000; girls in business, 1,200,000, this last including those who are in commerce, railway, telephone, telegraph service, banks, etc.

Earning In Tokyo

As investigated latest by the Tokyo Bureau of Social Works the monthly earnings of occupational women in Tokyo are as tabulated below:—

Profession	Maximum	Minimum	Average with extra
Teachers	¥100	45.00	72.87
Typists	102	35.50	42.09
Office girls	75	32.77	33.69
Sales „	85	33.25	33.76
Telephone „	80	35.63	37.68

LEGAL STATUS OF WOMEN

As a fundamental principle men and women are treated equally in the Civil Code of Japan. Persons of both sexes below 20 years are considered minors and protected by law. Single women, after they have become of full age, that is, after the completion of their 20th year, enjoy as much freedom as men do in doing juristic acts, no discrimination being made for the difference in sex. It is in connection with marriage that women's status comes to show a wide disparity as compared with that of men. These points of difference are enumerated below:—

1. The legal restriction of age in marriage is different between men and women. According to the Civil Code of Japan, men must be above 17 years and women, 15 years.

2. There can be no existence of marriage without the voluntary agreement of the man and the woman when a marriage is to be contracted. If they have parents living, they must obtain their consent, unless the man has completed his 30th year and the woman her 25th. In the case of minors who have no parents alive, they must obtain the consent of their guardians and the family councils.

3. A woman becomes incompetent upon contracting a marriage; that is, it becomes necessary for her to obtain the permission of her husband in the conduct of important legal acts, as lending or borrowing of money, transfer of her own real estate or some valuable pieces of movable property, bringing of an action in a court of law, accepting or refusing a succession, etc.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

4. A married couple are under legal obligation to cohabitation but the right of selecting the place of residence is invested in the husband.

5. A wife is supported as a matter of course by her husband in this country. There are no detailed provisions for regulating the property relations of man and wife, as there are but few cases of women's marrying with large dowries.

6. There are two classes of divorces; divorce by consent and divorce by judicial action. In the case of a divorce by consent, there is no partiality, as mutual consent is required to make a divorce effective. In the case of a divorce by judicial action, however, the wife is very partially dealt with, for, while the committing of adultery on the part of the wife is in itself a sufficient ground for bringing an action for divorce, in the case of the husband it is necessary for the husband guilty of adultery to have been prosecuted by law upon the accusation of the husband of the woman who is party to the crime. The wife, therefore, cannot bring an action for divorce against her husband even when he keeps a concubine, resorts to houses of ill-fame, or enters into illicit relations with unmarried women or widows.

7. A wife cannot succeed to the house in precedence to a child, if she has one; in case she is without a child, an heir to the house is chosen by the father or mother of her husband or by the council. A wife may, however, become an heir to bequeathed property.

8. In the case of succession to a house, a male has precedence over a female when there are two or more children in the house. A girl must give place to a boy even when she is his senior. A girl, even when she is a legitimate child, must give place to a boy who is a *shoshi*, or a natural child recognized by the father. In the case of succession to bequeathed property, the difference of sex is not taken into consideration, a *shoshi* and a natural child being entitled to half the share falling to a legitimate child.

HIGHER AND PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION FOR WOMEN

The provision for giving higher education to those who have finished primary education does not reach the standard of that for boys. For such girls there are the Kōtō Jogakko (Girls' High schools of 4 or 5 year course), on finishing which by far the larger majority of girls of middle or higher classes give up schooling. After a year or two of household training and in sewing or cooking at home or elsewhere they generally get married. Girls who are more ambitious or fond of learning or are impelled by certain circumstances, go to higher schools, the number of which is however still small. For those who aspire to become teachers of the Koto Jogakko there are first the Government Higher Normal schools, two in number, next the Joshi Eigaku Juku (Women's English Institute) founded by Miss U. Tsuda whose graduates are given license for English, the Nippon Joshi Daigaku (Japan Womens' University) in Tokyo which is qualified to apply for teachers license for graduates of

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Housekeeping course, and lastly the Tokyo Joshi Daigaku (Tokyo Womens' University) founded by Dr. Nitobe in 1918 with the help, it is understood, of his American friends. These so-called universities are of lower standing than those for boys, being shorter as to the length of course, and are therefore comparable to the High schools for boys in status. The government North-eastern University at Sendai admitted for the first time three women applicants on examination in 1913. In 1921 the Tokyo Imp. Univ., Waseda, Keio and some other collegiate schools opened their doors to female aspirants and allowed them the privilege of attending class-rooms as hearers. At the same time the regulations for the Girls' High Schools were revised in 1920 with the object of extending the schoo course to 7 years to bring it to the level of the higher educational system for boys. So far nine schools have applied for permission to raise their status.

The number of institutions for imparting special education to girls is far more numerous, if those at hospitals for training nurses are counted, every hospital of any pretension having one. The Tokyo Medical School for Women, a private school founded by Mrs. Dr. Y. Yoshioka in 1899 is most conspicuous in this field. The course extends five years after graduation from the secondary grade school. Of the 700 women doctors now practising at home or abroad 300 are graduates of this school.

In handicraft education the first to be mentioned is the private Kyoritsu Joshi Shokugyo Gakko in Tokyo established in 1886 and giving training to pupils who have finished the higher primary school course in sewing, knit-work, artificial flower-making, etc. The Kyoritsu Joshi Shokugyo Gakko, Tokyo Saiho Jogakko, etc., have recently started the course for training sewing teachers for the Girls' High School. They have now an attendance of 1,000, all graduates of the high schools, who will be duly qualified by the Government after finishing the 3 years' course. There is no limit to the pupils' age and not a few of them are married women. For giving elementary commercial education to applicants of similar standing several schools exist in Tokyo and other large cities, as also schools of handicraft.

VIEWS ON JAPANESE WOMANHOOD & WOMAN EDUCATION

In the August number (1918) of the Taikwan, a Tokyo monthly edited under supervision of the late Marquis Okuma, the Marquis, Dr. I. Nitobe and Mr. R. Naruse, President of the Japan Women's University who died in March 1919, set forth their views on this subject that is steadily forging its way to the frout.

Marquis Okuma.—According to the late statesman the traditional teaching of China and Japan that filial piety should be the foundation of all human acts was out of date; it should be recast into "love is the foundation of all things human." He further believed that monogamy, for which institution the world owes thanks to Jesus Christ, is responsible in considerable measure for the greatness and majesty of European civilization. The Orient has long erred in its estimation of woman and marital relations, and this accounts very

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

much for the racial inferiority of the East as compared with the West. While recognizing equality for woman in the personal status, the Marquis said that the physical differences between men and women point to the corresponding difference in their heaven ordained function. Political activity is strictly man's province, not woman's.

Dr. Nitobe.—This eminent scholar and educationist takes exception to that time-honored article of faith in the education of Japanese women, namely, the *ryosai kembo shugi* (good wife and wise mother principle). He holds that woman should be treated primarily as a human being, it being in the order of things that every woman should be a wife and a wise one. What he cannot well understand is why every woman should be cast in one uniform mould of good wifehood and wise motherhood, for such attributes cannot be absolute, but must vary according to time and place. More attention should be attached to character-building just as for men. In a country like Japan where divorces are lamentably common the cast-iron teaching to be "good" and "wise" will only increase the mental worries of women.

The late Mr. Naruse.—On the whole man is aggressive and destructive while woman is modest and constructive. Man and woman are complimentary to each other to make one harmonious whole. Woman's education should aim at properly developing the peculiar attributes of the sex, so that she may be well fitted to discharge the function assigned her by heaven, her important part being in home life. Incidentally he says that coeducation in higher grade schools is a mistake.

Women's Views.—We have only three or four women who have boldly appeared before the footlights to give expression to their opinion as to the true position of women in Japan. These are Mrs. Akiko Yosano, a poetess, Miss "Raicho" Hiratsuka, a "new woman," and Mrs. Kikue Yamakawa, an English scholar whose husband, a socialist, has been imprisoned recently on the charge of having incited the rice riot in the summer of 1918.

Mrs. Yosano, who wields a facile pen, takes her stand on the principle that women should be self-supporting and choose some suitable profession, an interesting observation for a mother of numerous children, as Mrs. Yosano is.

Miss Hiratsuka, on the the other hand, holds the view that Japanese women should be faithful to the function assigned them by nature and be contented to remain as mothers, also an interesting observation for a woman who is believed to be rather free about the question of marriage.

Mrs. Yamakawa in the address recently delivered before a meeting of the Sociological Society of Japan organized by university professors and other men of authority, made this remark:—"There are people who uphold the traditional good-wife-wise-mother principle as adapted to the times. They hold that women's proper sphere of usefulness being the household they should be given higher education to increase their efficiency as housekeepers. The question is, can women with more enlightened education be expected to remain contentedly as housekeepers and mothers, and confine their activity within the narrow bound of domestic cares? My own position is this. Let domestic drudgery, at least

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

greater part of it, be removed from the shoulders of mothers by some arrangement of common management, and let the care of children be left in charge of those specially qualified for the task, to the end that the mothers be enabled to attend to whatever social service they choose. Of course the mothers may be left, if they prefer, to look to the nursing of their own children, but in that case it stands to reason that some allowance be made to them in suitable proportion to the saving effected in the expense for maintaining the public crêches." Mrs. Yamakawa therefore occupies a position midway between the other two.

JAPANESE WOMANHOOD IN OFFICIAL TEXT BOOKS

The following extracts are taken from vol. 4 of the Text book of Ethics for the Higher Girls' Schools compiled by the Department of Education and extensively used by schools of the grade throughout the country.

"It being the woman's lot in general to marry, help her husband, bring up her children and to attend to housekeeping, she should aspire to become first a good wife and next a wise mother."

"A woman may assume a new name by marrying into another family or, in the case of an heiress, she may remain under her parental roof and take a husband in. In either case she should be a devoted wife, a good home-keeper, and, as mother, should try her best to help the children to make healthy and sound growth. Her ultimate object should be to lead her family to prosperity."

"Man and woman being differently constituted are distinct in their mental working. Man is for out-of-door work and woman for the hearth and each is complementary to the other. They should by their combined efforts try to enjoy harmonious and happy life. It is the everyday duty of the wife to welcome her husband with a gentle look and kind words when he returns home in the evening, fatigued with the day's task. He must be cheered up, so that he may go out refreshed to attend to his duties the next morning. At times she may help her husband's work."

"Obedience to the husband is what is expected of a wife as a matter of course, but in case he should behave himself in a way that is derogatory to his own reputation or disgraceful to the good name of the family, he should be remonstrated calmly and with gentle words. Jealousy or angry words should be avoided. A wife who passes over her husband's faults for fear of incurring his displeasure, is an unkind wife."

"Marriage devolves upon a woman a new parental relation; her husband's parents becomes her own. She should be devoted to them just as she was to her real parents. Now every family has its own traditions and customs which she is bound to observe under the guidance of her parents-in-law."

"Absence of harmony is often witnessed between a husband's mother and her daughter-in-law, and this is traceable in too many cases to the latter's disobedience and undutifulness. The mother-in-law may be too conservative in her ways and thoughts to go on smoothly

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

with the young daughter-in-law trained in new ideas, but dutifulness, patience, and sincerity on the latter's part will bring about peace and harmony in her relation with the former, and the two will become bound up with affectionate feeling resembling that between real mother and daughter. If, on the contrary, the daughter-in-law, while tolerant of her own weakness, is critical towards her husband's mother and complains of her heartlessness, she will only betray her own unworthiness. All these points should always be kept in mind by young girls, etc., etc."

HIGHER EDUCATION AND MARRIAGE

There is no denying the fact that higher education of women does not always go with physical charm, but it does not follow that educated women of Japan fail to find their life's partners.

Careful examination of the alumnae list of the Tokyo Women's Higher Normal School dating from 1879 shows that with rare exceptions the alumnae have changed their maiden names, the ratio of this change, however, gradually lessening as the date of graduation is more recent. The average age of the graduates is 21, this being an age when those who finish at Girls' High Schools have mostly got married. It is a significant fact that the percentage of unmarried among those who graduated from the Tokyo Women's Higher Normal School in 1909-18 and therefore aged from 31 to 22 is as high as 73. The alumnae marriage record is shown in the following table:—

Year	No. of graduates	Married		Unmarried		Death	
1879-88	251	205	82%	46	18%	68	27%
1889-98	215	168	78%	47	22%	50	23%
1899-08	861	618	72%	243	28%	76	9%
1909-18	915	277	27%	638	73%	33	3%
Total	1,242	1,268	54%	974	46%	227	10%

Again, of the Joshi Eigaku-Juku (Women's English College), Tokyo, graduates numbering 272 up to 1918, 129 or 53 per cent. have got married. One cannot help inferring from the record of two of the highest seats of learning in Japan that higher education seems to interfere with the marriage of women.

WOMEN IN POLITICS

The repeal of clause 2 of Article V in the Public Safety and Order Police Regulation prohibiting women from promoting or attending any political meeting whatever, in the 45th session of the Diet (1921-22), is regarded as a step towards the political emancipation of Japanese women. The inclusion of law in the curriculum of some Girls' schools—the Tokyo Joshi Daigaku (Vide Chapt. Education), for instance,—to impart elementary knowledge of law and politics to girls, is also an innovation worth noting in this connection.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

CHAPTER XV

JUSTICE, PRISONS AND POLICE

I. JUSTICE

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

The Judicial System.—The Japanese Courts consist of (1) Local Courts (*Ku-Saibansho*), (2) District Courts (*Chihō-Saibansho*), (3) Courts of Appeal (*Koso-in*), and (4) the Supreme Court (*Daishin-in*). The Local Courts are held by single judges; District Courts and Courts of Appeal are collegiate courts, divided into several divisions, each consisting of three judges; and the Supreme Court is a collegiate court, also divided into divisions, in each of which five judges sit. All the courts have both civil and criminal jurisdiction, but the scope of jurisdiction possessed by the various classes is defined by law. In addition to the ordinary courts there is one called the Court of Administrative Litigation (*Gyōsei-Saibansho*) which tries actions brought by the injured party when the right of an individual is injured by an illegal administrative disposition.

Actions.—(1) Procedure in Court. All proceedings are oral, unless it is otherwise provided by law. For persons unacquainted with the Japanese language an interpreter must be provided. In an action to which a foreigner is a party, the oral proceedings may be in a foreign language, if the officials and all the other persons concerned are acquainted with such language, but no instance of an actual applications of this provision of the law has ever been known.

(2) Appeal, Revision and Complaint.—An appeal lies against a judgment rendered in first instance by a District or a Local Court. It must be lodged within one month from the service of the judgment. Proceedings before the Court of Appeal are oral, and new allegations of facts and new evidence may be introduced.

Revision applies to judgments rendered in the second instance by a District Court or a Court of Appeal. It is only for errors in law. The time for claiming revision is the same as for appeal.

Complaint can be made against any ruling or order of the court, other than a judgment, by which an application relating to the proceedings is refused, and in such other cases as are prescribed by law. A decision on a complaint is generally made without oral proceedings. No period is fixed for a complaint, except that in certain cases an

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

immediate complaint is provided for, which must be made within one week from the service of the order or ruling.

(3) SUMMARY PROCEEDINGS. When a claim is for a fixed sum of money, or for the presentation of a fixed quantity of other tangible things, or of securities, the creditor, instead of bringing an action, may apply to the Local Court of the general forum of the debtor, or if the claim is secured by a lien on an immovable of the real forum, to make an "order of payment" against the debtor. The latter may object to this order within two weeks after it is served upon him, or at any time before an order of execution is made. If he does not do so, an order will be made for the execution of the order of payment.

Acknowledgments.—These can be made in the presence of a Notary Public, but the drawback to employing a Notary is that the proceedings must be conducted in the Japanese language, and that the Notary's act must be recorded in Japanese script, thus entailing much troublesome work. Among foreigners resident in Japan, the custom is to make acknowledgments before their respective Consuls, but the documents so acknowledged are neither deemed to be "Notarial Deeds" by the Courts, nor to possess evidential value in judicial sense.

Costs in Civil Procedure.—These are paid by means of adhesive stamps affixed to the original petitions. Costs of First Instance are :—

	Value of the subject-matter Yen	Stamp duty Yen
Not exceeding	500	12.00
" "	750	15.00
" "	1,000	18.00
" "	2,500	25.00
" "	5,000	30.00

FOR AMOUNTS exceeding 5,000 yen—three (3) yen is to be added for each 1,000 yen. If the value of the suit was —e.g.—yen 50,000, the costs would be yen 30 for the first 5,000 yen and yen 3 per each subsequent 1,000 yen—*i.e.*—yen 30+(45×3=yen 135)=yen 165.

COSTS OF APPEAL INSTANCE are the same as stated above, but with a surcharge of 50% added thereto.

COSTS IN THE SUPREME COURT are *double* those in first instance.

SUNDRY FEES. The law provides for certain small fees to be paid in respect to incidental petitions and statements varying from 20 *sen* to yen 1 each.

PROCESS-SERVERS' FEES depend upon the work entailed, as provided for in the law. All papers must be served by an official Process-Server.

LAWYERS' FEES. There is no official scale, and the question of fees is one of custom and arrangement. As a rule, the Japanese lawyers charge on the basis of a percentage which varies with the difficulty and importance of the case, the value of the subject-matter of the suit, the time taken up, etc. The professional standing of the practitioner has also to be taken into consideration. Speaking general-

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

ly, law-suits are necessarily costly because all foreign exhibits must be translated into the Japanese language, and because the amount of time frittered away over even the most simple cases is such that a lawyer cannot afford to handle them without adequate remuneration; the upshot being that small causes, which should entail only very trifling fees, often result in legal bills disproportionate to the interests involved. It must also be borne in mind that the party defeated is only bound to pay the "judicial costs" occasioned by the suit, and that these *do not include the lawyer's fees, as between solicitor and client, incurred by the successful party.*

Composition of Courts at End of 1921

	Supreme	Appeal	District	Local	Total
No. of Courts	1	7	51	279	338
Judges...	31	80	735	470	1,316
Procurators	7	33	222	344	606

Number of Civil Cases in 1920

Courts	Kind of cases	No. of cases	Cases disposed of	Cases remaining in hand
Local*	1st instance	346,819	314,493	32,326
	Retrial	12	9	3
District	1st instance...	54,701	32,360	22,341
	Trial for appeal	8,082	4,524	3,558
	Trial for complaint ...	730	575	155
	Total	63,513	37,459	26,054
	Retrial	10	6	4
Appeal	Trial for appeal	4,947	2,194	2,753
	Trial for revision ...	4	1	3
	Trial for complaint ...	259	214	45
	Special trial	38	32	6
	Total	5,248	2,441	2,804
	Retrial	7	4	3
Supreme.....	Trial for revision ...	1,184	981	203
	Trial for complaint ...	223	213	10
	Total	1,407	1,194	213
	Retrial	4	4	—
Total cases†	1st instance	171,074	117,564	53,510
	Trial for appeal ...	13,029	6,718	6,311
	Trial for revision ...	1,188	982	206
	Trial for complaint ...	1,212	1,002	210
	Total	186,503	126,266	60,237
	Retrial	33	23	10

* includes reconciliations, summary procedures, ordinary cases, suits on documents and bills of provisional seizures and dispositions, etc.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

† includes all the cases in various trials except reconciliations, summary procedures, public summons, motions for provisional seizures and dispositions, etc. Special trial in Appeal Courts is included in the first instance.

Civil Cases Disposed of

	Year	Total no. of cases	Cases decided	Withdrawn	Reconciled	In other ways	Remaining in hand
Cases of 1st instance	1916	271,581	80,409	53,740	19,194	72,426	45,812
	1917	230,287	66,786	49,240	15,573	55,251	43,437
	1918	212,489	57,472	46,856	15,634	49,324	43,203
	1919	208,609	58,802	44,950	15,125	46,170	43,562
	1920	221,388	57,921	43,393	15,015	50,454	54,605
	Average	228,871	64,273	47,636	16,108	54,725	46,124

Continued		Total no. of cases	Quashed	Rejected	Withdrawn	Reconciled	In other ways	Remaining in hand
Cases appealed	1916	14,332	1,764	4,265	2,280	412	37	5,574
	1917	14,463	1,814	4,137	2,352	415	33	5,712
	1918	13,500	1,466	3,712	2,264	427	142	5,549
	1919	13,180	1,330	3,403	2,053	405	47	5,942
	1920	13,029	1,258	2,997	1,990	436	37	6,311
	Average	13,713	1,526	3,703	2,188	419	59	5,818
Cases complained	1916	2,215	1,534	229	170	43		239
	1917	1,747	1,120	214	134	35		244
	1918	1,367	825	185	132	48		177
	1919	1,164	685	170	113	15		181
	1920	1,249	723	172	116	26		1,037
	Average	1,548	977	194	133	33		1,237
Cases demanding revision	1916	1,543	181	973	152	—	—	237
	1917	1,358	153	830	149	—	—	226
	1918	1,330	172	800	135	—	—	223
	1919	1,286	167	809	107	—	—	203
	1920	1,188	170	710	102	—	—	206
	Average	1,341	169	824	129	—	—	219

Nature of Civil Cases Settled at 1st Instance

	No. of cases	Personal	Buildings Land	Buildings & ships	Money	Cereals	Goods	Documents	Others
1916	225,769	4,061	4,871	4,611	125,058	1,985	2,945	762	81,476
1917	186,850	4,320	4,719	4,558	103,478	2,083	2,921	676	64,095
1918	169,286	4,750	5,410	5,096	90,313	2,615	3,080	619	57,403
1919	165,047	5,115	6,291	6,167	84,843	2,726	3,135	479	56,231
1920	166,783	5,129	6,355	6,445	85,281	2,200	2,913	396	57,464
Average	182,747	4,675	5,529	5,375	97,915	2,334	2,999	586	63,334

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Cases of Bankruptcy and Rehabilitation

	No. of cases	Adjudicated for Bankruptcy: Individual	Partnership	Partnership Ltd.	Joint stock Co.	Total	Cases remaining in hand	Amount of credit	Rehabilitation: Sanctioned	Rejected
1916	532	130	3	10	18	161	371	¥3,656,779	5	1
1917....	504	116	5	11	21	153	351	2,778,023	5	1
1918.....	458	111	2	12	10	135	323	1,773,630	14	—
1919.....	475	95	6	6	10	117	358	4,548,019	5	1
1920	518	101	1	10	10	122	395	3,499,302	13	2
Average	497	111	3	10	14	138	360	3,251,150	8	1

Cases of Insolvency and Rehabilitation

	No. of cases	No. of debtors	No. of creditors	Amount of credit	Rehabilitation: Sanctioned	Rejected
1916	483	516	537	¥229,643	86	4
1917	461	497	468	256,903	96	4
1918	355	372	364	162,833	98	2
1919	320	364	330	1,557,820	107	5
1920	284	299	286	407,792	102	3
Average ...	380	410	397	522,998	98	4

Criminal Cases

Daily life constitutes an important factor in awarding judgment on cases of criminal offences according to the revised code put in force in 1909 and professional gamblers, pickpockets and other scum of society are visited with graver sentences than was possible under the old code. Chiefs of gamblers, pickpockets and others in Tokyo and elsewhere who used to levy percentage on their followers and were leading very luxurious lives with impunity have even been sentenced to as long as 15 years. Sentences inflicted on these classes being generally much longer, the number of prison inmates suddenly increased for some period after the enforcement of the new code.

The condition of criminal cases handled in course of three years is as follows :—

		No. of cases	No. of case disposed of	No. of cases in hand
Search carried out	1918	321,190	316,630	4,560
	1919	314,997	312,022	2,975
	1920	298,525	295,071	3,454
Preliminary trial	1918	5,084	4,368	716
	1919	4,854	4,307	547
	1920	4,318	3,801	517
Summary judgment	1918	61,266	59,934	1,332
	1919	58,825	57,801	1,024
	1920	55,018	54,019	999

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Continued

		No. of cases	No. of cases disposed of	No. of cases in hand
First instance	1918	54,282	48,407	5,875
	1919	47,060	42,223	4,837
	1920	59,591	50,398	4,193
Appeal trial	1918	13,019	11,976	1,043
	1919	11,559	10,469	1,090
	1920	9,677	8,678	999
Trial for complaint	1918	4,196	3,768	428
	1919	3,602	3,088	514
	1920	3,303	2,986	317
Cases for complaint	1918	62	59	3
	1919	55	52	3
	1920	50	47	3
Recision trial	1918	38	37	1
	1919	22	22	—
	1920	26	24	2
Grand total	1918	459,137	445,179	13,958
	1919	440,974	429,984	10,990
	1920	410,225	399,551	10,674

NOTE.—During the year 1919 the foreign defendants numbered 306 which 303 cases were disposed of in the year.

SENTENCE CARRIED OUT

		No. of offenders	Capital punishment	Imprisonment and confinement	Penalty, fine, &c.	Total	Offenders per 100,000 population
ecision at 1st Instance	1918	74,381	40	48,558	23,711	72,309	130
	1919	65,065	60	42,633	20,856	63,549	112
	1920	48,763	35	33,426	14,119	47,580	84
ummary judgment	1918	94,062	—	—	94,062	94,062	166
	1919	98,846	—	—	98,846	98,846	171
	1920	90,227	—	—	90,227	90,227	155
ummary judgment for Police offence	1918	459,568	—	54,351	399,325	453,676	811
	1919	471,477	—	51,693	411,881	463,574	815
	1920	445,240	—	50,701	398,274	448,975	786
rand Total	1918	628,011	40	102,909	517,098	620,047	1,109
	1919	635,388	60	94,326	531,583	527,123	1,098
	1920	596,235	—	84,127	502,620	586,782	1,025

II. PRISONS AND PRISONERS

Just as in Western countries associate and solitary confinement rangement is in force in Japanese prisons. All prisoners under the ge of 18 are kept in cells different from those for older ages. Japan- se generally living in a house which is practically one big room, ough usually divided into a number of smaller rooms with sliding

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

doors, the solitary confinement seems to be too sudden a change, and apt to exert a morbid influence upon the prisoners. The solitary system is therefore sparingly enforced in Japan. Prisoners in penal servitude from compulsion and other inmates from option, are made work at the workhouse, and rewards at certain rate are given. Work houses are closed twelve days in a year, and a prisoner whose father or mother dies is allowed release from labor for three days. Moral instruction is given on holidays or Sundays, and ordinary education is given under 4 hours a day for prisoners of primary education grade and under 2 for those of higher grade. Those of still higher grade are left to their own devices, 3 books being allowed at one time, exclusive of a dictionary. The daily ration *per capita* of prisoners consists of a pint of inferior rice and barley mixture and side-dish costing not more than 10 *sen*. The bath is opened once in every 5 days in warm season and 7 days in the other. An interview, for 30 minutes or less, with relatives is allowed once every day for detention prisoners, once a month for those under sentence of imprisonment and once every two months for those in penal servitude. The number of letters to be sent or received is one in every ten days for a detention criminal, one in every month for an imprisonment criminal and one in every two months for a servitude criminal. Taken altogether, the national characteristic of simplicity and light-heartedness is reflected even on prison life, and while the management is less stern, prisoners look less gloomy and dejected than the convicts in Western prisons. Then Japanese prisons appear to be more amenable to reform and better able to mix in society after discharge.

Number of Prison Inmates

Dec. 31	No. of prisons	Convicts	Criminal defendants	In separate cells	Infants	Total
1918	... 155	53,052	5,993	230	31	59,356
1919	... 164	51,869	3,294	159	25	55,347
1920	... 170	48,083	2,893	150	24	51,155

New Convicts Classified, 1920

Crime	Convicts	Crime	Convicts
Theft	12,665	Obscenity, illicit sexual intercourse, &c.	181
Gambling	4,413	Trespass into another's house	171
Fraud and usurpation ...	5,513	Perjury	106
Forgery of documents ...	732	Sedition	491
Battery & assaults	1,751	Abduction	79
Stolen goods concealed, &c.	640	Others	410
Murder	688	Military law	61
Burglary	300	Forestry law	303
Incendiary	335	Military summons	21
Disturbing official duty ...	69	Post and telegram rules ...	3
Concealment, &c.	56	Other laws	51
Forgery of coins	29	Total	29,729
Abortion	160		

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Capital Punishment Classified

	Murder	Burglary	Incendiary	Illicit Manf. of Explosives	Total		Murder	Burglary	Incendiary	Illicit Manf. of Explosives	Total
4	4	1	—	—	5	1917	33	19	1	—	53
5..	63	31	—	—	94	1918...	24	25	1	—	50
6...	27	23	—	1	56	1919	23	16	4	—	43

New Convicts Classified by Ages

	Under 18	18—20	20—30	30—40	40—50	50—60	Over 60	Total
18	1,875	2,446	14,524	11,029	7,345	3,009	1,126	41,354
19	1,463	2,153	13,835	10,099	6,553	2,553	884	37,540
10	1,127	1,700	11,280	7,903	5,048	1,986	682	29,726

New Convicts Classified by Education

	High school education		Middle school education		Elementary school education		Elementary school unfinished		Illiterate		Unknown	Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
18	133	2	1,431	8	22,637	422	11,675	693	3,728	714	11	41,354
19...	88	1	1,182	6	21,555	467	10,333	471	2,891	513	28	37,540
20...	62	1	1,033	8	17,618	357	7,738	385	2,095	368	10	29,726

New Convicts Classified by Property

	With property		With small property		Without property		Indigence		Unknown	Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
918	595	13	2,822	73	25,737	1,055	10,406	592	61	41,354
919	403	8	2,474	64	25,737	983	7,418	400	53	37,540
920	502	8	2,412	69	19,219	769	6,431	281	44	29,726

Sick Rate and Mortality of Prison-Inmates

	No. of sick inmates	Average number of sick inmates per day	Sick rate per inmate per annum	No. of mortality	Mortality per 1,000 inmates
918	85,103	233	1.45	1,483	25.21
919	74,206	203	1.27	1,113	19.09
920	67,823	186	1.27	833	18.87

Frequency of Offences and Ages

(New convicts for 1920)

	1st time		2nd time		Over 3rd		Over 6th		Total	
	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18
M. ...	983	15,082	88	4,824	3	5,494	—	2,132	1,074	27,532
F. ...	50	775	2	132	1	118	—	42	53	1,067
Total....	1,033	15,857	90	4,956	4	5,612	—	2,174	1,127	28,599

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Number of Prison-Inmates Entered

	New conviction		Provisional release cancelled		Recaptured		Total with othe	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1918	43,428	3,058	—	—	13	—	43,475	3,06
1919	38,775	2,676	1	—	10	—	38,826	2,69
1920	31,115	2,073	2	—	12	—	31,171	2,09

Number of Prison-Inmates Whose Names are Cancelled

	Serving out the term		Amnesty		Provisonal release		Died		Escaped		Total with others	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1918..	37,146	2,889	1	—	1,933	178	1,434	37	13	—	41,977	3,19
1919..	34,386	2,520	—	—	3,299	209	1,084	35	16	—	39,901	2,82
1920 .	29,964	2,064	—	—	2,848	174	972	33	14	—	34,722	2,32

Ratio of Prison-Officers and Prison-Inmates

	No. of officers, etc.	Inmates per officer	Male inmates per turnkey	Female inmat per female keeper
1918	7,435	8.3	8.9	9.2
1919	7,549	7.6	8.1	8.4
1920	7,313	7.3	7.8	7.9

Work of Prison-Inmates

	Number of workers (days in 1000)			Wages (1000 *yen*)			Wages per day per capita (*sen*)		
	Government work	Contract work	Trust work	Govt. work	Cont. work	Trust work	Govt.	Cont.	Trus
1918	3,415	11,162	2,135	399	1,592	279	12.0	14.3	13.1
1919	3,339	10,904	2,112	497	2,354	344	14.9	21.6	16.3
1920	3,663	9,309	2,448	726	2,721	543	19.8	29.2	22.2

Wage earning rate of convicts stands still very low in Japan, compared with that in England and Germany, and 42% of U.S.A. Formosa, however, is an exception, for the wages earned by its convicts meet the expenses of maintenance, and its prisons are practically self-supporting.

Revenue of Prisons (in *yen*)

Year ended March	Ordinary: Earnings from labour	Rental of property	Other receipts	Total	Extra-ordinary	Total
1919.....	2,837,326	6,022	7,930	2,851,277	109,757	2,961,034
1920.....	3,752,618	3,584	9,095	3,765,297	97,380	3,862,677
1921.....5,161,267		2,131	8,312	5,171,710	103,654	5,275,364

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

EXPENDITURE OF PRISONS (in *yen*)

Year ended March	Ordinary: Salaries of officers	Ordinary: Wages and sundries	Ordinary: Expenses for inmates	Ordinary: Total with others	Extra-ordinary	Total
1918.....	283,702	2,330,073	3,268,849	6,122,161	534,556	6,656,717
1919.....	295,943	2,560,437	5,204,652	8,314,882	662,849	8,977,731
1920.....	472,226	4,519,519	6,149,280	11,484,254	941,585	12,425,839

ANNUAL EARNINGS AND EXPENSES PER PRISON-INMATE (in *yen*)

Year ended March	Income (Earning of wages and works of inmates)	Expenses: Ordinary	Expenses: Extraordinary	Expenses: Total
1917	46.645	112.625	9.834	122.459
1918	61.971	141.365	11.270	152.635
1919	83.747	162.542	13.966	176.508

III. POLICE

The Japanese policeman has generally earned a well deserved praise for integrity and clean-handedness. Exceptions may occur now and then, but the most important point is that, whereas in other countries, police constables are generally known to wink at peccadillos for a consideration, the rules and tradition in Japan bid these petty guardians of public peace sternly to uphold the honor of the service. Whenever a distinguished foreign visitor wishes to reward a policemen for a signal service rendered him the latter feels annoyed, and when the reward is received, with the cognition of his chief, owing to the insistent offer of the visitor, it is generally used for purposes of common benefits. With a pittance of a salary, ¥45–70 in the service of the Metropolitain Police Board, besides a petty allowance below ¥7, the lot of policemen is asufficiently hard one, and they certainly deserve better treatment from the central and local treasuries. As a consolation, a policeman of diligent and meritorious services may rise to the post of a chief police commissioner drawing ¥900-2,400 a year. New policemen are admitted on examination, and they are then made to go through six months' training at regular headquarters. A Police Friendly Society is in operation for the purpose of mutual aid and protection.

POLICE OFFENCES

Police offences are liable to detention not exceeding 20 days or fine under ¥20. Offences liable to detention are four, they being hiding in others' building or ships, prostitution, vagrancy and intimidation. Offences liable to either detention or fines number 37, some of them are:—beggary and forced selling of anything, exaggerated or false advertisements, practical joke or obstruction to others' business or festival or other ceremonial procession, or obstructing traffic or disorderly act on the road, fortunetelling etc., practising hypnotism, tattooing one's own

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

or other's body, intruding on scenes of fire, flood or other calamity, shadowing others without justification, mixing foreign ingredients in articles of food or drink, selling unripe fruits or rotten meat. Offences liable to fine number 17, some of which are:—wantonly discharging fire-arms, refusing summons of competent officers, when doctors and midwives refuse summons of clients, exposing shoulders bare, presenting any other indecent appearance, or committing a nuisance on the road, maltreating animals, etc. Police offences are summarily judged at police offices concerned, and this system dates from 1885. By the revised criminal code enforced in 1909 cases liable to this judgement are limited to those not more than 20 days' detention or to fines not exceeding ¥20. An attempt was made in the 1909-10 session of the Diet to abolish this police court judgement system and to transfer it to the jurisdiction of Local Courts, but the measure was not adopted.

Police Offices and Police Force

Police stations in Japan proper are subordinate to the Police Bureaux attached to the Prefectural government except in Tokyo-fu where the Metropolitan Police Board is placed under control of the Home Office. In Dec. 1919 the police stations numbered 700 with 500 branches, and 16 water police stations with two branches. The police at the end of 1919 comprised: Police inspectors, 1,710; Sub-inspectors, 1,729; Policemen, 44,025.

Suicides and Suicidal Acts

Act	1918		1919		1920	
	Male	Female	M.	F.	M.	F.
By hanging	4,090	1,905	3,968	1,900	4,079	1,843
„ drowning	1,426	2,183	1,458	1,987	2,486	2,102
„ edged tools	338	129	312	130	351	124
„ fire arms	135	19	117	14	151	12
„ poisons	248	209	232	237	655	570
„ being run over by trains or trams	1,148	551	1,227	490	1,054	522
Total incl. others	7,553	5,071	7,586	4,845	8,052	5,295

Principal Causes of Suicides

	1918		1919		1920	
	Male	Female	M.	F.	M.	F.
Mental derangement	1,910	1,331	2,103	1,275	3,039	1,251
From illness	1,380	1,313	1,715	1,209	1,934	1,314
Poverty or misery	458	168	360	173	323	120
Love or jealousy	52	92	195	226	255	311
Remorse	129	47	117	56	117	48
Domestic discord	145	269	134	249	159	274

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Continued	1918 Male	1918 Female	1919 M.	1919 F.	1920 M.	1920 F.
Fear of detection of crimes or impending punishment ...	163	37	176	26	150	19
Pessimism	131	98	124	77	131	136
Business failure and debts ...	93	10	117	13	171	26
Divorce	25	47	18	57	13	70
Melancholia	73	61	72	54	68	71

NUMBER OF SUICIDES BY AGE (1920)

Under 16 years, M. 125, F. 15; 16–20, M. 376, F. 438; 21-30, M. 1,733, F. 1,324; 31-40, M. 1,069, F. 637; 41-50, M. 1,059, F. 566; over 51, M. 2,902, F. 1,655; unknown, M. 322, F. 84; total M. 7,586, F. 4,345.

No. OF SUFFERERS FROM ROBBERY, PECULATION AND FRAUD

Numbers of houses, boats or persons that suffered from robbery, fraud, etc. are as follows:—

	Robbery by force	Larceny	Pickpockets	Fraud and blackmailing
1919	946	243,994	4,128	61,351
1920	878	225,831	4,464	65,539

Number of arrests made by police officers is classified as follows: –

Offence	1918	1919	1920
Riot	8,463	512	704
Incendiarism	10,783	10,541	9,851
Forgery of coins	124	65	52
Forgery of documents	313	302	421
Obscenity	2,506	2,270	2,473
Gambling and lottery	94,632	92,633	88,070
Disgrace of official honor	506	595	412
Murder	1,874	1,935	1,869
Battery and assaults	19,808	21,412	22,132
Accidental battery and assaults	4,456	4,592	4,944
Abortion	1,307	956	732
Desertion	311	312	342
Abduction	1,086	1,111	1,134
Larceny	92,558	85,523	76,847
Robbery by force	1,540	994	835
Fraud and blackmailing	48,715	46,760	45,988
Violation of military and naval laws ...	240	286	275
Violation of police regulations	181,203	173,743	165,835
Violation of administrative rules	289,101	272,666	269,894

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Unnatural Deaths

	Cause	1918	1919	1920
	Murdered	2,140	2,146	2,165
Accidental deaths	Floods	288	127	382
	Tidal waves	16	2	3
	Shipwrecks	820	908	790
	Fires	416	388	320
	Earthquakes	13	16	4
	Snow or frozen	872	406	299
	Landslips, collapsed houses, trees, etc.	876	675	904
	At mines	775	876	907
	Beasts and poisonous insects	148	77	82
	Railway and tramcars, etc.	8,709	8,318	8,511
	Falling ill on the road	1,421	1,284	1,195
	Total inc. others	17,986	16,879	17,481

Number of Foundlings

	Living		Found dead		Total		
	Male	Female	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total
1917	122	113	24	28	146	141	287
1918	70	56	17	18	87	74	161
1919	79	47	12	13	91	60	151
1920	—	—	—	—	73	50	123

Fires

	No. of cases	No. of houses destroyed or damaged	Building area *tsubo*	Amount of damage ¥ 1,000
1917	17,012	46,426	688,456	37,468
1918	15,827	40,065	602,363	33,941
1919	16,127	41,629	1,620,493	81,408
1920	15,123	23,339	503,854	54,866

IMPORTANT JUDICIAL BILLS PASSED

Four important judicial bills were passed in the 45th session (1921-22) of the Diet, i.e. the bills relating to Criminal Procedure, Bankruptcy, Juvenile Courts and Reformatory. The first two are to replace the present laws modelled on the German system and enforced decades ago. The Juvenile Courts and Reformatory Laws are measures enacted for the first time in Japan.

Cases in 1921-22

The Japanese courts of law are far more deliberate than those of Europe and America in disposing of cases, so that the sensational public scandals disclosed in 1920-21, such as the Tokyo Municipal

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

scandal, South Manchuria Rly. scandal, Opium scandal, and Ômoto-kyo scandal, as also the criminal prosecution arising out of the assassination of Mr. Hara, referred to in our previous issue, have been carried over to 1922 and at the moment of writing this (May) they are still pending. Only in the case of the first-named was the final decision delivered on March 31 and almost all the persons involved, about 70, were adjudged guilty. As the year advanced, arrests made in connection with labor troubles and socialists' activities became more numerous as a result of industrial unrest in general.

In the meanwhile the great panic in 1920 gave rise to unusually large number of civil cases. In the Tokyo Local Court alone, for instance, about 8,000 of such cases, including about 3,000 concerning commercial bills only, were filed against 4,348 and 6,394 in 1919 and 1920 respectively. About 6,000 cases over bills stood over till the next year.

AGE-LIMIT FOR JUDICIAL OFFICIALS

With the approval of the 1920-21 Diet age-limit for judicial officials has been inserted in the Constitution of the Court of Justice. The President of the Court of Cassation, hitherto allowed to remain in office indefinitely must retire when he attains 65 years of age while judges and procurators in general are to resign at 63 years. They may all be allowed to retain their office 5 years longer with the approval of a general meeting of the members of the Supreme Court or the Courts of Appeal.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

CHAPTER XVI

MEDICINE AND SANITATION

A. MEDICINE

Japan first came into contact with European civilization through medicine which was introduced, strictly speaking, by that pioneer Christian missionary, St. Francis Xavier who arrived in Kagoshima in 1549. Though medicine was to him and other missionaries nothing more than a useful expedient for promoting their work of evangelization, their peculiar medical teaching took firm root in such places as Osaka and Sakai, where this Western practice of medicine was known as Namban (South Barbarian) school as distinguished from Chinese school which was universally in vogue throughout the land. For about two centuries beginning with the middle of the 17th century, Nagasaki was the only point of contact which the semi-hermit Japan had with the outside world, and whither our young aspirants in medicine and other useful knowledge flocked from all parts of the country to get initiated into the wonderful arts and sciences by the doctors whom the small Dutch colony maintained for its benefit and for the enlightenment of such Japanese as came to them for instruction. Among the Dutch and German doctors engaged by the colony were Thunberg (1776–77) and von Siebold (1823-29) who besides practising medicine and teaching it to native students, left valuable works on Japanese flora and other scientific subjects. But it was after the throwing open of the country to foreign intercourse that large number of Western medical scholars, either in combination with missionary work or as specialists, began to arrive in Japan. It is interesting to note that the first medical doctor engaged by the restored Imperial government was an Englishman, Dr. William Willis, who was placed in charge of the first military hospital established in Tokyo. For the Naval hospital created some years after Dr. W. Anderson, the auther of a famous work on Japanese fine art, was engaged. Among the Americans who contributed much to the development of the European school of medicine in Japan stand first Dr. J. C. Hepburn, the pioneer medical missionary sent to this country, also well known as compiler of the first Japanese-English dictionary; Dr. Alexander E. Vedder, an American naval surgeon who after resigning his post on board a warship, opened practice in Yokohama, at the same time taking pupils; Dr. Eldridge, who came to Hokkaido with General Capron and rendered valuable service in framing our regulations and training our officers as regards quarantine. It may be added that the first dentist, as the term is now known, was

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

also an American, Mr. Eastlake.

In the later stage in the history of development of Japanese medicine, German specialists almost held the field. For this preference of German physicians the advice which Dutch physicians in Nagasaki are said to have tendered to the authorities was responsible. These Germans took the place held by Englishman and Americans and also were given chairs in an Imperial university created in the meanwhile. When the graduates went abroad for further prosecution of studies they naturally chose Germany as the place of their sojourn, and though in naval surgery the British method and in dental surgery the American predominated, on the whole the Japanese medicine has taken the German system as its model. Among the German physicians who taught Japanese students, the names of Dr. Baelz internal medicine and Dr. Scriba in surgery will long remain in the history of Japanese medicine.

Medical Practitioners, Dentists, Pharmacists, etc.

Medical practitioners, dentists, pharmacists, midwives, etc. must be those who have graduated from schools of recognized status or have passed an examination. At the end of 1920 the practitioners in Japan proper totalled 45,504, including 16 foreigners and were classified as follows as to status;—university graduates 4,776; graduates of medical schools (Gov., public and private) 18,485; passed examination 16,685; from established right (in practice before the enforcement of the law), 4,923, others 635. Statistics for the other classes of professionals are as follows:—

Dentists	Pharmacists	Midwives	Nurses	Acupuncturists
6,164	8,420	36,055	34,838	70,129

The figures for nurses include 57 males while those for acupuncturists include shampooners and moxicauterists. Of the latter 34,986 were blind and 35,143 not blind.

Hospitals

Hospitals occupy a most important part in the welfare scheme of Japanese people who, owing to inadequate provision even in the best families and to imperfect training of housewives in nursing, prefer to enter hospitals when cases are serious. Figures are as follows for 1920:—

	No.	No. beds	Ave. no. in-patients per hospital	Ave. no. out-patients per hospital
Public	77	8,063	1,136.70	10,523.26

Private hospitals number 1,260; charity hospitals, 23;—infectious diseases hospitals and isolation-wards, 1,443; hospitals for prostitutes, 169. (Also vide Chapter on Charity and Relief).

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Morphine & Cocaine & Salts; Medical Opium

All these drugs are placed under the strict control of the Home Minister who forbids their sale or transfer to any person other than specialists or those chemists who have secured a license for dealing in them. Opium is a Government monopoly, and for its export or import the sanction of the Home Minister is necessary. A small quantity of poppy is cultivated in Mishima district, Osaka prefecture.

Patent Medicine

The patent medicines on the register of the Home Office at the end of 1920 numbered 100,078 while the retail-dealers in them numbered no less than 187,256. The value of the revenue stamps as used on patent medicines amounted in the same year to a little under ¥8,000,000, and as the stamps to be affixed are 10% of the declared value the total amount of such value was tenfold the stamp revenue as accruing to the Treasury.

B. SANITATION

Sanitation in the modern sense may be said to have its genesis in Japan in the despatch of Sensai Nagayo (d. 1910) to America and Europe not long after the establishment of the Imperial government to investigate matters of public hygiene. His mission forms the opening chapter of the history of our sanitation. It should, however, be noted before proceeding further that prior to that memorable incident Japan was indebted to the Dutch physicians in Nagasaki for vaccines.

As the existing system of sanitary administration stands, there is the Sanitary Bureau in the Home Office as a central organ for controlling all matters of public hygiene, and subordinate to it are a number of consulting bodies and also experimental or investigating institutes or laboratories. Thus the two Hygienic Laboratories, one in Tokyo and the other in Osaka, take charge of matters relative to medicines, foods, beverages, and hygienic examinations and investigations; the Institute for Alimentary Researches studies questions of national alimentation; the Central Board of Health presents its views in response to inquiry put by the Home Minister as regards public health or the health of domestic animals, and so on.

Removal of foul Matter

For 83 cities and four towns where the Law for removal of foul matter is in force the average amount of such refuse removed per household in 1920 was 184.52 *kan* (about 1,525 lb) of rubbish, 57.56 *kan* of dirt, and 3.28 *koku* (about 130.2 gal.) of night-soil. Roughly 2,000,000 households were cleaned of such matter, the filth removed totalling 362,123,777 *kan* of rubbish, 109,711,046 *kan* of dirt, and 3,319,220 *koku* of night-soil. In the six premier cities of Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto, Yokohama, Kobe and Nagoya, the average figure per household stands as follows:—

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

	Rubbish	Dirt	Night-soil
Tokyo	145.09	89.75	0.43
Osaka	203.74	38.71	—
Kyoto	122.07	25.67	—
Yokohama	277.01	43.24	—
Kobe	189.03	63.35	7.80
Nagoya	238.24	22.82	9.90

Tuberculosis

The alarming spread of pulmonary tuberculosis recently has begun to draw the attention of both the Government and the public to the necessity of devising measures for fighting the evil. Even the Army and the Navy are not free from it, though the case is far more serious among the elementary school teachers. The Department of Education has discovered that in the two prefectures of Okayama and Fukushima about six teachers are affected per 100. The Government has ordained that teachers affected with diseases judged prejudicial to the health of pupils shall be granted medical allowance ranging from ¥50 to 250, and from ¥100 to 400 when they are permanently placed on the retired list.

In 1914 and 1919 a law was enacted for establishing sanatoria for consumptives in cities that have a population of more than 300,000, and for a city of at least 50,000 souls. The latter is to be established and maintained by a public corporation when the Home Minister judges its creation is necessary for the benefit of those who have no means to receive treatment. The National Treasury is to give a subsidy of 1/6 to 1/3 of the expenditures defrayed by the city. There are six sanatoria coming under the law, and eight others are in contemplation.

A tuberculosis research society was organized in 1916 with Dr. Kitazato as president, while in 1917 the Takeo Tuberculosis Laboratory at Osaka was opened.

Protection of Insane Persons

This is under Law No. 38 (1900) and Law No. 25 (1919) which ordain the establishment of prefectural insane asylums and provide for state aids from the National Treasury within the limit of 1/6 to 1/2 of the prefectural outlay for the purpose. The only regular prefectural asylum under the law is the Tokyo Matsuzawa Asylum, 13 others existing at present being private or public establishments recognized as substitutes by the authorities. At the end of 1920 there were throughout Japan proper 7,544 lunatics remaining confined under law while those not in confinement numbered 41,847, bringing the total to 49,463 of whom 31,574 were males and 17,889 females.

Burial and Cremation

Though existing grave-yards are generally left uninterfered with, those in newly-risen industrial towns have not unfrequently been removed by administrative order. A new cemetery must be laid out

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

in a place at least 120 yards from the nearest dwelling houses. Cremation still claims a lesser half of all the bodies buried, being for 1920 %40.8 to %59.2 for uncremated burials. Cremation gained 1.8% over the preceding year. The grave-yard occupys roughly 52,123 acres in Japan proper.

Vaccination

Vaccination is compulsory and is to be undergone twice, first in the period ending June of the following year of birth and next when the child completes its ninth year. For 1920 the total cases of the 1st period vaccination numbered 1,552,441 (of which 1,317,223 successful), while the 2nd period numbered 1,601,009 (788,448 successful).

Trachoma

Control of the infectious eye-disease trachoma is regulated by a law which provides, among other things, that the Treasury allows aids to a prefecture 1/6 of the expense incurred in enforcing preventive measures, while in turn a civic corporation is granted by the prefectural treasury 1/6 to 1/4 of its expenditure for similar purposes. The Home Office has trained a large number of specialists for fighting the spread of the disease.

Infectious Diseases

The infectious diseases as recognized by law are cholera, dysentery, typhus fever, scarlet fever, small-pox, exanthematous typhus, diphtheria (including croup), plague, paratyphus, and epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis. In 1920 the National Treasury spent on its own account for prevention of infectious diseases roughly ¥1,600,000 while the aids granted to the prefectures for the same purposes amounted to a little over ¥1,000,000.

Epidemic mortality

		Enteric fever	Dysentery	Diphtheria	Small pox	Cholera	Pest	Total with other four
1917	Cases	35,199	14,942	17,487	5,121	894	25	80,875
	Deaths	7,254	3,160	4,375	1,158	541	23	17,319
1918	Cases	43,151	13,997	15,748	1,467	—	1	82,459
	Deaths	9,873	2,823	3,849	1,285	—	1	19,307
1919	Cases	54,706	12,915	14,280	4,055	2,912	3	100,294
	Deaths	11,156	2,920	3,343	1,115	915	2	21,687

Port Quarantine

The infectious diseases subject to inspection of quarantine officers are cholera, small-pox, scarlet fever, plague and yellow fever. The ports where such inspection is carried out are Yokohama, Osaka, Kobe, Nagasaki, Moji, Shimonoseki, Tsuruga, Wakamatsu, Miike and Kuchi-

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

notsu, and, in case deemed necessary, vessels coming from foreign ports, Korea and Formosa may be subjected to similar inspection at Karatsu, Hakodate, Yokkaichi, Nagoya and Kagoshima.

Prevention of Venereal Diseases

Local governors are under obligation to establish and supervise hospitals for giving treatment to those who are engaged in occupations that demand control from consideration of public morality. At the end of 1920 those pursuing this particular trade numbered 50,435 in Japan proper. The ratio of public prostitutes judged as suffering from disease was 2.57% and the average number of times a prostitute was admitted into hospital was 1.52. The two extremes of the number of diseased was 6.24% for Tokushima and 5.94% for Wakayama and Yamagata and 0.67% for Toyama and 1.08% for Miyazaki.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

CHAPTER XVII

PRESS AND PUBLICATION

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

Press

Journalism in Japan in its modern sense is little over fifty years old. But it had existed in a crude and incipient form for nearly three centuries. As soon as the country began to settle down in peace and quiet under the stern but benevolent administration of the Tokugawa Shogunate, there appeared in Yedo (present Tokyo) occasional newsletters containing the latest scandals in town and the happenings at the Shogun's court. These sheets were popularly called *Yomiuri*, meaning "sold by hawking about" and were printed from wooden blocks. It was in memory of these historical sheets that the present *Yomiuri Shimbun* was named.

The first periodical publication which went under the name of a newspaper was the *Batavia Shimbun* printed in Yedo towards the close of the fiftieth year of last century. Its contents were mostly translations from Dutch papers published in Batavia. It was followed by *Shimbunshi* at Yokohama and the *Seiyo Zasshi*, *Chugai Shimbun* and *Koko Shimbun* in Tokyo. None of these, however, was printed more than once a week.

The first Japanese daily newspaper made its appearance at Yokohama in 1871. It was called the *Yokohama Mainichi Shimbun*. It was followed in quick succession by the *Nichi Nichi* in '72, *Hochi* in '73, *Yomiuri* in '74, and so on. The spread of education and the steady growth of wealth, combined with epoch-making events like the wars with China and Russia, and the inauguration of a representative system of government, have led in recent years to a remarkable development of the Press both in its influence and its circulation. There are now papers that claim a daily circulation of a little under three quarters of a million copies.

Deposit of Security.—Two things stand out conspicuous about the Japanese press, of which one is the necessity of depositing with the authorities by any daily or by a periodical discussing current politics a security ranging from 2,000 to 175 *yen*, according to the place or, in the case of a periodical, to the frequency of publication. This arrangement may be regarded as a sort of property qualification for eligible publishers, in that the Government possesses a lien right over the deposit whenever it has, by decision of a court of law, to exact fine or any other pecuniary obligation from them.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Dummy Editors.—Another peculiarity is that almost all our vernacular papers use dummy editors or publishers, this peculiar device being a relic of bygone days when the censors were authorized to fine or even imprison at their own discretion editors or publishers for an article judged prejudicial to the public order or social decency.

Law.—With the advent of a Parliamentary regime the press regulations were radically amended conformably with the increasingly liberal spirit of the times, and at present no editor or publisher can be fined or otherwise punished except by a decision of a court of law. As amended in 1909 those who are amenable to law are:—

(1) One who actually edits the paper, as well as the nominal editor; (2) One who signs published matter; (3) In regard to a correction or contradiction of matter published, one who demands the insertion of the correction or contradiction.

The 13th article of the Press Law provides for the protection of the interests of private individuals, especially as regards libels. It entitles the party concerned to oblige the newspaper to insert a contradiction in one of the three following issues and using the same type as that in which the original paragraph appeared, and in columns equally conspicuous as those in which the offensive matter was printed. The contradiction must be accompanied by the name and address of the sender and must not exceed the length of the original statement, any excess to be paid for at the journal's usual advertising rates. Failure to comply with this requirement involves a penalty of from *yen* 50 to 2,000.

The newspapers are not allowed to publish details of the preliminary examination of a criminal case before the case comes up for public trial; nor to publish matters relating to criminal cases under preliminary examination when their publication has been prohibited by procurators, nor the proceedings of law cases which are being heard in camera.

The prohibitive ordinances enforced in 1914 by the Foreign, War and Naval Departments in connection with military or diplomatic censorship in time of emergency were repealed on 11th Dec. 1922.

Prices.—The prices of dailies range between 2 and 5 *sen* per copy, there being only two papers charging the latter rate. Most papers are issued in the morning, but several leading papers in Tokyo and Osaka have lately begun to issue evening editions.

Circulation and Capital

The daily volume of circulation of newspapers in Japan proper is roughly estimated at 5 million copies per day, i.e. 1 per 11 to 12 people, so that Japan may be said to occupy a respectable position in the world's statistics of newspaper subscribers. In the relative strength of individual papers as regards circulation Osaka Asahi and Osaka Mainichi stand foremost with a daily circulation of about 700,000 each. Even the best circulated paper of Tokyo hardly issues half as many.

The newspaper publication is now a highly risky enterprise, for one must be prepared to lose at least 3 millions in starting a new

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

daily. At present there are eight newspaper cos. with subscribed capital of 1 to 5 million *yen*.

Advertisement Tariff

The tariff has naturally advanced very high and for papers with large circulation it ranges between ¥1 to 1.60 per line of 15 characters, the two leading Osaka papers exacting the higher rate. The revenue from this source reaches the neighborhood of ¥200,000 a month for some of the best earners. Some leading papers specialise in certain advertisements, for instance, the Tokyo Nichi Nichi ranking first in the line of publishers' advs.; the Chugai Shogyo as regards companies' balance-sheets and Government notices; and the Jiji for the total number of adv. lines inserted. Companies' reports are most acceptable to the newspapers, as they are allowed very little discount, and next come publishers' advs. Patent medicines, toilet articles, etc. are simply space-fillers and therefore yield relatively the least revenue.

Press Statistics

The following returns compiled by the Police Bureau give the number of dailies and periodicals existing at the end of the respective years:—

	With deposit			Without deposit		
	Newspapers	Periodicals	Total	Newspapers	Periodicals	Total
1920	840	1,864	2,404	271	557	828
1921	884	2,172	3,056	253	671	924

Leading Dailies in Tokyo and Osaka

Chugai Shogyo Shimpo (est. Dec. '76)—Economic and commercial paper. Office.—Kitajimacho, Nihombashi, Tokyo.

Chu-o Shimbun (est. '90)—Organ of the *Seiyu-kai*, issues an evening edition. Pres.—K. Tsutsui. Ed. D. Osanai. Office.—Kyobashi, Tokyo.

Hochi Shimbun (est. June, '72)—Friendly to the *Kensei-kai*. Issues an evening edition. Pres.—C. Machida. Office.—Yuraku-cho, Tokyo.

Jiji Shimpo (est. March, '82)—Started by the late Yukichi Fukuzawa; independent. Pres.—S. Fukuzawa. Ed. K. Ishikawa. Issues an evening ed. Office.—Minaminabe-cho, Ginza, Tokyo.

Kwansai Nippo (est. Nov., '04)—Independent. Prop.—M. Yoshihiro. Office.—Kita-hama, Osaka.

Kokumin Shimbun (est. Feb., '92)—Independent. Prop. I. Tokutomi. Ed. T. Baba; issues an evening edition. Office.—Kyobashi, Tokyo.

Maiyu Shimbun (est. March, '98)—Evening paper, friendly to the *Seiyu-kai*. Prop.—M. Kimura. Office.—Kakigaracho, Tokyo.

Miyako Shimbun (est Sept. '85)—Social paper popular among gay circles. Prop. E. Fukuda. Office.—Uchisaiwaicho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Niroku Shimpo (est. '18) Independent; issues an evening edition. Prop.-K. Akita. Office.—Kanda, Tokyo.

Osaka Asahi Shimbun (est. '78)—Independent. Issues evening ed. Prop.—R. Murayama. Office.—Nakanoshima, Osaka.

Osaka Jiji Shimpo (est. '95)—Independent. Osaka edition of the *Jiji* (Tokyo). Ed.—Y. Uyesugi. Office.—Sonezaki, Osaka.

Osaka Mainichi Shimbun (est. '81)—Independent. Director.—H. Motoyama. Issues evening ed. Ed.—T. Takagi. Office.—Osaka.

Osaka Nichinichi Shimbun (est. April, '11)—Issues an evening edition. Prop.—M. Yoshihiro. Office.—Kitahama, Osaka.

Osaka Shimpo (est. '86)—Friendly to the *Seiyukai*. Pres. T. Murano. Office.—Nishi-umegaye-cho,-Kita-ku, Osaka.

Tokyo Asahi Shimbun (est. '88)—Independent; issues evening ed. Prop.—R. Murayama. Ed.—M. Ando. Office.—Kyobashi, Tokyo.

Tokyo Mainichi Shimbun (est. 1870)—Evening paper from '18. Pres.—I. Fujita. Office.—Marunouchi, Tokyo.

Tokyo Nichi Nichi Shimbun (est. Feb., '72)—Independent. Pres.—H. Motoyama. Ed.-K. Tsushima. Office.—Marunouchi, Tokyo.

Yamato Shimbun (est. '74)—Friendly to the *Kensei-kai*. Issues an evening ed. Prop.—Y. Matsushita. Office:—Sanjukkenbori, Tokyo.

Yomiuri Shimbun (est. June, '74)—Independent. Prop.—C. Matsuyama. Office.—Ginza, Tokyo.

Yoroz i Choho (est. Nov., '92)—Independent. Issues an evening edition. Pres. T. Yamada. Office.—Yumicho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

Leading English Newspapers

The publication of English papers by foreigners, mostly British and American, is a feature of journalism in Japan. What is particularly noteworthy about them is that several of them date much earlier in creation than the vernacular paper. The circulation being necessarily limited, subscription rate is comparatively high. (Prices per annum for daily.)

Japan Advertiser (est. '05). At home ¥36. Abroad ¥54. Prop. and Ed.—B. W. Fleisher. Office.—Yamashita-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.

Japan Chronicle (est. '68) (formerly Kobe Chronicle). At home ¥33. Abroad ¥41. Weekly ¥15.00 Ed.—A. M. Young. Pub.—Y. Ozaki. Office.—Naniwa-machi, Kobe.

Japan Gazette (est. '67). ¥25.00. ¥20.00 in Tokyo & Yokohama. Ed.—L.D.K. Adams. Office.—Yamashita-cho, Yokohama.

Japan Times (est. '97). At home ¥20.00 Abroad ¥38.00. Weekly ¥10.00, Abroad ¥18.00. Prop.—R. Yamashina. Office.—Uchisaiwai-cho, Koj. Tokyo.

Kobe Herald (est. '76). ¥31.20 Prop. and Ed.-A. Curtis. Office,—Kyomachi, Kobe.

Nagasaki Press (est. '83). ¥20. Ed. and Mng.-E. R. S. Pardon. Office.—20 Oura, Nagasaki.

Seoul Press (est. '10). ¥27.50. Prop. and Ed.—I. Yamagata. Office.—Yamato-cho, Seoul, Korea.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Periodicals Published in Tokyo

(Title in *Italics* = in English. m. = monthly. w = weekly. f = fortnighty △ = thrice a month)

Title	Interests and subject	Publishers
Boken Sekai (m)	Juvenile	Hakubun-kwan
Bungei Club (m)	Literature	"
Chugaku-Sekai (m)	Juvenile	"
Chuo-Koron (m)	General	Chuo-koron-sha
"Diamond" (△)	Finance	"Diamond"-sha
Eigo Seinen (f)	Study of English	Eigoseinen-sha
Engei-Gaho (m)	Theatrical	Engeigaho-sha
Far East, the (w)	General	Far East Office
Fujin-Gaho (m)	For women	Tokyosha
Fujin-Kai (m)	"	Shimei-sha
Fujin-Koron (m)	"	Chuo-koron Office
Fujinmondai (m)	"	Fujin-mondai Kenkyu-kai
Fujin-no-Tomo (m)	"	Fujin-no-tomosha
Fujin-Sekai (m)	"	Jitsugyo-no-Nihon-sha
Fujo-Kai (m)	"	Fujo-kai-sha
Gaiko-Jiho (f)	Diplomacy	Gaikojiho-sha
Gendai (m)	General	Dai-Nippon-Yubenkai
Herald of Asia (w)	"	Herald of Asia
Hogaku-Kyokai Zasshi (m)	Law	Hogaku-Kyokai (Tokyo Imp. Univ.)
Japan Magazine (m)	Things Japanese	J. M. Office
Jitsugyo-no-Nihon (f)	Eco. & trade	Jitsugyo-no-Nihonsha
Jogaku-Sekai (m)	For girls	Hakubun-kwan
Kagaku Kogyo (m)	Chemical ind.	—
Kaiho (m)	General	Daicho-kaku
Kaizo (m)	"	Kaizo-sha
Katsudo-shashin Zasshi (m)	Moving picture	Hatteu-sha
Katei Zasshi (m)	Housekeeping	Hakubun-kan
Kodan Zasshi (m)	Story	Hakubunkan
Kokka (m)	Fine art rep'tion	Kokka-sha
Kokusaiho-Gaiko-Zasshi (m)	Diplomacy	Kokusaiho-Gakkai
Kyoiku-Jiron (f)	Education	Kaihatsu-sha
Mita Bungaku (m)	Literature	Keio Univ.
Nihon-oyobi-Nihonjin (f)	Pol. & review	Seikyo-sha
Nihon Shonen (m)	For boys	Jitsugyo-no-Nihonsha
Nogyo-Sekai (m)	Agriculture	Hakubun-kan
Omoshiro Club (m)	Popular	Kodan-sha
Oriental Economist (tri-m)	Eco.	Toyo Keizai Shimpo Office
Rikugo Zasshi (m)	Religion	Rikugo Zasshi-sha
Shashin Geijutsu (f)	Photography	Toshin Shoten
Shakai-Seisaku-Jiho (m)	Social pol.	Kyocho-kai
Shin-Koron (m)	Politics	Shinkoron-sha
Shinri-Kenkyu (m)	Psychology	Shinri-gakkai (Tokyo Imp. Univ.)
Shin-Shosetsu (m)	Literature	Shun-yo-do
Shirakaba (m)	"	Shirakaba-sha

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Continued Title	Interests and subject	Publishers
Shojo-Sekai (m)	For girls	Hakubun-kan
Shojo-no-Tomo (m)	"	Jitsugyo-no-Nihon-sha
Shoko-Jiho (m)	Com. & Ind.	Shoko-Jiho-sha
Shonen (m)	Juvenile	Jijishimpo-sha
Shonen-Sekai (m)	"	Hakubun-kan
Shoten-Kai (m)	Store management	Shotenkai-sha
Shukujo-Gaho (m)	For women	Hakubun-kan
Taikan (m)	General	Taikan-sha
Taiyo (m)	Pol., eco., lit.	Hakubun-kan
Teiyu-Rinri-Koenshu (m)	Ethics	Dai-Nihon-Tosho-Kaisha
Tetsugaku-Zasshi (m)	Philosophy	Iwanami
Tobo-Jiron (m)	Pol. & Dip.	Tobo-Jiron-sha
Tokei-shushi (m)	Statistics	Tokyo Tokeikyokai
Tokyo Keizai (△)	"	Tokyo Keizai Office
Tokyo Puck (w)	Comic	Tokyo-Puck-sha
Toyo Keizai (w)	Eco.	Tokyo Eco. Office
Yakyu-kai	Base ball & sports	Yakyukai-sha
Yuben (m)	Elocution	Dainihon Yubenkai
Waseda Bungaku (m)	Literature	Tokyo-do
Zaisei Keizai Jiho (m)	Ec .	Zaisei-Keizai-Jihosha

The prices have advanced since the war and now range between ¥.30 and ¥1.00 except some specific publications as the *Kokka* of which the price is ¥4.00 per copy.

There are besides a number of professional and scientific magazines published by learned institutions.

Magazines for Women and Children.—There are over twenty well-known magazines for juvenile readers, also over twenty well-known monthlies for women and girls, some of which have a wide sale. The Fujin Sekai (Women's World) had at one time a circulation of 130,000.

NEWS AGENCIES

This form enterprise has made remarkable development since the European War. The Kokusai Tsushin, for instance, which is a comparatively new establishment, is a flourishing agency ranking with the leading agencies of the world.

Dokuritsu Tsushin.—Office—Yamashiro-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.
Jiyu Tsushin (est. '99).—Office—Shin-Sakana-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.
Kokusai Tsushin (est. '14).—Office—Uchisaiwai-cho, Tokyo.
Nihon Dempo Tsushin (est. '01).—Office.—Kaga-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.
Tokyo Tsushin.—Office.—Unemecho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.
Teikoku Tsushin. (est. '88).—Office—Yamashiro-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS & CLUBS

Among the press associations in Japan the most important is the Shunju Society, intended to represent the Press of Tokyo on all important questions of public interest. It contain some 60 members. To facilitate reporting newspaper men organize themselves, with official

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

approval, into clubs identified with various departments of the Government or other leading institutions of State, the Kasumi Club, for instance, being composed of reporters who have an entree to the Foreign Office.

PUBLICATION

Reprint of old costly works by subscription and on the instalment plan has of late become a special feature in publishing enterprise. On the whole, books are published at higher prices than before, for obvious reason. The statistics on books during the last few years available is:—

Year	Original works	Periodicals	Translation	Total
1917	21,827	24,185	113	46,125
1918	11,560	25,195	148	36,903
1919	10,400	23,940	153	34,493
1920	9,586	—	262	9,848
1921	11,629	—	274	11,903

Official publications are excluded from the figures since 1918.

Classified as to subjects the following led the list of the original works in 1921:—

Politics and law, 821; Economics, 283; Military, 68; Medicine, 431; Geography, 441; Communications, 82; Industry, 548; Science 293; Religion, 707; Education, 1,015; Literature, 1,246; Fiction, 895; Pictures & Calligraphy, 882; Arts, 186; Foreign Language, 308, etc.

Publication by Subscription

Publication by subscription having been grossly abused and even made use of as means of fraud, a measure to deal with this special kind of publication was enacted as law in April 1910. The principal provisions are that the publisher is to deposit with the authorities as security a sum of *yen* 500 if the price is below 10 *yen* and of 1,000 *yen* if the price is above that sum.

Copyright

By the revised law enforced in 1910 and based on the resolution of the International Convention of Copyright held at Berne in 1908, the protection covered by the new legislative act has been considerably enlarged in scope. The law no longer requires the registration of copyright merely for purpose of protecting it against piracy, but registration is required when copyright is to be used as an object of pledge, and generally as an object of market value.

The fee is 10 *yen* for a book, 0.50 for a newspaper or periodical, 45 for a drama or photo.

Royalty

Royalty differs according to the kind of books and to the popular estimation of the authors, the rate ranging generally 10-20% of the

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

published price of a book. One peculiarity in the Japanese publication is the attaching of the author's seal on the colophon of a book to guard his interest. In case the stipulation is made on the basis of royalty instead of selling the manuscripts outright to the publisher, any book on sale without the author's sea impressed is considered an irregularity on the part of the publisher.

CENSORSHIP & FREEDOM OF DISCUSSION

As applied at present censorship is strict only to those articles or publications that are prejudicial to public order or good morals. In other words, the attention of censors is chiefly directed towards controlling the spread of rabid socialism, communism, and also ideas implying lese-majesty. Freedom of discussion, which too often invited official interferenc in former days is now treated with due respect. Opposition papers can attack a government policy with perfect impunity. It should be remembered that even at the time when the ministry was dominated by a military man, the Press sufficiently demonstrated its potency in fighting it and in making or unmaking cabinets. The collapse of the shortlived 3rd Katsura cabinet and the fall of the Yamamoto cabinet over the Navy scandal case were effected by the fierce attack of a majority of the Press in combination with the Opposition M. Ps. For the abortive attempt of Viscount Kiyoura to form a ministry with the countenance of Marshal Yamagata as a successor to the Yamamoto cabinet, and, on the other hand for the successful formation of the Okuma cabinet, the Press was chiefly responsible, the former by offering opposition and the latter by extending support. The gagging of the Press with regard to the rice riots and the vehement opposition which it aroused led to the downfall of the Tomuchi cabinet. The power wielded by the Press in guiding public opinion is, therefore more potent in Japan than is generally thought by the foreign students of Japanese journalism.

WESTERN BOOKS IN CUSTOMS RETURNS

The imports of foreign books did not exceed ¥500,000 a year in the pre-war times, but grew to ¥1,884,000 in 1921 and ¥1,741,000 up to September of 1922. 80% of the total value comes in through the port of Yokohama. Classified according to countries England heads the list with 35% of the total value for the nine months of 1922, Germany and the U. S. A., 28% each, against the pre-war ratio (1913) of 52 : 26 and 16 respectively. In 1918 England contributed 65% and the U. S. A. 32% while German books were practically nil. The figures in recent years are shown below (in ¥1,000):—

	1913	1921	1922 (up to Sept.)
England	256	615	612
U. S. A.	81	570	494
Germany	132	493	494
France	11	73	41
Total	497	1,884	1,741

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

CHAPTER XVIII

MODERN LITERATURE

1. VANISHING YEDO LITERATURE AND THE DAWN OF MEIJI LITERATURE 1868-1885.

For about twenty years after establishment of the rehabilitated Imperial regime, in 1868, the literature of Japan, like other institutions of native origin, was submerged in the huge social and political convulsion that swept over the country after it was thrown open to intercourse with Western nations. Both the Government and people were intent on reconstructing Japan on the Western model and had no time to attend to the cultural aspect of life. There was only the decadent literature of the Yedo period that barely survived in the works of Kanagaki *Robun* whose Japanese "Tramp Abroad" (1870-71) was widely read in those days.

The first sign of the revived activity of literature was seen in the appearance of politico-social romances by young political aspirants of the day who were denied freedom of speech. Yano *Ryukei's* "Keikoku Bidan" (Rise of Thebes), in 1883, Suehiro *Tetcho's* "Setchu-bai" "Plum Tree Amidst the Snow" in '86, and Shiba *Tokai-Sanshi's* "Kajin-no-kigu" (Chance Meeting of the Fair and Brave) in '85 may be mentioned. These effusions were devoid of any literary merit, but as a sign of the times they were sufficiently significant, for in the years prior to and after the Satsuma rebellion of 1878 Japan was full of ardent advocates of the French school of liberty and equality who clamored for the establishment of a constitutional regime.

These extremists found in the political novels of English, French and Russian writers something so absorbing both in general interest and basic ideas, and so different from what they were used to in native literature, that they hastened to publish adapted translations to fan the agitation for freedom. It was about that period also that the translation of European novels, mostly English, such as the works of Lord Lytton, Disraeli, and Walter Scott, and also Dumas appeared in succession and enabled the Japanese people to get a peep into the technique of Western fiction-writing. Both those political novels and translated works were crude productions judged by modern standards, but evidently they had their use in those early days of the Meiji era. They prepared the ground for the growth and rise of Meiji literature.

2. REALISTIC AND ARTISTIC TENDENCY 1885-1894

The new era in literature was ushered in by Prof. Dr. Y. Tsubo-

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

uchi (b. 1858) of Waseda University, who issued in 1885 his "Essentials of a Novel" in which he denounced the conventional method of the old school and strongly insisted that novels, as an interpretation of life, must depict not what should be, but what is. He himself wrote some stories based upon the realistic ideas laid down by him, producing "Shosei-katagi" (Student Life), "Imotose kagami" (A Married Couple) 1885-6, "Saikun" (Wife) 1888, etc. He has subsequently given up fiction-writing in order to devote himself to drama. In this connection his "Kamakura trio," i.e. the "Makino-Kata" (1897), "Yoshitoki no Saigo" (The Last Hour of Yoshitoki) (1917) and "Nagorino Hoshizukuyo" (1918), and "Urashima," (1905), may be mentioned.

Dr. Tsubouchi found in Futabatei *Shimei* (1866-'07) a powerful ally whose "Ukigumo" (Fleeting Cloud), furnished with even greater effect a practical demonstration of the theory advanced in the "Essentials of a Novel," for Futabatei as a novelist was frankly recognized by his master as his superior. Indeed this work must be admitted even to-day to stand comparsion with the best production of modern European writers. He was a Russian scholar, having been a newspaper correspondent in St. Petersburg and was an admirer of Turgenieff and other Russian masters, several of whose works he translated into Japanese. The contrast between *Futabatei* and the Doctor is highly interesting, the former tinged deep by Russian literature and the latter a staunch admirer of English writers, above all, Shakespeare whose plays he has translated. Under the influence of the two writers of such opposite tendency there grew up gradually a new literature of Meiji, in which two main currents made their mark, though both starting from aesthetic realism.

One was the art-for-art's sake school and the other an idealist school. The former was represented by Ozaki *Koyo* (1867-04) and those writers who organized with him a literary club known as Genyu-sha, such as Kawakami *Bizan* ('70-08), Yamada *Bimyosai* (1868-09), Hirotsu *Ryuro* (b. '61), Izumi *Kyoka* (b. '73), Iwaya *Sazanami* (b. '70), etc. *Koyo* will long remain as a stylist and finished writer and his name was made about this period by the issue of several short stories. *Bimyosai* deserves mention as a bold originator of a terse colloquial style in contrast to the stilted literary style that was still followed by all other writers. Koda *Roban* (b. 1867) was the foremost as rival of *Koyo* and his was an aesthetic idealist school with the coloring of Buddhistic and philosophic sentiment.

If *Koyo* was feminine in tendency both in subject and delineation, *Roban* was masculine, typical examples of his work being "Furyu-butsu," "Ikkoken," and "Goju-no-to" (Pagoda), which has been translated into English. His fame even outshone that of Koyo about this period, for the latter's greater works were later productions. *Roban* has long ceased to produce literary works except for occasional essays on history. He once occupied a chair of Literature in the Kyoto Imperial University.

Translation.—The translation of European fiction, formerly attempted by amateurs though with some notable exceptions, and with no serious meaning as literary productions, now began to draw

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

the attention of regular men of letters. Kuroiwa *Ruiko* (1863–1917), who first tried his hand in the translation of English detective stories, made his name as a translator of consummate ability, and then there were Morita *Shiken* (d. 1907), who generally dealt with Hugo's works, Uchida *Roan* (b. 1869), translator of Dostoievsky, Mrs. Wakamatsu Shizuko (d. 1902) who gave us Mrs. Burnett's "Little Lord Fauntelroy," and some others.

Mori *Ogai* (1860–'22), retired Surgeon-Gen. and a German scholar, will long remain in the history of Japanese literature as pioneer in the introduction of continental, especially German, French and Italian, literature. His first story, "the Dancing Girl" a story of love between a German woman and a Japanese, is still acknowledged as a literary gem, but it was as a translator of Goethe, Ibsen, Andersen, etc. that he contributed most to the literature of Japan. His style bears the mark of high polish tempered with his intimate knowledge of foreign writing.

The extensive vogue of foreign authors in Japanese dress gave rise to one interesting feature in native literature, and that is the introduction of romanticism, especially as shown in the spiritual awakening with a craving to lead a life worth living. The idea caught the fancy of young people working in various fields of activity, but as applied to the world of letters it produced a class of writers who were dissatisfied with the school of aesthetic realism of *Koyo* and *Roban*. The creation of a literary magazine "Bungaku-kai" in 1893 definitely marks the rise of this new tendency, which counted among its votaries such young authors as Kitamura *Tokoku*, Baba *Kocho*, etc. These young romanticists, rebelling against the traditional interpretation of life, eagerly sought a new ideal which could bring repose to their troubled hearts and guide them aright. Most of them were ardent spirits who had been under the influence of Christian doctrines, and they searched for the light with the intensity of a religious reformer. The light did not come, and *Tokoku*, a leader of the new movement and a poet of great promise, was at last driven to suicide, a victim of bitter disillusionment and despair. The search was fruitless because it was too far removed from actual life, and meanwhile the cry "Back to life" had gained strength.

3. TILL THE WAR WITH RUSSIA 1904

The conclusion of the China War of 1894–5 imparted a new life to literary activity in Japan, the occasion witnessing the rise of several well-known magazines such as "Bungei Club," "Shin Shosetsu," "Taiyo," "Teikoku Bungaku," in addition to the two already in existence, i.e. "Waseda Bungaku" and "Kokumin-no-tomo" (discontinued soon after the starting of the now flourishing daily "Kokumin"). The same animation marked the world of fiction, which now turned to the stage of construction instead of groping in the dark as before. Novels depicting aspects of life, and social novels were a feature of the new period. Notable works belonging to the former class came from the pen of authors identified with Koyo's group, and of these may be mentioned Kyoka's "Yako-junsa" (A Policeman on Night Beat),

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

"Gekashitsu" (Surgeons' Room), and *Ryuro's* "Imado-shinju" (Double Suicide at Imado), "Kawachiya," etc. *Kyoka* is noted as treating weird subjects while *Ryuro*, who is no more, delighted in drawing with masterly hand the tragic side of life. The social stories responding to the public demand for a true picture of existing society were supplied by Goto *Chugai*, Uchida *Roan*, Oguri *Fuyo*, and some others, but their works were now almost forgotten.

The two master-writers, *Koyo* and *Roban*, were not idle. *Koyo* produced the "Tajo-Takon" (Tears and Regrets) in 1896 and the "Konjiki Yasha" (Golden Devil) 1897, left unfinished, and *Roban* the "Furyu Mijinzo," "Shin Urashima," and "Hige-Otoko," and these works justified the fame the two authors enjoyed in this special field. "Konjiki-yasha," which also exists in an English translation, depicts the tragic struggle between a young man and his unfaithful sweetheart, and shows a marked refinement both in the treatment and the style of this lamented novelist, for he died soon after without completing the story. It still remains as his masterpiece and as one of the best social novels. *Roban's* works, as usual, touched on poetical and philosophic ideas.

Lady Novelists.—What specially characterized this period was the appearance of novels by lady authors, among whom may be mentioned Wakamatsu *Shizu-ko*, Koganei *Kimi-ko*, Miyake *Kaho* (wife of Dr. Miyake, a renowned scholar and essayist). But the greatest of all was Higuchi *Ichiyo* (1872-96).

Higuchi Ichiyo. Her career as an author lasted only four years, but in this short period she wrote over 20 short stories and two novels, "Nigorie" and "Takekurabe," her masterpieces. A keen observer of life and a writer with warm, tender heart, her writing is permeated with a certain pathos felt in sympathy with poor downtrodden women. Though somewhat marred by conventionalism, her style is very graceful and charming, and altogether her name will forever remain in the history of Japanese literature.

Domestic Novels.—The period saw toward its close an immense vogue for domestic novels, as if to fill the gap occasioned by the premature death of *Koyo* and *Futabatei*, the retirement of *Roban* from the field of fiction, and by the early exhaustion of those younger authors who tried their hands at treating social phases of life.

Tokutomi Roka—Among the writers of this sentimental school the first to be mentioned is Tokutomi *Roka* (1868–) whose "Hototogisu" (1900), or "Namiko" (as it was called in the English translation), his first novel, ran into more than 100 editions and was the best seller of the day, being well adapted to the simple taste of housewives and school girls. He is a socialist and a disciple of Tolstoy, and being comparatively a spare writer, his new productions are eagerly contested for by publishers. His other works are "Yadorigi," "Mimizu-no-Tawagoto," "Shinshun," etc. all of which are very popular. Other representative domestic stories are "Onoga Tsumi" by Kikuchi *Yuho* (1870–) "Hito-no Tsumi" by Taguchi *Kikutei* (1875–), "Ichijiku" by Nakamura *Shun-u* (1873–), all intended to portray life in the higher and middle classes and with

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

plots centred around domestic virtues. *Roka's* works reveal, within a safe limit, an underlying socialism.

4. TILL THE END OF MEIJI ERA 1912 - RISE OF NATURALISM

The realistic movement that enlivened the preceding period with the rise of social and domestic novels was accentuated by Japan's success in the second foreign war, with Russia, in 1904-5, all the more so as 1902 and '3 were lean years in literary production while the national self-awakening brought on by the second war was far-reaching and of more potency. The rousing as seen in the literary world was followed by the craving for a new meaning of life and a denouncing of conventional morality. Young men of letters in their rebellious mood against the accepted canons now turned to continental authors, the school of Turgeniev and Tolstoy, Zola and Maupassant D'Annunzio, Ibsen, Hauptman and other naturalists, as sources of their inspiration. They found these European masters simply irresistible in the magic pen they wielded in boldly depicting life as it exists. In the eyes of our young authors the curtain that formerly separated art from life was for the first time lifted by their new masters. They fondly believed that art thus acquired a real significance.

This new school produced several apt exponents, such as Tayama *Katai* (1871-), Shimazaki *Toson*, mentioned before, and Kunikida *Doppo* (1871-'8).

NATURALISM RAMPANT

Katai is a voluminous writer and his "Futon" (Quilt, produced in 1907) boldly depicts the sensual experience of a middle aged man. "Zansetsu" (Later Snow), "Iden-no-Gambyo" (Hereditary Eye Trouble), "Sei" (Life), the "Tsuma" (Wife), "To-ei" (Shadow of the Lamp) are among his later productions, the last inviting wide notoriety by the censor's suppression as being prejudicial to public morality soon after it was issued.

Toson published in 1906 "Hakai," (Apostasy) and his later works are "Haru" (Spring) and "Gisei" (Sacrifice); the former is still regarded as a fine naturalistic novel.

Kunikida Doppo (1871-1908) who started as a realistic author of short stories leaned strongly toward Naturalism in his later productions, and is still acknowledged as a powerful writer of short stories. Some of them, such as "Beef and Potatoes," have been translated into English. A great admirer of Wordsworth, *Doppo's* works, even when deeply tinged with the new "ism," are healthy in tone.

It was about this time that *Futabatei* broke his long silence and produced two novels, "Heibon" (Common-place) and "Sono-omo-kage," (His Semblance, translated into English by Mr. Mitsui of Waseda) the two being regarded as masterpieces of this author.

But it was by minor writers that sensualism was carried to an extreme and so invited unqualified censure from educationists and others whose duty it is to guard public morals. The names of these

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

free writers are legion, and among them may be mentioned Oguri *Fuyo* (1875–), Tokudu *Shusei* (1871–), Mayama *Seika* (1890–), Iwano *Homei* (1873–'16), Morita *Sohei* (1883–), Masamune *Hakucho* (1879–), and Kamitsukasa *Shoken* (1874–). For most of them the best days are over, excepting perhaps the latter two.

The Yoyu School.—Though on the whole the atmosphere of our literary world was deeply charged with a naturalistic propensity, at the same time, there were not wanting writers who studiously kept apart from it and continued to work in the sphere of their own creation. Prominent in this group stands the late Prof. Natsume *Soseki* (1867–'16), who, after giving up the chair of English literature at the Tokyo Imp. Univ., started a new career of fiction writing, and was regarded as a leader by a small coterie of men of letters who rallied around him as their master. This coterie was called "Yoyu" school (Calm Observers of Life) in contrast to the "direct action" principle of Naturalism. Natsume's first story "I am a Cat" (1905) is a domestic observation from the household pet's point of view, much as Riki was accustomed to sit in judgment on Anatole France's amiable M. Bergeret, and caused a sensation among the reading public of the day that had already become tired of heavy sensationalism. Irony, humor, and power of psychological analysis characterized his works which are also rich in background made up of wide knowledge, profound learning, and mature observation. His style, classically correct, is graceful and subtle though lapsing into tediousness at times. The "Botchan," the "Higan-sugi-made," the "Sanshiro," and the "Mei-an" unfinished, are his representative works. He has also written sketches.

Suzuki *Miekichi* was a prominent disciple of *Soseki* and his writing has touches of his master in point of view and psychological analysis, as may be seen in his work, "Kushi" (Comb), "Kuwa-no-mi" (Mulberries). He has since taken to writing household stories.

Ogawa *Mimei* (1882–), a romanticist and Kinoshita *Shoko*, a socialist writer of essays and novels, Tanizaki *Jun-ichiro* (1886–), compared to De Quincy in richness of imagination and to Edgar Allan Poe in weirdness, Nagai *Kafu* (1879–), a hedonist, are writers also treading a different path from that of the exponents of naturalism. Tanizaki was notably one who, dissatisfied with their superficial method of treatment, tried to give a more penetrating picture of the realities of life in his collection of short stories, 1910. Kinoshita by his "Kojiki" (Beggars), "Ottono-jihaku" (Confessions of a Husband) and "Hino Hashira" (Pillar of Fire) has sufficiently shown his social inclination, though the books were a little too early for the times.

5. FROM THE CLOSE OF MEIJI ERA IN 1912 TO THE PRESENT DAY

Humanitarian School and Others

The shifting of scenes from the Meiji era to the present reign of

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Taisho beginning in 1912 was memorable in many respects in the history of Japan, the change, as applied to the realm of letters, means the decline of Naturalism and the rise of the humanitarian school and the school inspired by Natsume *Soseki*, that of sanity, moderation and culture. For humanitarianism most of its adherents owe their initiation to Tolstoy, whom they first looked upon as their master in realistic writing. They now studied the great Russian sage with more penetration and as an apostle of love. It is interesting to note that the rise of Tolstoyism in Japan almost coincided with the outbreak of the world's war.

"Shirakaba" (White Birch) coterie.—This is identified with Tolstoysm and now almost rules the world of letters conjointly with the culture school. Arishima *Takeo*, (a college graduate), Shiga *Naoya*, Mushakoji *Sane-atsu*, Arishima *Ikuma*, Satomi *Ton* are stars among Humanuitarian writers who have an organ of their own, "Shirakaba," hence the name of this school. What is remarkable is that the two Arishimas and Satomi (adopted by the Satomi family) are brothers, each with uncommon literary gifts.

Arishima *Takeo* (b. '78) is a writer of the first magnitude with a great future. A romanticist, poet, and missionary of love, he is blessed with wide knowledge, rich experience and mature powers of observation and his productions are consequently rich in background. His humanitarian characteristics seem to be the love of a parent for offspring. Among his works the "Kain-no-Matsuei" (Cain's Descendants), the "Gaisen" (Triumph) the "Chiisaki-monoye" (To Little Folks), the "Heibonjin-no-tegami" (Letters of a Mediocre Man) may be mentioned as typical of his artistic power and the "Shi-to-sono-Zengo" (Death, Before and After) and the "Sengen" (Declaration), of his philosophy of love. Being a man of means he started in Sept. '22 his own magazine "Izumi" (Spring).

Arishima *Ikuma*, brother of the above, is more a poet than a novelist which latter title he has however justified by the "Gondora-no-ichiya" (A Night in a Gondola) and "Komori-no-gotoku" (Like a Bat).

Satomi *Ton* is reputed to possess exceptional power in technique and psychological analysis. He is a facile writer and is credited with a large number of works, long and short, among the former being the "Kiribatake" (Paulownia Plot) the "Chofu" (Sea-breeze) 1921.

Shiga *Naoya* is the most humanitarian of the school and also a strict moralist. He is a very spare user of words and his writing is marked by clear-cut style besides being original both in conception and treatment. His works are admitted by his brother craftsmen as standing comparison with the best of Tchehof and Maupassant. The "Wakai" (Reconciliation, pub. '18) is believed by some to be one of the best productions of this school, while among his longer stories the "Anya-koro" (Journey at Dark), first part published in 1922, is considered as autobiographical, and has been favorably received by the critics and reading public.

Mushakoji *Sane-atsu*, born of a noble family (1885) is an out-and-out Tolstoyan and has retired with several of his friends to a secluded corner in Kyushu to act up to the ideal life taught by their Russian

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

master. He lacks system and seasoned thought but this is compensated for by his warm sentiment of love. The "Sun-flower," the "Sono Imoto" (The Young Sister), the "Shi" (Death), the "Yujo" (Sympathy) are some of his works.

School of Sanity and Culture.—This is identified with a group of young graduates of the Imperial Universities and their friends who started as their organ a literary monthly called "Shin Shicho" (New Current of Thoughts) as a rival of the White Birch, so that their group is popularly known as "Shin Shicho" school. It is led by Kikuchi *Kan*, Akutagawa *Ryunosuke*, and Kume *Masao*, the first being equally celebrated as a critic, dramatist, and novelist, and one of the few living authors whose works are eagerly sought after by publishers. In his two latter capacities he skilfully seizes upon or creates out of ordinary materials a psychological point that touches the human chord in the minds of his readers and sets it vibrating.

Among his stories may be mentioned the Tadanao Kyo Gyojoki (Life of Lord Tada-nao), '18, the "Tojuro-no-koi" (Love of Tojuro), '19, and the "Onshu-no Kanatani" (Beyond the Veil of Piety and Revenge), '19, which last has been translated into English by Prof. K. Ando under the title of The Serene Realm beyond the Passions.

Akutagawa *Ryunosuke* (b. '92) is a skilful psychological analysist, whose romanticism is pure, and almost severe, and seldom steps out of the noble and elegant atmosphere of Oriental spirit and character. He is fond of treating old materials under a new light, and somewhat reminds us of Natsume in his technique. "Jigoku-hen" (Hell Trouble), "Hana" (Nose) '16, "Un" (Luck), '17, "Aruhi-no Oishi Kuranosuke," '18 "Saigo Takamori" '18 are some of his works.

Kume *Masao* is a sentimentalist and a gifted and many-sided writer, a dramatist, a novelist, and a critic, but has lately taken to writing popular tales. "Hotarugusa," 1918 is a love story believed to be autobiographical, and there are also "Tejina-shi" (Juggler) '16, "Shinju Gojitsudan" (Memory of a Double Suicide), '17, and "Ryoyu Akuyu" (Good Friends and Bad), '18. His works are much in demand among publishers.

Neo-Naturalists.—It was because the Naturalists had become exhausted by their over-production and that the public had grown tired of their objective, self-centred and very often superficial and bestial representation of naked life, in many instances, the personal experiences of the authors, that the "White Birch" and "Culture" schools found the time ripe for their appearance and appealed to the appreciation of the public. The Naturalists were thus obliged to give place to their rivals, but such writers as *Katai*, *Toson*, Tokuda *Shusei* and Masamune *Hakuchu*, were by no means idle. They knew that they were somewhat under a cloud, but they had pinned their faith to their method. They kept on writing, though for a limited circle of readers, and, what is significant, they more or less modified their treatment to suit the taste of the public. *Katai*, for instance, added some religious coloring, as shown in "Zansetsu" mentioned before and in some stories of this period.

Toson, after returning home from France, produced his travel sketches about Paris, and next the ambitious work "Shin Sei" (New

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Life) '18-'19, a work that is partly confessional and partly introspective of his own doings and thoughts. Iwano *Homei*, a bold exponent of what he called *hanju-shugi* or Half-beast principle and who was not afraid to act up to it, had developed exceptional power of drawing vivid naturalistic pictures of life, and his "Seifuku Hisifuku" (Conqueror and Conquered), '19, was considered one of the best works of the season. Masamune *Hakucho* is sure and incisive in his power of grasp and penetration of human life, and is a consummate writer for drawing pictures of the feminine sex. "Dokufu-no-yona Onna" (Like an Adultress) produced in '21 is one of his best, the heroine, as pictured by his cynical pen, being unique.

The life of men of letters, particularly novelists, is short in Japan, as in other countries, and there are not many living authors who have survived their popularity, so that those who most enliven at present the pages of magazines or newspapers with their fiction are comparative new comers young in age. To give the names of those who have some hope of a future, their maiden works having been successful, we have Kano *Sukejiro*, Yoshida *Genjiro*, Sudo *Sho-ichi* Tanizaki *Seiji*, Hirotsu *Kazuro*, Uno *Koji*, Kasai *Zenzo*, Soma *Taizo*, Toyoshima *Yoshio*.

To be exact, it would be wrong to class them all under the common heading of new writers, for some of them began their literary careers more than ten years ago and have produced several works that made their name.

The Art-for-Art's Sake School.—Of the two seniors dominating this school Tanizaki *Jun-ichiro* and Nagai *Kafu*, the former who has been already noticed, issued about this period several works that display his versatility and power. These are "Futari-no Chigo" (Two Pupil Acolytes), '18, "Kin-to-Gin" (Gold and Silver), "Norowareta Gikyoku" (Cursed Drama).

Nagai *Kafu* (b. 1879) started as a follower of *Ryuro* but has ended as a hedonist of established reputation. His hedonism stands out in bold relief in his "Reisho" (Sneer), a satire of the Japanese society of the day. He himself says that he means to depict the story of a pleasure-seeker whom his surroundings compel to enter a life of resignation and acquiescence. The "Stories about America" and the "Stories about France" are reminiscences of his sojourn abroad. He stands almost alone in describing love scenes heightened by the glamor of town life, his voluptuous style being well qualified for such subjects.

Nagata *Mikihiko* followed in the wake of Nagai and lavished his great descriptive power on the treatment of gay life in Kyoto, but he has lately turned a writer of popular tales.

An author of an entirely different stamp and future promise is Sato *Haruo* (b. 1892) who by an exquisite fancy and dreamy interpretation of life with the style characteristic of him has forced himself into public recognition. He has lately turned to Chinese literature to supply him with hints and materials. His maiden work "Den-en-no yu-utsu" (The Gloom of Country Life), produced in 1918, has been followed by "Utsukushii Machi" (Fine Streets), '19, and "Aru Otoko no Hanashi" (What Some Gentleman Said), '20.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Other authors who are still in the making are Muro-u *Saisei* (though he has already written two or three stories of merit), Nambu *Shutaro*, Kubota *Mantaro*, Minakami *Takitaro*, Nakatogawa *Kichiji*, etc.

The Veterans.—The veteran writers now reduced to Dr. Koda *Roban*, and Dr. Tsubouchi, for *Koyo*, *Futabatei*, *Ogai*, and Natsume were no more, enriched this period by their works. *Roban* wrote two in '19 and the historic romance "Taira-no Masakado" in '20. They are by no means unworthy of their author, but evidently the taste of the reading public had changed, for they were not warmly received. Mori *Ogai* was more prolific, and, besides translations of continental master-pieces, tried his trained hand in historical romances, "Oshio Heihachiro" in 1914, "Kanzan jittoku" and "Takase-bune" (River Craft) in '16. These productions evidently inspired Kikuchi *Kan* and Akutagawa *Ryunosuke* who made a new departure in their workmanship and began to write historical plays or sketches. *Ogai* issued in '20 "The Life of Izawa Ranken," a pioneer Dutch scholar and physician. By his death in '22 Japan has lost one of her greatest men and patrons of letters. Dr. Tsubouchi, as mentioned before, has given up fiction for drama, but as a patron and adviser of junior writers he seldom spares trouble and is universally looked up to as a patriarch of the whole literary community, and well he may be for a majority of them were his pupils at Waseda or otherwise initiated by him.

Proletariat Literature.—Literary productions to voice the yearning of the proletariat were not wanting, as witness the appearance of social novels a decade or two ago, but it was after the world's war and with the growing cry for social reconstruction and the elevation of the status of laborers that the problem began to arrest the serious attention of the bourgeois class, and to affect the world of literature.

To be true to its mission and to portray the natural working of human hearts, literature must aim at faithfully representing the thoughts and sentiments of the proletariat class. Such is in essence the position assumed by a new group, among whom are Kato *Kazuo*, Miyaji *Karoku*, Shimada *Seijiro*, Naito *Tatsuo*, etc. These authors who style themselves proletariat novelists are still immature as men of letters, and their writing is more a propaganda or an exposition of their views. There are two who stand on a higher plane, viz., Ogawa *Mimei*, originally a poet who has lately shown socialistic leaning in his prose works, and Kagawa *Toyohiko*, whose "Shisen-wo Koete" (Beyond the Death-Line) produced in 1919 and its continuation "Taiyo-wo Irumono" (Men Shooting at the Sun), '20, are among the best sellers at present. With all their immense popularity it still remains to be seen whether his works will survive, and at best they will serve as pointers to the signs of times, being simply the biographical record of a socialist and philanthropist visiting slum quarters. The English translation of his first work is now on sale

Religious Literature.—The extent to which the contemporary thought of Japan is in a period of transition, and how our reading public are searching for havens of repose for their unsettled minds is indicated by the wide popularity of religious novels, of all themes for literary treatment. The movement was started by Kurata *Hyakuzo*,

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

a dramatist, who produced in 1918 "Shukke-to Sono Deshi" (The Priest and his Disciple) which has since run into above 100 editions and been translated into English by Prof. G. W. Shaw. It is the story of Shinran Shonin who founded in the 12th century the Shin-Shu (Pure Land" Sect) represented by the two Honganjis of Kyoto. Ishimaru *Gohei's* "Ningen Shinran" (Shinran as a Man), and Ebara *Koyata's* Christ stories, "Shin-yaku" (New Testament), "Kyu-yaku" (Old Testament) and "Fukkatsu" (Resurrection) are novels that are identified with the new phenomenon. One common feature of all these religious productions is a bold delineation of love scenes and sex relations under the shelter of sacred themes. Whither the transition period will lead us and where the troubled hearts will find settlement is of course impossible to say, but this much is certain, viz., the literature of Japan is no longer an independent and isolated growth as before. It is now cosmopolitan and must move, for good or bad, with the main currents of the world.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

CHAPTER XIX

ARTS AND CRAFTS

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

Even to casual observers the fine art of Japan is obviously distinct in genesis from that in the West, but when it comes to the question in what respects this distinction lies, the answer will not be so easy to find. Mr. Hoshin Kuroda furnishes in his "Dai Nippon Bijutsu-shi" (History of Japanese Art, pub. 1922) a cogent explanation. He enumerates five fundamental characteristics of Japanese art, i.e. it is (1) Vegetable in nature as against animal or mineral, (2) Natural as against personal, (3) Idealistic as against realistic, (4) Symbolic as against individualistic, and (5) Decorative as against utilitarian.

(1) **Vegetable nature.**—As regads the nature of material employed Japanese art is of vegetable origin in nine cases out of ten while the Western art is essentially of mineral origin. This peculiarity of Japanese art is most pronounced in architecture and next in sculpture. It is because the producer uses vegetable materials that his aesthetic representation is marked by grace, delicacy and refinement in form and simplicity, chasteness and free and light touches in expression. It would be impossible to expect similar characters in art productions in a country that makes use chiefly of stones or similar hard materials. In Japanese sculpture wooden images predominate while in the West stone or bronze statues are more common. The lacquer art that is characteristic of Japan is, needless to say, of vegetable origin.

(2) **Naturalistic.**—Subject matters in Japanese art are mainly natural objects as against human objects in Occidental art. Japanese pictures, for instance, chiefly treat landscapes, flowers and birds, and even in picture-scrolls describing manners and customs and also historic subjects, as the latter began to be produced now and then from about the Kamakura period, the technical treatment is not much different. Especially are human portraits very rare in Japanese painting, in striking contrast to Western art. Similar poverty of engraved human figures should also be noted in this connection. Designs of applied arts, too, are in most cases inspired by natural objects. When it is stated that Japanese art is natural, it means that subject matters are natural. It does not mean that the execution is natural, for it is very often unnatural and unrealistic.

(3) **Idealistic treatment.**—In treating natural objects Japanese draughtsmen place greater importance on lines at the expense of perspective or light and shade, so that natural objects as produced by

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

them are far from being natural or realistic. They are ideal representations. This peculiarity is carried to the extreme in religious paintings in which the artists are allowed free play to their imagination. The absence of image-sculpture which must essentially be based on likeness and the signal success attained by our sculptors in idealistic Buddhist images are significant.

(4) **Symbolic or Conventional.**—Idealistic treatment naturally results in symbolic or conventional representation as distinguished from individualistic treatment. Because of this symbolic leaning, Japanese pictures, landscapes for instance, bear a family resemblance and are idealistically alike. Works by our master painters, whether of the Yamato-ye, the Southern Chinese, Shijo or Maruyama schools are equally conventional in execution and show but little traces of individual peculiarity. In sculpture this special feature is more pronounced. The images of Buddhist deities are each of fixed pattern, one form for Yakushi and the other for Kannon, and so on. In architecture, also, with the exception of the Ho-o-do at Uji and Miyajima Temple, one uniform type prevails for Buddhist temples and another for Shinto. It may be noted that the individualistic mark in art productions is of modern origin even in Europe, where uniform patterns were a rule before.

(5) **Decoration instead of utility.**—Japanese art is stronger in external beauty than in internal depth; in other words it is decorative. A fine pagoda existing on temple premises is one significant illustration of this remark, for a pagoda is nothing more than a fantastic development of a stupa that even now marks a burial-mound. Flowers and birds drawn by our painters, and the picture-scrolls are all decorative in their effect, and this tendency was carried to wonderful perfection by Korin and those who follow his style. Our decorative art is also shown at its best in lacquer, cloisonné and inlaid objects.

EPOCHS IN JAPANESE ART

For convenience the history of Japanese art may be broadly divided into six main epochs and also into twelve periods. Each epoch has its own characteristic features, as tabularly shown below:—

Characteristic	Sub-division Period		Christian era	Duration
1st. Primitive Art	1.	Primitive	25 B.C.- 552 A.D.	576 years
2nd. Imitation	2.	Asuka	552- 645	93 „
	3.	Hakuho	645- 724	79 „
	4.	Tempyo	724- 794	70 „
	5.	Konin	794- 894	100 „
3rd. Assimilation	6.	Early Fujiwara	894-1087	193 „
	7.	Late „	1087-1192	105 „
4th. 2nd Imitation	8.	Kamakura	1192-1336	144 „
	9.	Muromachi	1336-1574	238 „
5th. 2nd Assimilation	10.	Momoyama	1574-1603	29 „
	11.	Yedo	1603-1867	264 „
6th. 3rd Imitation.....	12.	Meiji	1867-	— „

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

In the above table the accession of Jimmu is put at 25 B. C. The landmarks for the remaining 11 subdivisions are the introduction of Buddhism in 552 A.D. for Asuka period, the administrative reform in the Taika era for Hakuho, the encrowning of Shomu Tenno in 724 for Tempyo, removal of the Court to Kyoto in 794 for Konin, the discontinuation of the practice of sending Imperial envoys to China in 894 for Early Fujiwara period, the inauguration of the Regency regime in 1087 for the Late Fujiwara period, the founding of the military Regency at Kamakura in 1192 for the Kamakura period, the rise of the Ashikaga Shogunate in 1336 for Muromachi (Ashikaga) period, the rise of Oda Nobunaga in 1574 for Momoyama (Toyotomi) period, the inauguration of the Tokugawa Shogunate in 1603 for Yedo (Tokugawa) period, and the restoration of Imperial Government in 1867 for Meiji period. Setting aside the primitive period of cave-dwellers and dolmens which antedate the 1st Imitative Epoch and therefore need no explanation, in the 1st Imitative epoch Japanese art was very much indebted to the art of Korea and China (Tang and Sui dynasties), followed by the assimilation period of exotic art; in the 2nd Imitative epoch, the inspiring influences came from China of Sung, Yuan and Ming dynasties, while for the last period Japan has found models in European art.

THE ASUKA AND HAKUHO PERIODS (552-724)

The two periods and the succeeding period of Tempyo are also called Nara period by some historians, though the seat of the Court, necessarily simple in those days, was often removed by a new Emperor, but generally to a place not far from Nara. In the history of art the Asuka period is important as marking the rise of art in Japan, though it was exotic. It was essentially Buddhistic and Korean, which in turn came from China then under the Han dynasty. The Chinese art was in those days very much under the influence of Indo-Grecian art, so that the art relics of the Asuka period preserved in the Horyu-ji and other places bear witness to this mixed influence, the blending of Asiatic and European art.

The Asuka Period

The art that flourished most in the Asuka period was Buddhistic architecture, and its accompaniment, Buddhistic sculpture. From about 587 A. D. one temple after another was erected, mostly under the supervision of Korean architects, in and about Nara. Of those edifices the Kondo Hall and some other parts of the Horyu-ji temple erected in 607 and the pagodas of the Horyu-ji and the Hoki-ji dedicated in about 622 still remain. They are of unique value in the art history of the world, being the only relics of such ancient wooden structures still preserved, for even in China and Korea similar architectural specimens of such hoary antiquity are absent. As works of art, too, they are priceless, for in general proportion, technical details, the dignified curve of the roof, and so on, the buildings are objects of admiration and despair to modern architects.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

The Buddhistic images and other religious relics of this period are sufficiently preserved, their number reaching about two hundreds. These images are in greater part bronze, and were brought from Korea or cast by Korean sculptors, and latterly by their Japanese pupils.

The 16 ft bronze image in Hoko-ji was cast in 605 by Kuratsuki Shiri, the oldest image preserved of the size in Japan. Kuratsukuri was the grandson of Shiba Tatto, a Court dignitary, whose son and daughter are said in ancient records to have been devout believers and to have cast Buddhist images themselves. Applied arts also made great progress and their remains are preserved in fairly large number, and among them the Tamamushi tabernacle kept in Horyu-ji is most famous, both its lacquer and metal work showing masterly execution. In painting, however, there are not many remains to illustrate this period, and whatever there are are not of great artistic merit.

The Hakuho Period

The Hakuho period witnessed a matured growth of the transplanted art of Chinese origin, which now came direct from the source instead of through Korea. This direct introduction made the art of this period so much more vigorous and powerful, for China was then under the Tang dynasty, an Augustan age of her literature and art. In architecture the Hakuho period had nothing to rival the masterly constructions created in the preceding period judging from the existing relics, these being the East and West Stupas of Tomaji completed in 681 and the East Stupa of Yakushi-ji, 718. The latter is three storied in elevated section but looks six-storied in facade, and as such is considered the most beautiful specimen of this kind of construction in Japan. But it is in sculpture that this period shows advance over the last, the images produced now showing better proportion of the body than those of Asuka. The three bronze images of Yakushi in the Kondo of Yakushi-ji, are marvellous pieces of work. In painting the Hakuho period has left only a few specimens, of which the most notable are the frescoes preserved at the *Kondo* of Horyu-ji, which bear close resemblance to the pictures on the frescoes of the Ajunta caves. As religious pictures the Horyu-ji frescoes may well rank among the world's masterpieces. Wonderful workmanship in wood and metal work is shown in the Lady Tachibana Tabernacle also kept in the same Kondo, affording a highly interesting comparative study to the Tamamushi Tabernacle attributed to the previous period. Specimens of dried lacquer-work and textile fabrics attributed to the Hakuho time are also found at the Horyu-ji.

THE TEMPYO PERIOD (724–794)

The exotic art of Chinese origin, i.e of the Tang dynasty, burst into full bloom during this short period, in some respects attaining the highest level ever reached by art in Japan. As in the preceding periods, architecture and sculpture, stimulated by the growing ex-

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

pansion of Buddhism were carried to a state of wonderful development. Shinto architecture, while retaining the form of primitive art in the *Shimmei-tsukuri* type *Oyashiro* type and some others, created a new style in Kasuga shrine which was founded in 768, in which some modifications adapted from Buddhist architecture were introduced. In secular architecture considerable development was evidently made in the construction of Imperial palaces, for the annals record that in the reign of Temmu Tenno (673-686) they were built on a model of the Chinese Imperial Court. The permission given to use tiles for roofing people's houses in the reign of Shomu Tenno (724-748) may be noted here.

The Buddhist edifices now existing are six, of which the Toshodai-ji erected in 759 is most important. The Todaiji, of which only the Tengai is a relic of this period, was a far more magnificent pile, the Daibutsu-den (the Buddha's Hall) alone having covered 1,315 *tsubo* or over an acre, and though reconstructed on a more modest scale after repeated fires, it still measures 871 *tsubo* and is perhaps the largest wooden structure in the world.

In sculpture, clay (mixture of clay, mica and paper fibres) and dry lacquer began to be largely used in place of wood and bronze. It was probably owing to the use of more plastic materials that this particular art, though originally inspired by the Chinese works of the Tang dynasty, rose to a higher level of excellence, as may be seen from the comparative study of the remains kept in the Todai-ji, Hokke-ji and other temples and the famous collection stored at the Shoso-in and the Chinese relics of Tang art that have fortunately escaped the ravages of war and time. The Japanese artists of those remote times succeeded in rivalling their Chinese masters. The clay and dried lacquer statues had undoubtedly the advantage of easily admitting a larger size, several of them measuring over ten feet in height, and of being painted. The most imposing sculptured remains of this period is the well-known monster bronze Daibutsu in Nara completed in 752 by Kuninaka-no-muraji Kimimaro, Takaichi Makui, Takaichi Mamaro and Kakinomoto-no-Otama.

Of the pictorial art of this period only scanty specimens are preserved, and these stand in merit far below the masterly wall-pictures in the Horyu-ji temple. It is in applied arts that the period has left a very rich collection of relics as preserved in the vestries of the Shoso-in and Todai-ji. Those in the former count some three thousand and are the articles presented by the Emperor Shomu to the temple in 756. They are specimens of sculpture, inlay, casting, lacquering, embroidery, enamel, glass-ware, pearl-inlaying, some of them showing such skill in workmanship as can be hardly matched even today.

THE KONIN PERIOD (794-894)

The period saw various political and social changes of importance, such as the removal of the Imperial seat to Kyoto and the rise of the two new Buddhist sects, Tendai and Shingon, both given to many mystic rites, but as regards art what has been left is comparatively poor in value.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

In architecture the discontinuance of the strange wasteful practice of changing the seat of the Court whenever a new sovereign ascended the throne and the permanent establishment of the Imperial residence at Kyoto, then called Hei-an, undoubtedly encouraged the progress of secular architecture. But it was in the style of religious buildings that a noteworthy change was effected, for the two new sects established themselves on mountains in marked contrast to the erection of temples in plains by the older sects. The Shingon monastery on Koya and the Tendai monastery on Hi-yei are reconstructed buildings after numerous fires and are not illustrative of the age. There only remains the little temple of Murofu-ji that stands in a mountain recess of Yamato and is believed to have been built in about 823. The original structures on Koya and Hiyei remain on record only.

In sculpture, clay and lacquer disappeared as materials for carving, wood mainly and bronze now and then being now used for the purpose; this fact and the elaboration of rules by Kobo-Daishi as regards the countenance, drapery, etc. of Buddhistic statues affected the sculpture of this period. Another special feature was the wide prevalence among distinguished priests and laymen of the custom of trying their hands in carving and drawing and there is no small number of carved or pictorial relics that are attributed to Kobo-Daishi and other famous personages of this period. Among the principal sculptured remains there are the wooden image, 8 ft. in height, of the Thousand-handed Goddess of Mercy preserved in the Todai-ji, the gigantic wooden Dainichi-Nyorai (Sanskrit Achala) at the To-ji, etc. The rise of the hybrid Shinto-Buddhist creed by a clever adaptation of the Incarnation theory of India resulted in the installation of images of Shinto deities on temple premises about this period, and several of such statues remain.

Of pictorial remains the number preserved is not many and they are mostly religious pictures associated with the two esoteric sects founded by Kobo and Saicho, both of whom, especially the former, are recorded to have also drawn not a few. The pictures attributed to Kobo are the two *Kakemono* at the Kongobu-ji. But the paintings of more artistic merit are the large "Red Achala," attributed to Enchin, at the Kongobu-ji, and the "Yellow Achala," attributed to Kuko, at the Enjo-ji. What makes this period noteworthy is the appearance of secular painters, the most renowned being Kudara-no-Kawanari (d. 853), a descendant of a naturalized Korean, and Kose-no-Kanaoka (835-895), but their authentic works no longer remain, though the Achala at the Chion-in, Kyoto, is most probably by Kanaoka. The picture of Emma (*Sanskrit* Yama) owned by Mr. Tomitaro Hara of Yokohama is also judged to be a production of this period.

In applied arts the period is poorly represented, but judging from the scanty relics preserved it may be concluded that great progress must have been attained in metal and lacquer-work, to meet the demand of Buddhist temples for utensils and paraphernalia. In lacquered caskets for holding sacred books enough remains to show that the art was carried to high perfection.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

THE FUJIWARA PERIOD (894–1192)

Imitation and emulation were guiding motives of Japanese artists during the preceding periods, but with the lapse of time the latter gradually gained predominance over the former. This produced a transition period when the art was left in an amorphous and unsettled state with apparent loss of vigor and life. With the advent of this period, when administrative power was held by the great aristocratic family of Fujiwara, art began to show larger traces of assimilation of the exotic canons and hence of development of native genius. The spirit of self-awakening was manifested in religion and literature, in both of which Japan was at first a slavish follower of China. In religion, for instance, Eshin conceived the idea of the doctrine of salvation through outside help as against the self-salvation tenets of the existing sects, and the new doctrine was afterward carried to perfection by Honen-Shonin towards the end of the Fujiwara ascendency. In literature the invention of the simple *Kana* syllabary was followed by the superseding of the cumbrous Chinese diction by the far easier vernacular style, this momentous reform leading to the creation of masterpieces in native literature. The discontinuation of the traditional practice of sending envoys to China in 894 may therefore be regarded as heralding the epoch of assimilation and originality in Japanese art.

The Early Fujiwara Period

Architecture

In architecture marked development was made in the construction of palaces and nobles' residences, and also of a hybrid type of Buddhist-Shinto shrines. The Imperial palace at Kyoto having been destroyed by fire no less than fifteen times during the space of 190 years, the palace architecture was reduced in scope and general construction, and it was more faithfully represented in the palatial residences of the great courtiers of the Fujiwara family.

It was in this period that the secular dwelling-houses known as the Shinden style came into existence. Of the hybrid style of Shinto architecture the Hiyoshi type, from the Hiyoshi Shrine built in the ground of Enryaku-ji temple, and the Hachiman style from the Hachiman shrine at Usa, are important.

The architectural remains representing the period number about ten, viz., the five-storied stupa of the Daigo-ji temple erected in 951, the Ohara Sanzen-in, in 985, the Lecture Hall of the Horyu-ji temple 991, the Ho-o-do, Byodo-in, Uji, in 1053, etc. Of these the Ho-o-do or Phœnix Hall, so called from the phœnix perched on the roof is most famous; it was originally a villa of Minamoto Toru. Dr. C. Ito, Prof. of Architecture at the Tokyo Imp. University, writes of this structure in these glowing terms:—

..... in "refinement and perfection the Ho-o-do may be said to mark the culminating point of Japanese architecture. The interior decoration is quite in keeping with the magnificence of the exterior. The four walls are covered with pictures; the columns, compound

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

brackets, the horizontal braces of the pillars, and the ceilings, all have colored floral designs; and the canopy and the altar are inlaid. No words can adequately describe the noble conception and masterly execution of all these pieces of work, and the elegant and dignified appearance which the whole mass presents elicits unstinted admiration from visitors, both Japanese and foreign."

Sculpture

The influence of the newly founded Jodo sect with its doctrine of salvation through worshipping Amida (*Sanskrit* Amitabha), is shown in the predominance of this deity among the Buddhist statues produced during this period. The execution also changed and instead of the bold and often rough chiselling of the preceding period the figures now presented greater finish and elaborate chiselling. The effect produced is grace and elegance. Specially noteworthy was the appearance in this period of professional sculptors who gradually threw into shade priest-sculptors among whom the priests Kairi and Eshin have left their works. These lay specialists were appointed by the Court or great Fujiwara nobles to carve Buddhist images for their tabernacles or temples. The pioneer lay carver was Kosho who flourished in the beginning of the 11th century, who was succeeded in the craft by his son Jocho, the greater artist of the two, and indeed one of the greatest sculptors who adorn the pages of the history of Japanese art. His son Kakujo and disciple Chosei are also celebrated in the same line. Jocho taught pupils at his atelier. The works attributed to him are sufficiently preserved, and among them the Amida at the Ho-o-do, the 9-Amida images at the Joruri-ji, and the Amida at the Hokai-ji, are reputed as his three masterpieces.

Painting

Painting demonstrates even more powerfully the Japanicising tendency of art. As in sculpture priests and laymen worked side by side, the latter gradually surpassing the former, both in number and draughtsmanship. The Jodo sect was an important source of inspiration, but at the same time profane pictures were not rare, landscapes especially. Among the religious pictures extant "Amitabha and his Attendants coming from Heaven", attributed to the priest Eshin and kept at Mt. Koya, is universally recognized as one of the best religious paintings in Japan in respect of its magnificent composition, graceful posture and the saintly expression of the figures and richness of coloring. The use of delicate gold threads in decorating the garments was an innovation skilfully adopted for the first time in this picture. Another religious picture of note by an unknown painter, but evidently of this period, is the Kujaku-Myo-o (*Sanskrit* Mayura) in the collection of Mr. Tomitaro Hara, of Yokohama. It is considered to rival Eshin's work in general effect and technical detail. The frescoes of the Ho-o-do, the Amida-do of the Hokai-ji, and the Stupa of the Daigo-ji also supply excellent pictorial specimens, some of them being landscape.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Among the lay-painters there are the names of three sons of Kose Kanaoka, Aimi, Kimitada and Kimishige, and Kimishige's grandson Horotaka who were all painters-in-ordinary to the Court. Other names of equal repute are Takuma Tamenari and Fujiwara Motomitsu. Mention is made in ancient annals of their works, but unfortunately no authentic works remain.

Applied Arts

The demand of temples for more elegant utensils and paraphernalia, the refined taste of the aristocracy in the internal decoration of their houses and in garments stimulated the production of highly finished articles in metal, wood and lacquer work, inlaying, and heavy fabrics. The bronze bell at the Byodo-in and the bronze phœnix on the roof of the Ho-o-do are representative of metal-work; the pierced carved work of the aureole and pedestals of Buddhist statues in the same temple of wood-work, and the pearl-inlaid *Makiye* casket at the Kongobu-ji of lacquer inlay work.

LATER FUJIWARA PERIOD

The period was very eventful. First there were two expeditions sent against the rebellious Fujiwara clan which for seventy years fortified itself at Hiraizumi, in northeastern Japan, and held the surrounding districts in defiance of the order of the legitimate rulers at Kyoto; then there were the repeated petitions made to the Court on one pretext or another by the powerful Buddhist headquarters with free display of force, and lastly the war between the rival military clans of Taira (Heike) and Minamoto (Genji) with the final overthrow of the Taira after 20 years of ascendancy. All this could not fail to affect the art of the period.

Architecture

In general, architectural forms were a continuation of the preceding period, and, as before, monastic structures were most important, the two older sects, Tendai and Shingon, and the newly established Jodo prevailing both at Court and among the masses. Ten Buddhist buildings of the period exist, of which the Konjiki-do and the Sutra House of Chuson-ji at Hiraizumi, the Main Hall of Ishiyama-dera near Kyoto, the Yakushi-do of Daigo-ji, Kyoto, may be mentioned. The Chuson-ji building is both interesting and valuable as a representative architectural work and also on account of its internal decoration, illustrating how in those ancient days art was carried to a high level in this remote spot so far away from the centre of civilization. The picturesque Miyajima Shrine is of special importance as a bold architectural example of the Fujiwara period when it was customary to rear buildings cleverly set in natural surrounding. In complicated plan and graceful, light elevation, the shrine is typical of the time of Fujiwara. The Southern Gate of the Kasuga Shrine, Nara, is another Shinto structure of note that belongs to the same period.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Sculpture

Specialists flourished in this period as in the earlier half and these being brought up in the studios kept by their respective masters too often slavishly followed the traditions that distinguished one studio from another. The force and dignity shown in the works of Jocho, for instance, were gradually replaced by the excessive elaboration and delicacy in execution of his direct descendants or those of his pupils. Jocho's art was kept up by his grandson Raijo, his son Kojo, Kojo's two sons Kocho and Kokei, and Kokei's sons Unkei, Teikei and Kaikei. The descendants of Jocho's best pupil Chosei were also reputed as master carvers. Unfortunately very few of their authentic works remain.

Painting

Though in architecture and sculpture this period is only a prolongation of the last, with perhaps some tendency towards decadence, in painting the prolongation was one of growth and development of the native style which first made its appearance during the earlier half of the Fujiwara period. The productions, too, became more diversified in subject, instead of sticking to religious motives as before, and this feature was carried to greater perfection in the next epoch. The Kose and the Takuma school of painters that originated in the previous period were represented at the time under review, and to the two were added the Tosa school newly founded by Fujiwara Motomichi, a painter-in-ordinary to the Court whose career extended over the two Fujiwara periods, and lastly the Kasuga school established by Fujiwara Takachika who was in charge of paintings for the Kasuga shrine. The distinctive features of these schools, especially Tosa and Kasuga, are, however, not so pronounced at first. These two principally treated secular subjects in contrast to the religious painting of the Takuma school. Standing apart from all the rest are the animal caricatures of the priest Toba-Sojo (d. 1140), originally a courtier's son. The age is more fruitful of pictorial relics than the earlier periods, and these may be classified for convenience into frescoes, Buddhist paintings, frontispieces to sacred scrolls, pictures to the sacred text on fan-shaped papers, and picture scrolls. For the frescoes the main hall of Fukki-ji and Prince Shotoku's Hall, Keirin-ji, may be mentioned. The sacred frontispieces as preserved in the Chuzon-ji temple and the Miyajima shrine and the fan sacred pictures at the Shiten-no-ji and elsewhere are very interesting specimens, as they represent, besides religious subjects, landscapes, birds, flowers, human figures, etc. The "fan pictures" treat manners and customs, besides landscapes and natural objects, and are intended to illustrate the sacred quotations written on the surface. Of the picture-scrolls seven are extant, viz., Shigi-san Engi (History of Shigi-san Temple), Choju-gigwa (Caricatures of Birds and Beasts), Genji-mono-gatari Emaki (Picture-scroll illustrating Genji Mono-gatari), Gaki & Jigoku Soshi (Painting of Devils and Hell), Ban Dainagon Emaki (Picture-scroll about Ban Dainagon), and Nenju Gyoji Emaki (Pictorial Calendar). The Caricatures, attributed to Toba Sojo, and kept at the Kozan-ji temple near Kyoto, in 4 volumes are humor-

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

ous personifications of frogs, hares, apes, etc. in mock procession and are masterpieces not only for this but for all ages, being full of life, novel and free in execution. The Genji Monogatari scrolls, 3 vols. in Marquis Tokugawa's collection, and one in Baron Takashi Masuda's, depict life at Court and of nobles and are the most celebrated of all the scrolls, the pictures being in vivid colors. The Ban Dainagon scroll represents a tragic incident in the life of the courtier Ban and is more realistic and free both in draughtmanship and coloring. The two scrolls are attributed to Fujiwara Mitsunaga who was a court painter at the beginning of the 12th century.

Applied Arts

The internal decorations of the architectural remains of this period, especially of the Chuson-ji, and ornamental appendages of Buddhist statues supply specimens of applied arts in metal and wood work, lacquer, pearl-inlaying, rock crystal work, weaving etc. The Konjiki-do itself of Chuson-ji is an admirable embodiment of applied arts of the period.

THE KAMAKURA PERIOD (1192–1336)

Japanese art now enters the 2nd imitative period in which our priests again visited China, then under the Sung dynasty, and her priests, artists and artisans came over here. The direct result of this intercourse was the introduction of the Zen sect that teaches salvation through self-discipline and will-power, and exerted a powerful influence on art and thought of the time and of subsequent periods. At the same time the rise of the native "outside salvation" sects of Jodo, Shin, Ji, and Nichiren also contributed a powerful factor in moulding the civilization of Japan.

Another thing to be taken into consideration is that the Genji clan that established the Regency at Kamakura after over-throwing the Heike, its rival, preserved from the first the simple and unsophisticated taste of warriors in contrast to the refined and effeminate manners of the Fujiwara and the Heike. The Genji were democratic while the others were aristocratic.

Architecture

New features that mark this period are the Zen style of Buddhist architecture and the style of Daibutsu-den, Todaiji, Nara, as distinguished from the *Wayo* (native) type of the Fujiwara period, and the two hybrid types created by the blending of the imported and native styles. Of the *wayo* or Fujiwara style there remain not a few Buddhist edifices dating from this period, such as the Tahoto at Ishiyama-dera, the Hokuen-do of Kofuku-ji, the 5-storied Pagoda of Kaijuzan-ji, the Sanjusangen-do, Kyoto, etc. Monasteries of the Zen sect that were built at Kamakura were numerous, but the only remains are the Shari-

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

do of Engaku-ji Temple, Kamakura, all the other buildings belonging to this sect now at Kamakura, Kyoto and other places having been reconstructed in later years.

On the other hand specimens of the Daibutsu-den style, otherwise called *Tenjiku-yo* (Hindu), are more numerous. It is recorded that when Chinwakyo, a Chinese sculptor, was engaged to recast, by order of Yoritomo, the Grand Buddha at Nara, he brought with him a number of carpenters, stone-masons, etc. When it is remembered that the repair of the Daibutsu-den completed as late as 1912 after 10 years required 245,000 days work and at the cost of over ¥700,000, the sum spent by Yoritomo for a similar purpose must have been enormous. The *Tenjiku-yo* structures standing today are five, including the Amida-do and Yakushi-do of Jodo-ji, all erected not long after the completion of the model at Nara. No *Tenjiku-yo* buildings were reared after that, probably because the style was not suited to the taste of Japanese people. Only technical details were adopted by Japanese architects. Of the 1st hybrid type, a combination between the *wayo* and the *Tenjiku-yo*, over 100 remains are preserved, those of importance being the Shorei-in and Kami-do, both of Horyu-ji, the belfry of the Toshodai-ji, the main Hall of Tomaji, etc. Of the 2nd hybrid type, formed by the combination of the three types mentioned before, named by Prof. Ito the *Kanshin-ji* style from the Shingon Temple of that name in Osaka prefecture which best retains the characteristic features, we have only eight specimens. Some thirty Shinto structures belonging to this period are preserved, of which the Kyaku-jinja at Miyajima and the towered gate of Yasaka-jinja, Kyoto, may be mentioned. The period is memorable for having initiated a new style of residential architecture befitting the stern tastes and simple needs of the warrior classes as distinguished from the refined manners and luxurious habits that prevailed in the preceding period.

The *shinden-tsukuri* was still an architectured feature for residential buildings in Kyoto, but in the feudal seat of Kamakura it was displaced by the *buke-tsukuri*, or feudal architecture, characterized by an outer enclosure formed of wooden planks, then a tower-gate behind which stood retainers' quarters, and further on, the front porch which led to the living rooms by verandahs.

Sculpture

The stimulus afforded by the reconstruction of the Todai-ji and the Kofuku-ji and the arrival of Chinese craftsmen saved the art from lapsing into mannerism. It roused the spirit of emulation not only with the strangers' art but with the Japanese masterpieces produced in the golden days of the Tempyo era. Kokei, the 5th descendant of the great Jocho, started the renaissance movement which was carried to perfection by his two sons Unkei, Jokaku and his pupils Kaikei. These four succeeded in shedding the deteriorating influence of the Fujiwara period and originated the Kamakura style marked by realistic execution and bold chiselling, well suited to the taste of the time. Unkei had six sons of whom Tankei and Jokei are most celebrated. Of

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Kokei's work only the statues at Nan-en-do, Kofuku-ji, remain, while among Unkei's, also very few, is one of the Deva Kings at the Southern Gate, Todai-ji, and the images of Seishin-muchaku and of Sakyamuni at Kofuku-ji. Kaikei, who excelled in carving gentle featured figures while Unkei chiselled heroic images, is represented by a larger number of relics, i.e. one of the Deva Kings mentioned above, the Sakyamuni at Rakan-do, Todai-ji, and others. Which of the two Deva Kings was done by Unkei and which by Kaikei is not known, but their poise and sinewy muscles, & clear-cut lines true to nature, rank them among the master pieces of Japanese sculpture.

The image of Seishin-muchaku, 6 ft. high, highly realistic in expression and drapery, also entitles Unkei to occupy the first rank among Japanese sculptors. The remains of the Kamakura period are mostly in natural wood while those produced during the preceding time are very often gilded or painted. The Daibutsu at Kamakura, though smaller, is more valuable than that of Nara, being a complete piece of work of this period, while the other is practically a recasting completed in 1712 after its original form had been lost in repeated fires.

Painting

The pictorial art existing at the time of the Kamakura regency was mainly a development and perfection of what had appeared before, it having advanced a step further in the preceding period beyond architecture and sculpture. The *Yamatoye* or native style, for instance, flourished in picture scrolls treating of miracles or legends of temples and high priests, and also battle scenes, all these exhibiting great power of draughtmanship, being realistic and delicate in execution and rich and vivid in coloring. This remark also applies to the Southern Sung style of China which, first introduced during the preceding period when intercourse with her was resumed, was carried to a higher level of perfection, as it suited the simple taste of the dominant class of warriors. However, it was in the next age that the Chinese style attained full maturity.

Of the three native schools, Kose, Takuma and Tosa, for Kasuga was finally merged in Tosa, the first two remain only on record, for there are no authentic relics, though the famous battle scroll depicting the war of Go-sannen owned by Marquis Ikeda is attributed to Kose Korehisa who was born in the early part of the 14th century. The two schools sank into comparative insignificance owing to the overshadowing activity of the Tosa school which produced such a master painter as Michinaga whose career extends over this and the preceding age. Its high repute was well maintained by the efforts of later masters as Nobuzane, Keion, Yoshihide and Mitsuhide. Keion is also known as founder of the Sumiyoshi school from his professional connection with the Sumiyoshi shrine of Settsu, but this distinction is merely nominal, for the two schools are technically undistinguishable from each other. The two celebrated existing scrolls illustrative of this period are the Heiji-monogatari battle scenes attributed to Keion

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

and the Miracle Record Scrolls of Kasuga Shrine by Takahashi Takakane in 20 parts (Imperial Household collection). Part of the former is in the Boston museum and part in that of Baron Iwasaki and it is universally regarded as a wonderful work, realistic in treatment, vigorous in execution and pleasing in color scheme. The Miracle Scrolls by Takakane, who fourished about the beginning of the 14th century and was chief court painter of the time, are considered equal to Heiji Monogatari. Takakane's style is highly life-like and is marked by splendid coloring and elaborate design. The scrolls give faithful pictures of manner and customs of all sorts of people of the time and also of other phases of life. Other scrolls still preserved are the Mongol Invasion by Nagataka (Imperial Household collection), the History of Ishiyama-dera temple by Takakane, the Sumiyoshi Romance by Nagataka, Kako Genzai Inga-kyo (Buddhist Transmigration pictures) by Keion and his son Shojumaru as attested by the inscription on the scrolls giving the date of completion as 1254, the pictorial life of Saint Honen by Yoshimitsu, of Saint Ippen by En-i and Yukimitsu, and of Priest Saigyo by Tsunetaka. Of the *Sumiye* or black-and-white school of the Sung and Yuan style as practised by those Zen priests of this period who went over to China, Ka-o, identified with the Takuma school, is considered to have been chiefly instrumental in reviving the study of the exotic art, which, however, attained greater development in the next period. Another priest noted in this field is Mokuan.

Applied Arts

The progress attained in metal and lacquer-work and pottery makes this period memorable in the history of applied arts of Japan. The demand of feudal barons and their retainers for armor, swords, etc. and of the Zen temples for pedestals of Buddhist images and tabernacles called for production of high grade metal-work. In sword-making Rai Kunimitsu and the three master hands, viz., Awadaguchi Yoshimitsu, Okazaki Masamune and Go-no-Yoshihiro adorn this period. They produced blades wonderfully well-tempered and sparsely decorated. But it was in armor-making that much greater development was effected by Masuda Izumono-kami who flourished towards the end of the 12th century and founded the celebrated line of master-armorers known as Myochin that lasted more than ten generations. As relics the red-threaded armor kept at Kasuga shrine may be mentioned. In carved Buddhist paraphernalia with fine chiselling and tasteful designs the tabernacle at Seirei-in of Horyu-ji, the pedestal in the Main hall of Toma-ji, and several other temples of the sect furnish typical specimens. Then there are the hanging bronze lantern at Futaara shrine, Nikko, and the standing iron lanterns at Kanshin-ji, Kawachi, Haruna shrine, and Shiogama shrine near Matsushima.

Fine specimens of *makiye* and pearl-inlaid lacquer pieces of exquisite workmanship that remain show that the art made creditable progress in the Kamakura period. Notable examples are the *makiye* ink-box at Hachiman, Kamakura; the *makiye* and pearl-inlaid box owned by Marquis Tokugawa; the *makiye* paper-box at Rinno-ji, Nikko.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

A new style of lacquering originated by a priest at Negoro temple known as *Negoro* lacquer, and another style combining wood carving and lacquering, named Kamakura carving, are creations of this period.

Pottery.—The development made in pottery is more noteworthy, for it was in this period that Japan first produced wares which are still highly prized by connoisseurs. For this achievement the honor is due to Kato Shirozaemon of Owari known under the more popular name of Toshiro. It is on record that Toshiro went over to China about the beginning of the 13th century and studied the ceramic art there for five years. The wares which were fired at his kiln in the village of Seto, Owari, chiefly consisted of tea-services and are enamelled light-brown, speckled with black. They are known as "quail" glaze by collectors who call them "Old Seto". His descendants succeeded to the family secret, and there are four Toshiro. The porcelain Guardian Dog, 17 inch high, at the Fukagawa Shrine, Seto, is a genuine specimen of the 1st Toshiro's work.

THE MUROMACHI OR ASHIKAGA PERIOD (1336-1573)

To review the principal events of this period which had a special bearing on art, there is first a fierce armed conflict between the two rival courts, Northern and Southern, for about fifty years; next the restoration of peace and order resultant on their reconciliation, followed by the period of prosperity lasting about one century, gradually fostering the habits of extravagance and self-indulgence among higher circles; weakening of the central authority and the breaking out of civil strife between powerful barons. Those in remote provinces, in utter defiance of the impotent shogunate encouraged their traders to open intercourse with China and Korea. The shogunate itself did not disdain to follow the example to replenish its impoverished treasury and indirectly helped the introduction of foreign culture. Amidst these vicissitudes in political affairs Buddhism, especially the Zen sect practically remained intact.

Architecture

The most representative structures of the time are temples of the Zen sect. Both in Kyoto and Kamakura there are five Temples of the sect, but there is a considerable difference between the two groups in form and general construction, those in the latter place being smaller in size, ruder in appearance, and thatched with rushes.

In regard to secular architecture one interesting feature was evolved out of the *Shinden-tsukuri* style, and that is the complete development of the *Shoin-tsukuri* construction for residences of the gentry. The new style is characterized by the existence of a vestibule, alcove, shelves, *shoin*, an elevated floor, a complete scheme of sliding and other screens, and so forth. A court yard with a landscape garden generally occupies the centre, around which the rooms are ranged.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

This style is followed in the main for residential buildings of the present day.

As in the preceding epoch, Buddhist temples of this period may be classified into three types, and those structures that are of artistic value number as many as 150, and are under special protection of the Government. As remains of the *wayo* type there are the 5-storied pagoda, Myo-o-in, Hiroshima, built in 1343; the main hall of Jomaku-ji, Shiga prefecture in 1360 and the 3-storied pagoda of the same temple in 1398; the 5 storied pagoda, Hokan-ji, Kyoto in 1440. As representative structures of the *Karayo* may be mentioned the Towered Gate of Tofuku-ji, Kyoto, in 1394: the Kaisan-do, Gyoku-no-in, Myoshin-ji near Kyoto, in 1434. For Shinto architecture over 100 shrines are also under Government protection. But the remains of greater interest are residential buildings of which a few specimens exist. These are the Kinkaku-ji built as a villa, though it is only a part of the original, by the Shogun Yoshimitsu, and its counterpart the Ginkaku-ji and the Tokyu-do, Jishoji, built by a later Shogun Yoshimasa, the two latter forming his villa at Higashiyama, Kyoto. The Kinkaku-ji is of *shinden-tsukuri* pattern while the other is *shoin-tsukuri* and the two form priceless specimens of garden architecture in Japan. The last style to be mentioned is the chaste and simple architecture of tea-pavilions, for it was in this age that the refined and ascetic etiquette known as tea-ceremonial was originated.

Painting

Nowhere else was the influence of Chinese art more markedly shown in the art of this period than in painting, resulting in the creation in Japan of the *sumiye* or black-and-white school of the Sung and Yuan style in strong contrast to the elegant and richly colored painting of the native school that prevailed before. The taste of the upper classes, blasé with years of voluptuous life and gay pleasures, now demanded repose, and called for a subdued tone in their surroundings. The black-and-white pictures and tea-pavilions were welcome as a change to those classes. Nor must the influence of the abstruse teaching of the Zen sect be overlooked in this connection, for amidst all the shifting scenes, political and social, the sect retained its position.

Of the three schools existing, viz. the *Yamatoye* school represented by the Tosa and Kasuga, the Takuma, and the newly risen black-and-white style, the last was most popular. It should be noted in passing that Mincho or Chodensu (about end of 14th century) who sprang from the Takuma learned the art of Li-Lungmien and Yen Hui and developed great individuality in invention and high ideals. His pupils, Gukyoku, Isshi, and Kandensu were masters in figure painting of Buddhist and Taoist lore.

The native school had entirely gone out of favor and but for the appearance of Tosa Mitsunobu toward the end of this period and his heroic exertions and uncommon artistic power the school would have sunk into insignificance.

The black-and-white school was originally introduced by Isshan, a naturalized Chinese priest toward the end of the preceding period and

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

by Kao, a priest of the Zen sect who stayed in China for about ten years, but it was through Josetsu, contemporary of Mincho, and his pupil Shubun, regarded as a greater painter than his master, that the new school took firm root. Kano Masanobu at first studied the new school, in which he rose into eminence, but he is more known as founder of a new style called after his family name, a happy union of the native and Chinese styles. This new feature was carried to perfection by his son Motonobu, one of the foremost master-painters ever produced in Japan. The full development of the Kano school more properly falls into a later period.

Noted Names of the Native Styles

Awada-guchi Takamitsu (or Ryuko), about 1394–1427, of Kose school.

Cho Densu, otherwise Mei-cho, d. 1438, first studied Takuma style, then Li Lungmien of Sung style, finally creating a style of his own.

Jakusai, d. 1424, Tosa school and painter to Rokkaku temple, Kyoto, produced religious scrolls and pictures.

Masters of the Tosa school who flourished during this period are :—

Yuki-hiko, his son Yuki-mitsu, about 1429-1440, and Mitsunobu, d. 1525, one of the three masters of the school, who excelled both in colored and *sumiye* painting. His works are delicate and elaborate in treatment and supplied designs in later ages to *makiye* artists.

Names Noted in the Sumiye or Black-and-White Style and Their Works

Josetsu about 1400, the earliest black-and-white painter, was patronized by the shogun Yoshimasa ; works very rare, the only authentic piece being "Gourd and cuttlefish" preserved at Taijo-in, Myoshin-ji, Kyoto.

The masters of the Kano school identified with this period are :—

Masanobu, 1453–1499, founder of the school and a painter to the Shogun, studied under Shubun and Sotan.

Motonobu, 1476–1559, also called Ko Hogan, son of above and the greatest of the school, having perfected the Kano style. His wife Chiyo, daughter of Tosa Mitsunobu, ranks high as a lady painter. Among his works may be mentioned 49 Landscape pictures at Myoshin-ji, colored Flowers and Birds at Daitoku-ji, Picture Scrolls treating Life of Shakamuni at Saga Seiryo-ji, and Tales of Oye-yama Expedition, collection of Marquis Ikeda.

Yukinobu, d. 1575, brother of Motonobu, whom he nearly approached in power. The pictures on the screens of Taisen-in are noted.

Oguri Sotan, 1398-1464 studied under Shubun and was one of the painters employed by the Shoguns ; no authentic works remain.

Sesshu, priest, 1420–1506, the greatest landscape artist ever produced in Japan, studied in China, where he stayed from 1354 to '60, and won great renown there for his painting. He found none worthy to teach

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

him, so he spent his time in visiting places noted for scenery and in drawing, and was asked to paint wall pictures for some Government office. His Landscape Scrolls, collection of Prince Mori, are reputed to mark the high water mark attained by Japanese landscapists. In figure painting and birds and flowers he shows equal greatness.

Sesson, of unknown career; studied Shuban and Sesshu, and assumed the name Sesson to show his admiration for Sesshu; but after mastering the Sung and Yuan styles developed a style even more forcible than the other; i.e. also marked by freedom of touch and versatility. A sufficient number of works remain to show his power.

Shuban, about 1400, studied under Josetsu whom he even surpassed and is regarded as the father of the *sumie* school; was also great in carving. A screen with Four Seasons Landscapes, collection of Marquis Matsudaira; Kanzan-Jittoku (two vagabond Litterateurs of China), collection of Count Tsugaru.

Shinno, popularly known as No-ami, a page of the Shogun Yoshimasa, mastered the style initiated by Shuban; was a great connoisseur in the tea-cult, architectural gardening, and incense-burning, besides painting, in which he rose to eminence. His son Shingei, commonly known as Gei-ami, and Shingei's son Shinso, popular name So-ami, kept up the family tradition in the service of the Shogun's Court and in polite accomplishments. These three remarkable generations, known as "three Ami's" have left masterly paintings more or less resembling each other in execution. Shingei's "A Priest Looking at a Cascade," then in the collection of Baron Go, was bid up to over ¥300,000 at an auction held a few years ago. Shinso also first laid down in regular form the canons of art criticism and of laying out architectural gardens. Gardens laid out by him exist at Ryu-an-ji, Ginkaku-ji, and Daitoku-ji, all in Kyoto.

Saga Dasoku, about 1456, was a pupil of Shubun and developed a style marked by unconventionality and vigor. A colored Picture of Shakamuni and a figure-picture of a priest are kept at Daitoku-ji.

Shokei, a scribe of Kencho-ji temple, Kamakura, was noted from his boyhood for extraordinary talent for painting, especially Buddhist and Taoist figures; afterward studied under Gei-ami; his works are marked by mellow touches of the brush.

Among lesser stars in the painting world of this period may be mentioned Shugetsu and Shuko, pupils of Sesshu who visited China with their master; the priest Ikkyu, and lastly the Shoguns Yoshimitsu, and Yoshimasa, and Takeda Harunobu, a great tactician and the Lord of Kai.

Sculpture

The slavish adherence to the convention established by the carvers of Buddhist images gradually resulted in the degeneration of the work, and it is chiefly in the carving of masks used for the "No" dance, one of the principal refined amusements of the aristocratic class of the period, that the art retained a respectable degree of workmanship. The masks that existed in earlier times, as preserved in the Shoso-in, Nara, were used in festivals or religious rites, and it was at this time that their use in dramatic performances first came in vogue.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

The mask-carvers of note of this period are Zo-ami Hisatsugu, Fukurai Masamoto, Shunwaka, Horai, etc. Three styles existed.

Applied Arts

In metal work the period boasts Goto Yujo (d. 1512), whose genius marked a new era in the history of the chasing art of Japan, he being the founder of the Goto school which flourished for four centuries. Appointed *n-page* to the Shogun Yoshimasa at the age of 18, he was cast into prison through the intrigues of his jealous comrades. When in prison he carved seven sacred tabernacles carried on so many double boats and sixty-three monkeys, all on a peach stone he accidentally came by in captivity. The wonderful work was submitted by the gaoler to the Shogun, who at once released him and appointed him his sword-decorator.

Yujo grew up to be a master artist, if not the greatest, in this line, and his chiselling in high relief shows extraordinary power and movement. He chiefly worked on designs supplied by Kano Motonobu. His son Sojo, d. 1564, and Sojo's son Joshin, though occupying a lower plane than the founder, are also famous.

As armor-smiths the Myo-chin school was dominant, the representative who lived in the days of Yoshimasa being Muneyasu, the 10th of the line. The ten Myochins ending with Muneyasu are the most celebrated and are called the "Ten Myochin Masters." The 14th, 16th, and 17th descendants are also valued as the "Three Myochin Masters."

In Hilt-guards (*tsuba*) the names noted are Shigeyoshi, a descendant of the celebrated sword-smith Sanjo Munechika and employed by the Shogun Yoshimitsu; Umetada Shigemune, 19th descendant of Munechika, who was granted in 1416 the new family name of Umetada by Emperor Shoko; Nakai Mitsutsune, popular name Shinzaemon, who lived at Yamaguchi in the latter part of the 14th century; Kane-iye who lived at Fushimi in the earlier part of this period; Myochin Nobu-iye and Iranken Yamayoshi.

In casting, especially of iron kettles for use in the tea-ceremonial, the products of the Ashiya family of Chikuzen province are still held in great esteem. Some of the Ashiya casters worked on designs supplied by master painters of the day.

Lacquer Work.—The gold-lacquer work in the shape of *nashiji* (pearskin lacquer) and *Taka-makiye* (raised lacquer work) attained a high level of excellence, and it is worth noting that though at first Japanese artisans were pupils, indirectly, of their Chinese masters whose productions they imitated, the relation was now reversed, for about the beginning of the 15th century some Chinese artists came to Japan to learn the art of gold-lacquering. The raised gold-lacquering was inspired by the bold strokes of the *sumie* style of Chinese painting, for the *hira-makiye* (flat gold-lacquering) and the *togidashi-makiye* (gold-lacquer made lustrous by polishing), though good for representing pictures in the Japanese style, can not do full justice to the spirited lines of *sumie* pictures. However with the progress of the technique the artists could treat Japanese style designs just as easily as the others. The *nashiji*, it should be stated, first appeared in the latter

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

part of the Fujiwara age, but it was imperfect in technique, owing to defect in the preparation of gold dust and foil. The genuine *nashiji*, as it is known at present, first attained its high level about the middle of this luxurious period. No-ami Michinaga, a personal attendant of the dilettante Shogun Yoshimasa, is famous in the raised and polished gold-lacquering, working on the designs supplied by such master-painters as Motonobu, No-ami and So-ami. Dosai, Sozen, Sosei, Sohaku and Ko-ami are illustrious among his descendants. Igarashi Shinsai was another artist patronized by the Shogun.

Pottery and Porcelain.—The rise of the refined tea-cult and incense-burning game occasioned such a large demand for porcelain wares that the limited imports from China, Korea, Annam, etc. could hardly meet it, and Japanese ceramists were encouraged by the votaries of the cult to produce articles satisfying their fastidious taste. It was on this occasion that Gorodayu Shou-zui, a potter of Ise, crossed to China, and returning home after years of study there, established his kiln at Imari in 1513.

Kilns that produced decorative vessels in this period are as follows:—

a. Bizen kiln attained a great excellence at the end of 14th and beginning of 15th centuries.

b. Karatsu kiln produced between 1334-1386 what collectors now prize as old Karatsu and imitation Korai (Korean) vessels between 1469-1591.

c. Mino kiln was opened at the close of 16th century by Kato Kagenobu, ceramist of Seto.

d. Raku kiln was noted for hand-made earthenwares produced at the beginning of 16th century by Ameya, a naturalized Korean.

e. Shigaraki kiln produced a kind of sand-vessel similar to the wares of Korea, Annam and India.

f. Shino kiln was in Owari and produced a kind of sand-vessel cherished by votaries of the tea-ceremony cult.

THE TOYOTOMI (OR MOMOYAMA) PERIOD (1574-1603)

For about a century in the latter half of the Ashikaga Shogunate the whole country was torn by incessant warfare between ambitious feudal barons. With the partial restoration of peace and order by Oda Nobunaga and the complete subjugation of the land by his general Hideyoshi, there was ushered in an age which presented aspects quite distinct from any other. For it was an age when the established order of society was completely disarranged, when merit and ability were everything and birth or rank counted little. People grew aggressive and enterprising, their taste took a democratic turn, and they gave preference to everything that was brilliant and imposing. Among the incidents that stood out prominent on this background the first to be mentioned is the expedition to Korea which at least had the benefit of stimulating the art of Japan, while the stranding of some Portuguese in 1541 and the calls afterwards of Portuguese ships at some ports in Kyushu, apparently trivial in itself, was really a matter of great importance. The Portuguese introduced fire-arms, among other things, which ultimately revolutionized our methods of warfare.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Architecture

The castle architecture rendered necessary by the introduction of fire-arms is a novel feature in this period, for the ramparts and stockades that existed before could no longer afford sufficient protection to the defenders.

In general a castle had two or three deep moats dug one within the other, while inside the moats high stone walls were erected provided with a *tamon* (gateway-building for the passage through the stone-wall) and towers built of masonry-work stood at the corners. Inside the castle proper, stately and magnificent palaces of *shoin-tsukuri* style were built, then a high citadel rose above all the building to add to the grandeur of the whole mass and also to serve as a watch-tower. Some 20 castles remain, mostly in ruins, though the original appearance is still preserved in greater or less degree, at Nagoya (1610), Himeji (1581), Hiroshima (1582), Osaka (1583), Kumamoto (1601), and Hikone (1603). In the palace architecture of *shinden-tsukuri* type the technique was carried to greater perfection, and for internal decoration, it called in aid carving, the direct contact of the two dating from this age. The Sambo-in of Daigo, Yamashiro, built by Hideyoshi, and the Zuigan-ji of Matsushima built by Date Masamune supply typical examples of this structure. Notable specimens of Shinto buildings are the Hokoku Shrine (1599) and the Kitano Shrine (1607), both at Kyoto. Of the celebrated Jurakutei built by Hideyoshi 1587 at Kyoto in *shoin-tsukuri* style with a mixture of castle construction, two relics remain, one being the Karamon Gate of the Daitoku-ji, Kyoto, and the other a building in Mr. Hara's villa at Hommoku, Yokohama. The scattered remains of Hideyoshi's castle at Fushimi are far more numerous, 12 in all, of which the drawing room of Nishi Hongan-ji, Kyoto, is most celebrated. The tea-pavilion architecture too made a marked development, the most interesting specimens preserved of this style of buildings being the Katsura palace, the Shugaku-in and the Hi-un-kaku of the Hongan-ji temple.

Sculpture

The striking progress made in the decorative carving of the interior of castles and palatial residences is the special feature of this period. The scanty remains left of the castle of Momoyama and the Juraku palace conclusively show how the style of carving fashionable then was quite in keeping with the plan of architecture, being bold in designs and unconventional in execution. The structural carving, it should be noted, first appeared in the Kamakura period and was carried further during the Ashikaga shogunate, but it was in the halcyon days of Hideyoshi that the art reached its high water level. Open carving and high-relief carving gave place to block-carving, the figures represented being mostly animals and plants. As a specimen of boldly designed work the Karamon of Daitoku-ji may be mentioned, while a similar gate in front of the Hokoku shrine supplies work of strong chiselling. The style of castle-building affected both Buddhist and Shinto architecture, and temples and shrines began to be covered with decorative

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

carving. It was from this period that a special school of decorative sculpture known as "temple carving" appeared in Japan. Carved masks for "No" actors were also very much in demand.

Painting

The spirit of the age is well reflected on the painting which, like sculpture, was subordinated to architecture and made to concentrate its energy on decorating the interior of the princely halls of castles, mansions and temples. The painters had to use unwieldy improvised brushes, for they were required to paint a whole row of large sliding partition-doors. Four schools of painting existed, viz., Unkoku (or Sesshu), Kano, Hasegawa and Soga, all derived from the *sumie* style of China. The Kano school, however, stands apart, being a hybrid between it and the native school of Tosa, and it practically ruled the world of painting of this and the next period of Tokugawa. Prominent among painters of the Kano style that makes the time of Hideyoshi memorable in the history of Japanese painting are Yeitoku (1543-1590) a grandson of Motonobu, the founder of the school, his adopted son Sanraku (1559–1635), and his foremost pupil Kaihoku Yusho (1533-1615). Yeitoku was patronized both by Nobunaga and Hideyoshi, and painted for the castle built by Nobunaga at Azuchi, and for Hideyoshi's castles at Osaka and Juraku. His work is on a big scale and his style full of life and animation, with dazzling brilliancy of colors. He had no time to produce small and elaborate work. His trees sometimes stand ten or even twenty feet in height and his human figures are lifesize or even larger. Sanraku's painting is on the whole similar in style to that of his father-in-law, but is more gorgeous and finished. The pictorial decoration of the castle of Fushimi was in his charge, and it was by him and his assistants that the celebrated One Hundred Folding Screens at Momoyama were painted. Some few of them are still preserved. Yusho evolved in his later years his own style in which greater simplicity is shown in draughtsmanship. The great swordsman Miyamoto Nitten was his pupil and he drew pictures marked with vigor and polish. Togan and Tohaku who were inspired by Sesshu's style show great force in their strokes. Another draughtsman of note is Hon-ami Ko-etsu (1568-1637) who studied under Yeitoku, but created his own style in which traces of the Tosa school are mixed. He was great in designs for *makiye* and pottery, but his pictorial remains are very few. He is interesting as a pioneer of the line of decorative painting carried to perfection by Sotatsu and Korin. One thing worth mentioning in connection with this period is the existence of three pictorial remains of the *ukiyoye* style, one being a folding screen, collection of Marquis Hachisuka, and the other on the sliding doors, etc. of a room in the castle of Nagoya, though the names of the painters are unknown in both cases.

Applied Arts

Metal work.—The art of making sword and hilt ornaments in this period is also bold in design and execution. The Goto the 4th,

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

5th and 6th and Odawara Masatsugu are celebrated as metal-carvers. The Umetada for sword-making and the Myochin for armor-work were represented at this time. In casting, encouraged by the wide popularity of the tea-cult, many masters flourished and produced kettles and other apparatus used in the refined pastime.

Lacquer work.—It is only in the gold-lacquer work created to meet the fastidious orders of tea-cult masters that this age maintains its credit in this particular line, for in other respects the art falls far below the preceding age. Hon-ami Koyetsu stands alone as *makiye* master, not, however, in the quality of material or technical skill but in design. It is unique, being based on the painting of the Tosa style. Some works of Koyetsu remain as valuable relics of the period.

Ceramics.—Ceramics as art was almost wholly governed by the demands of tea-cult virtuosi among whom the names of Sen-no-Rikyu and Hosokawa Yusai are still celebrated, and these issued orders to make tea-bowls and other articles to suit their taste. Of the new kilns that appeared now the names of Mino-yaki, Oribe-yaki and Kiyomizu-yaki are known. Mino-yaki was established in Mino by Kato Yosabei, a descendant of the founder of the Seto-yaki, and was afterward known as Tajima-yaki from Tajima where the kiln was removed. Oribe-yaki (in Owari) owes its inception to Furuta Oribe-nosho, a tea-cult master, who ordered articles with blackish brown ground under bluish enamel, somewhat softer than the Shiki-yaki.

The Korean expedition contributed much to the development of ceramic art of Japan, for several of the generals brought home with them a number of Korean potters and made them open kilns in their dominions. These are the Satsuma-yaki Arita-yaki, Hagi-yaki, Takatori-yaki, etc.

THE TOKUGAWA (OR YEDO) PERIOD (1603-1868)

The fall of the Osaka castle in 1587 does not of course mean the end of the Momoyama epoch of art so rich in color, magnificent in scale and bold in execution, as suited the taste of Hideyoshi and the daimyos created by him. In striking contrast to this vainglorious personality the founder of the Tokugawa shogunate was a man of simple habits who disliked ostentation, but he and his immediate successors had to devote themselves to establish their prestige, and so for about sixty years from the advent of the age of Yedo the fashion started by Hideyoshi continued to rule the realm of art and to mould its productions. At that time Kyoto was still the centre of culture and Yedo had to content itself with being the military headquarters. The first stage of the Tokugawa period ending 1680 was one of preparation and transition, the middle stage ending 1760 saw refinement and art making steady development, finally bursting forth into the brilliancy and gayety that marked the Genroku era (1688–1704). In the last stage that was followed by the Imperial Restoration of 1868 the shogunate experienced two extremes of its fortune, the greatest prosperity at its beginning and its final dissolution. Externally and internally various factors were at work to fashion the art of this period. Ex-

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

ternal influences were both positive and negative, the former consisting of the arrival of Chinese refugees of the fallen Ming dynasty, and the just open door allowed to the Dutch traders at Nagasaki. On the negative side must be counted the stern enforcement of the seclusion policy and the suppression of all beliefs and culture of Occidental origin.

As internal influences should be enumerated the patronage extended to Buddhism, encouragement of Chinese classics and rise of Shintoist and popular literature. What was equally important was the enforcement of a complicated system of feudal tenure which aimed at casting all institutions in a rigid mould of conventionalism and placed relation between samurai and common people, masters and pupils and so on in a cast-iron system. All posts were hereditary and any ambitious aspirants trying to develop individualism or originality were in danger of being denounced as something like traitors. Of course the social system enforced at Yedo was copied by all the feudal daimyos, over 260 in number, and those ruling over a large dominion had their hereditary artists or artisans just as in Yedo. In one respect this division of the country into so many independent principalities was beneficial, as it encouraged emulation and created rivalry in matters of culture and art.

Debarred from posts of honor and emolument, the ordinary people had to content themselves with their own way of activity as farmers, traders, and so on, and to enjoy their freedom within the narrow sphere allowed them. They patronized the *ukiyoye* pictures as against the formal and frigid paintings of the official school of Kano, the *netsuke* as against the ornamental hilt-guards of samurai, though even the plebeians were free to wear one sword on special occasions, theatrical performances as against the aristocratic "No" plays, and so on.

While the atmosphere of Yedo and of large feudal cities was so stifling to the free exercise of genius, the Imperial seat of Kyoto, kept apart from military despotism, afforded a healthier place for those artists and thinkers who disdained to follow the path marked out by the dependants of feudal lords.

Architecture

The architecture of this period is essentially the continuation of the style prevailing in the time of Hideyoshi, the only difference consisting in greater technical detail and elaboration. The sepulchre architecture, which was exemplified only by the Hokoku Shrine before, attained a greater development, as may be inferred from the erection of magnificient mausolea at Kuno, Nikko, and Yedo. The residential building in *shoin-tsukuri* type also were much in evidence as the territorial lords were compelled to live a portion of the year in Yedo, and the tea-pavilion style, too, flourished not only to fill the demands of those feudal princes but also as adapted to ordinary domestic buildings of samurai and rich citizens. On the other hand the castle architecture lost its importance, chiefly because the Shogunate discountenanced the rearing of castles or other strongholds judged to support the ambitious designs of powerful princes.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

The sepulchral or ancestral mausolea are generally of the mixed Shinto and Buddhistic architecture, resembling a shrine in detail but appearing like a temple in mass. Glaring ornaments, both of color and carving, and abuse of curved lines characterize these hybrid buildings.

The Toshogu at Nikko (1636) dedicated to Iyeyasu, is the foremost edifice in Japan for lavish decoration and dazzling ornament. Prof. C. Ito, a leading authority in architecture, speaking of this sepulchre, writes as follows of the celebrated Yomei-mon gate. "It is a two-storied gateway with three column intervals, the roofs of the upper story having curved gables on four sides. Rich as it is in design, its outline is far from being perfect, and everywhere in technical details we meet with the most bewildering and over-elaborate carving as well as the prodigal use of polychromatic decoration. The whole surface of this small structure is covered with intricate carving and resplendent with colors; every inch of it presents what we may call the Rococo style of our country, and everywhere the practised eye detects traces of sham construction and unnatural ornament" The same authority cites as the most masterly specimen of palace architecture of the time the now existing Nijo castle of Kyoto, the principal parts of which were built in the Kwanyei era (1624–'44). To quote: "they are the most precious relics of the *shinden-tsukuri* type in Japan, unparalleled in the grandeur of their general features. Viewed from without, they are an irregular connection of large blocks, and monotonous in outline, but the interior decorations are stately and magnificent.

The columns of the saloons are from 8 inches to one foot square, the ceiling measures 20 feet in height, while the roof is about 60 feet high. The ceiling is of a panelled style, the ribs are lacquered black and the space within is ornamented with coloured patterns of exquisite design. The walls and sliding screens, too, are covered with masterly colored pictures on gold ground. There are an elevated seat, study, floor, alcove and shelves, as also a *chodai* on one side. Glittering pieces of metal-work decorate the whole place."

Sculpture

The reinstatement into official favor of Buddhism did much to stimulate the progress of the art as applied to temple decoration and image carving. Conspicuous among workers in architectural ornamentation is Hidari Jingoro (left-handed Jingoro), but though works attributed to him are found in the carved friezes of the Ko-no-ma Hall, Nishi-Hongwanji temple, and on the Toshogu mausoleum, Nikko, very little is known of his life. As principal architect of the Nikko edifice and also sculptor should be mentioned the name of Kora Munehiro.

The three families of the Goto, Shimamura and Ishikawa, all in Yedo, flourished in the same line of architectural decoration, and there was also Okamoto Tomosuke in Kyoto.

But it is in the *netsuke* carving that this period will forever remain memorable. The origin of the art is obscure, though it is known that Hon-ami Koyetsu, the famous virtuoso and painter, and Nonoguchi Rippo (1595–1669) made a few *netsuke* as far back as the first decade

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

of the 17th century. This small carved wooden personal ornament was first used chiefly as a toggle for suspending the *inro* (small ornamental cases for carrying seals and medicines) to the girdle, but it was subsequently used also for hanging purses and tobacco pouches and pipe cases. With the growing popularity of *netsuke* from the latter part of the 17th century this exquisite art made a marked development, for people, piqued at the sight of the elaborate sword ornaments of daimyo and samurai, wanted *netsuke* of delicate chiselling and worked on designs supplied by master-painters. In the choice of materials also people became fastidious, till about the beginning of the 19th century the *netsuke* worked in gems and precious metals were much in demand. Of the professional *netsuke* carvers Yoshimura Shuzan (last quarter of 18th century) Ogasawara Issai and Idzumiya stand foremost as pioneers in the field, while in the later period ending about the middle of the 19th century flourished Rakushiken Gyoku, Yamaguchi Tomochika, Meikeisai Hojitsu, Shuishisai Byukei, etc. With the decline of the use of cut-tobacco and pouches in modern times, the *netsuke* industry lost its patronage, but soon the workers turned to carve ivory pieces for mantels and other kinds of ornaments.

Netsuke Carvers of Note :—

Higuchi Shugetsu was originally a painter of the Kano school and his *netsuke* are distinguished by elegant finish and tasteful designs. He flourished in the last quarter of the 18th century, first in Osaka and afterwards in Yedo.

Ogasawara Issei, a contemporary of Shugetsu, carved mostly in ivory and whalebone, which he sometimes colored. His designs are elaborate and his chiselling strong.

Inumiya Tomotada, a Kyoto carver who was also a contemporary of Shugetsu, was a specialist in the carving of *netsuke* representing oxen.

Okano Hohaku was an artist of Nara who lived towards the end of the 18th century and carved *netsuke* representing characters of the No drama. He used moderate coloring and light chiselling touches.

Matsuda Ryocho originated the Hida style of carving marked by bold chiselling. He cleverly utilized the natural color of the wood to give the effect of coloring, and carved birds and other animals.

Painting

As stated before, the history of art as properly belonging to the Yedo period may be said to begin from about the middle of the 17th century, for the earlier decades are practically the continuation of the Momoyama period, so that, in respect to art, the Yedo period extends about two centuries. Ten different native schools and three or four Chinese schools flourished during that long interval the former consisting of Kano, Korin, Hanabusa, Kishi, Maruyama, Sesshu, Shijo, Sumiyoshi, Tosa and Ukiyoye and the latter of Realistic, Southern and Tani. These acted and reacted upon one another and resulted in displaying before our eyes a vast exhibition representing the whole panorama of the growth and change of Japanese painting during the space of one thousand years.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Tosa and allied schools.—The Tosa school that had almost been superseded by the Kano masters somewhat recovered its fame through the genius of Tosa Mitsuoki (1617-1691), a contemporary of the great Kano Tanyu, who was appointed a painter-in-ordinary to the Court, a post that had been left vacant for a long while. What is interesting is that he owed much of his great draughtsmanship to the Kano style which he secretly studied. All his works are in vivid colors and elegant style. Some of his sons and descendants are more or less noted, but gradually the fame of the legitimate line of Tosa declined. Mitsunaga, Mitsunobu and Mitsuoki are known as the "Three Tosa masters." Of Mitsuoki's works, which remain in sufficient numbers, may be mentioned The Genji-monogatari Albums (collection of Marquis Inouye), a Pair of Screens of Annual Functions in Kyoto (collection of Mr. C. Seino), Screens of Matsushima (collection of Marq. Y. Tokugawa).

The Renaissance school created by Tanaka Totsugen (d. 1823) more faithfully represented the spirit of the old Tosa, for his pictures are full of life and movement in the classical style of Nobuzane which he mastered. He was unparalleled for his antiquarian knowledge and especially in depicting scenes of court etiquette. The loss of his eyesight drove him to committing suicide.

Ukita Ikkei (1795-1859), a pupil of Totsugen, drew pictures in the style of his master, and was also a good hand at caricature. It may be noted here that during the troubled days of the opening of the country to foreign intercourse, Ikkei was a stout exclusionist.

Okada Tameehika (1822-62), also known as Reizei Saburo, though at first adopted by a Kano family, went over afterwards to the classic style of Mitsunaga and Nobuzane. By assiduous application he attained an extraordinary grace in strokes and very elaborate color scheme.

Sumiyoshi School.—This was revived by Tosa Hiromichi (1599-1670), better known as Sumiyoshi Jokei, who was in the service of the Shogunate, and was commanded to restore the Sumiyoshi family by the Emperor of the time. He excelled in delicate touches of his brush and moderate coloring. His son Gukei (1631-1705) was a painter to the Shogunate, but with him the Sumiyoshi style practically ended.

Kano School.—Though the school was spoiled by prosperity and its style degenerated from about the middle of this period, in the early days of the Tokugawa Shogunate its fame was well maintained by Morinobu, better known as Tanyu (1602-1674), a grandson of Eitoku. He first mastered the native and Chinese styles and finally succeeded in developing his own originality, showing how completely he Japonicized the Chinese styles. His remains are very numerous, among which the wall-pictures in Nishi Hongan-ji, Nanzen-ji, Daitoku-ji, Nijo castle, the illustrated Record of Toshogu Shrine, Nikko, etc. may be mentioned. From him sprang the four houses of Kano, all in Yedo, which had charge of painting for the Shogunate and to whose ateliers flocked all those young aspirants who sought positions of honor and lucre in a daimyo's service. Sanraku's adopted son Sansetsu remained in Kyoto and was the founder of the Kyoto Kano. The Kanos, therefore, were autocratic in the realm of painting, but with their ascendency in power their merit as painters was gradually lost.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Korin School.—Of the two predecessors of this school, Hon-ami Koetsu was described before, and the other, Nomura (or Tawaraya) Sotatsu, carried the style still further. Sotatsu first took lessons under Eitoku and Sumiyoshi Hiromichi, but was afterwards attracted by Koetsu. He drew in bright colors but with the spirit of the Ashikaga style, and first introduced the art of handling colors as mass instead of as lines.

Ogata Korin (1653–1716) first studied the Kano and Sumiyoshi styles and then Koetsu and Sotatsu, finally developing his own originality, which was rich in colors, and bold in design and execution. He worked coloring in gold or silver foil, verdigris and some kinds of paint, which he piled up thickly on the silk until they produced the effect of bas-relief. The bold sweeps of his brush are wonderful and are equally shown in figures, landscapes, flowers, birds, etc. In lacquer work, too, his great power for designs is well illustrated and indeed in designs his fame is worldwide. He was connected by blood with Koyetsu.

Ogata Kenzan (1663–1743), brother of Korin, is famous for painting, lacquer and porcelain, especially the last. His wares are all original in design, both in body and decoration.

Sakai Hoitsu (1759–1828) was a son of a daimyo but owing to his frail health he turned a priest in Kyoto, afterwards removing to Yedo. He first studied the styles of Kano, Tosa and Maruyama schools, but afterward drew inspiration from Korin. Hoitsu's painting reveals traces of refinement and noble quality that must have come from his high personality.

Schools of Maruyama, Shijo & Kishi.—The Maruyama school which was established by Okyo (1733–1795), a farmer's son, is perhaps the most notable contribution which this period made to Japanese painting. His precocious ability was remarkable and fortunately it reached the ears of the Daimyo of the province, and he was sent to Kyoto for study. There he mastered the style of Chinese masters, and also got a hint from the Dutch painting that chance brought to him. He also depicted from life and at last developed a style that is realistic and full of life without the formalities of the old schools. Of his disciples, Rosetsu (1755–1799) and Matsumura Gekkei (or Goshun), 1752–1811, are famous, the latter starting his own style called Shijo. Goshun is also noted on account of his great pupils, Okamoto Toyohiko (1778–1843) and Matsumura Keibun (1779–1843).

Ganku (1749–1838) who divided the honors with Okyo and Goshun is known for his tigers and pheasants.

Ukiyoye

Just as the demand of the plebeian class caused the rise of the *netsuke* carving in sculpture, this special style of realistic painting owes its development to the patronage of common people, in association with its sister art, wood printing. This particular style of pain-

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

ting which was neglected by the gentry as being commonplace and vulgar has attained an international fame through the appreciation of foreign connoisseurs. Iwasa Matabei, generally regarded as a pioneer in this line, has left only scanty genuine works, which show that he was a painter of the Tosa style living about the middle of the 17th century and painting pictures of courtiers and other high people. The word *ukiyoye* means pictures representing gay circles, and in this respect the first painter that answers to this qualification is Hishikawa Moronobu, originally a designer to embroidery-workers, who afterward created a style modelled on Iwasa Matabei and the Tosa and Kano schools. He was clever in painting professional women and the manners and custom of the time and his work was produced in wood-cuts called *Yedoye* which country people took home as souvenirs from Yedo.

Ukiyoye painters of note :—

Yuzen was a Kyoto painter who assimilated the refined elements of the older styles and, employing Indian ink or colors, portrayed manners and customs on fans or even on dresses. He also painted patterns for dyers and originated a new style of print named after him, i.e. the *Yuzen* print.

Kwaigetsu-do, a Yedo painter in the first quarter of the 18th century. His lines are vigorous, and though simple in color scheme and design, his pictures, mostly of beautiful women, show considerable refinement.

Torii Kiyonobu, who flourished about the first quarter of the 18th century, first in Kyoto and afterwards in Yedo, developed a great individuality, and his humorous figures are marked by amiable features.

Oryu was a woman painter in Yedo whose works resemble Kiyonobu's, she being his contemporary.

Miyagawa Choshun studied the style of Kano and afterwards that of Motonobu and Matabei and is regarded as unrivalled in color arrangement. He was fond of depicting banqueting scenes. His son Shusui, who assumed the new family name of Katsukawa, was also a great artist in this line.

Nishikawa Sukenobu first studied under Kono Eino and subsequently started his own school of *ukiyoye* His women are printed in charming colors.

Torii Kiyonaga painted theatre posters and illustrations for books. He enjoyed the reputation of being the best *ukiyoye* painter in the last quarter of the 18th century.

Suzuki Harunobu originated about 1764 the *nishikiye*, "brocade prints," so called from their brilliant coloring, which at once became popular and found their way even to remote places as souvenirs from Yedo. He drew beautiful women from life and also depicted manners and customs.

Tsukioka Settei (d. 1786) was a great colorist who drew beautiful women from life.

Isoda Koryusai, a contemporary of Harunobu, executed illustrations

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

for books, but discontinued this work when he had obtained the honomble title of 'Hokyo.'

Utagawa Toyoharu was appointed to repair the pictorial decoration of Iyeyasu's mortuary temple at Nikko and worked towards the latter part of the 18th century.

Kitagawa Utamaro (d. circa 1810), studied the Kano school and Torii Kiyonaga's style and was admittedly the greatest Ukiyoye painter of his time. He painted beautiful women, manners and customs, and also landscapes, all in a delicate and fascinating style peculiarly his own.

Hosoda Eishi drew beautiful women after the style of Utamaro.

Ishida Gyokusen (1737–1812) lived at Osaka and learned the art from Tsukioka Settei. His pictures are in minute style.

Katsukawa Keisai, also known as Kitao Masaharu (d. 1824), made himself one of the greatest caricaturists of Japan. He studied the style of the Kano school and of the Korin and was considered the most inventive draughtsman after Korin and Itcho. He at first drew for blocks, but discontinued this work after he was engaged by the Daimyo of Echizen in 1794.

Utagawa Toyokuni (1768–1825) painted beauties and actors after the style of Hanabusa Itcho.

Katsushika Hokusai (1760–1849) first studied at Katsukawa Shunsho's atelier, but extended his researches into other fields, even getting a peep into the Western style. He ultimately succeeded in developing his own style, marked by virile strokes, realistic method, and elaborate composition. He also possessed a fertile brain for designs and attained a masterly draughtsmanship, whether as a painter of life or of nature, or as an illustrator of story books. It is said that the Dutch traders who came to Nagasaki used to take home hundreds of Hokusai's pictures.

Ando Hiroshige (1793–1858) stands apart as a painter of noted scenes, especially for his skill in perspectives. His pictures of the fifty-three post-stations on the Tokai-do and of other places have won wide admiration both at home and abroad.

The Chinese Schools

The Japanese painting that was basking in the sunshine of official patronage was rescued from the fate of falling into a state of moribund formalism and hopeless decay through the introduction about the middle of the 17th century of new ideas and methods brought by Chinese refugees of the Ming dynasty that had been overthrown by the Manchus who founded the late Ching dynasty. Among those refugees who were naturalized there were several noted artists and scholars as Sairitsu, Ingen, Mokuan, Sokuhi and others. They furnished a new source of inspiration to our artists and men of thought who were hungering to give free play to their individualism. The revival movement was of course more marked in Kyoto than in Yedo, and it was in the Imperial city that such noted painters as Gi Nankai, Ike Taiga, Yosa (or Sha) Buson,

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

and others showed activity either in the Litterateur style or in the Southern school, both of Chinese origin. The introduction of the realistic style of China of the Ching dynasty toward the latter half of the 18th century was another notable feature, and it may be stated that for this realistic treatment the original Chinese painters were indebted to the Dutch painting with which they came into contact. The Litterateur school was soon eclipsed in popularity by the Southern school in which appeared such geniuses as Chikuden and Kwazan whose paintings are held in highest esteem not only by native painters but by foreign students.

Painters of note in the Chinese schools of the Ming and Ching dynasties are:—

Gi Nankai (1677–1751) was a landscapist who with Ho Hyakusen introduced into Japan the style of the Southern school of China.

Kumakshiro Yuhi (1712–1772), a Nagasaki painter who studied realitic stye under the Chinese painter Chin Nampin (Chen-nan-ping).

Ito Jakuchu (d. 1800) first studied the Kano style, then the old masters of the Yuan and Ming schools of China, and finally the works of Korin. His birds are realistic and show masterly treatment.

Yanagisawa Kien or Ryurikyo (1706–1758) was the son of a daimyo and was fond of painting from his childhood. He ultimately originated a style of his own and was at the same time a great patron of his brother artists.

Mochizuki Gyokusen who started his own school of painting studied first the Tosa style and next under Sekkei.

Yosa Buson (1716–1783) was a landscapist whose works are full of lofty feeling. He studied Chinese masters of the Yuan and Ming schools.

Takahisa Aigai (1786–1833) was a landscapist of the Southern school and studied under Buncho.

Tani Buncho (1764–1841) studied various native and Chinese schools and ultimately originated his own style characterized by vigorous strokes. He was fond of drawing Mount Fuji and was appointed a painter of the Daimyo Tayasu.

Tanomura Chikuden (1777–1835) was a landscapist who studied under Buncho and others.

Watanabe Kwazan, a retainer of the small fief of Tawara, Mikawa (d. 1841), was a martyr of Western learning. Fond of painting from his childhood, he studied under Buncho and others and drew pictures as a means of livelihood. He was daring in design and exhibited boldness of execution. For having written a book that satirized the ignorance of the Tokugawa government in foreign affairs, he incurred its displeasure and was put in prison, where he took his own life in order not to involve his master in trouble.

Yamamoto Bai-itsu studied Ming and Ching masters and was clever in painting flowers.

Tsubaki Chinzan (d. 1854) studied under Kwazan and carried to greater perfection the portrait painting originated by his master. He showed an equal facility in birds and flowers.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Nukina Kaihoku (d. 1863) was great as a scholar, calligrapher, and landscapist.

Onishi Chinnen (d. 1851) studied under Nangaku and Buncho and rose to distinction as a landscapist, a figure-painter, and also as a portrayer of birds, flowers and fishes.

Applied Arts

Applied arts grew in complexity both in kind and workmanship, not only from change of manners and customs but also from the existence of a large number of principalities which generally pursued the policy of self-sufficiency as regards necessary articles of life. In general the art advanced in technical detail at the expense of force in execution.

Metal Work.—The noteworthy innovation of this period was the introduction of a realistic method known as "picture" style by Yokoya Somin (1670-1733) of the Yokoya school founded by Yokoya Soyo (d. 1690) who was pensioned by the Shogun of the time. It was also called "citizens' metal carving" to distinguish it from sword-decoration, and was marked by elaborate and delicate execution in contrast to the bold and rough chiselling of the Goto school. The latter was guided by the idea that sword ornaments being articles subject to rough handling must be bold in design and vigorous in chiselling. The innovation was in answer to the demand of the time, for it was the period of Genroku (1681-1741) when peace reigned throughout the land and both samurai and common people were given to luxury and gayety. The *menuki* (small metallic piece for pinning the blade to the hilt), *kozuka* (a knife attached to the sheath), *kogai* (a small ornamental metallic bar attached to the handle), rings and top and bottom metallic pieces of the sheath—these being ordinary sword ornaments, as produced by Goto Yujo, founder of the Goto line, and by Somin will furnish an interesting comparative study of the two styles, the contrast being like that between a *sumie* painting and an elegant *ukiyoye* picture.

Even the descendants of the Goto were obliged to follow the fashion of the time and to abandon the traditional method in favor of the new style, though Tsuno Jimpo (1721-'62) courageously stuck to it to the end. Somin, who was in the service of the Shogun, worked on designs supplied by master painters, and he also perfected the *katukiri-bori* method of chiselling. Other celebrities of the Yokoya school are Yanagawa Masatsugu (1655-1721), his son Naomasa (d. 1757), Naomasa's grandson Naoharu, whose work closely approaches Somin, and Kano Haruki, pupil of Naoharu, who created a new method midway between the Goto's and Somin's styles.

Another celebrated line of workers of *tsuba* and other minor sword decorations is that of Nara founded by Nara Toshiteru in the service of the Shogun about the 1st quarter of the 17th century, he with Toshiharu, Toshinaga (1668-1737), Munetoshi, Toshimitsu, Masanaga and Masanobu being called "seven Nara masters." Kyoto was represented by Ichinomiya Nagatsune (1720-'86) who was compared with the master

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

painter Okyo, his contemporary, for greatness in his special line. His works are highly realistic. Goto Ichijo (1790–1876), of the Kyoto branch of the Goto family, revived the classic style modified by the pictorial method.

The art of armor making declining, such armorers as the Myochin and Saotome families were more employed in making domestic articles of iron and copper than in their special line. The making of *tsuba* was equally flourishing with metal engraving, and counted a large number of master craftsmen. Of these may be mentioned Umetada Shigeyoshi who was engaged by the Shogunate towards the close of the 16th century, and whose line produced several famous artisans.

In casting, Nagoshi Iyemasa and Onishi Jorin, celebrated casters after the preceding epoch, were employed by the Shogun, and the two families rivalled each other in their art, producing many excellent works. About the same period, Kanaya Gorosaburo made bronze articles colored by a new process which was transmitted as a secret to his descendants. In the beginning of the 19th century, Murata Seimin was a clever artist in wax modelling and about the same time there was in Kyoto, Ryubundo, who produced excellent works. In Sado, Homma Takusai made tea things of admirable workmanship.

An interesting innovation in stone-carving was the construction of stone cisterns and lanterns for use in a tea-pavilion garden, dating from the time of the voluptuous Shogun Yoshimasa of the Ashikaga epoch. A cistern 22½ ft. square and with decorative carving of lattice-work on the sides now stands in the garden of Jicho-ji temple, Kyoto, and is regarded by tea-cult votaries as a valuable specimen, it being one of the cisterns highly prized by Yoshimasa. In front of the main hall of Joraku-ji temple, also in Kyoto, is found a stone lantern attributed to the latter part of the Ashikaga Shogunate. The top-part, fire-place and supporting column are in very good proportion. A celebrated trio of stone-lanterns stand one each on the premises of Toshogu Shrine, Uyeno, Tokyo, Nanzen-ji temple, Kyoto, and Atsuta shrine, Nagoya. They were carved by Sakuma Saizen Katsuyuki between 1629 and 1631.

Lacquer-work.—The art attained the highest level of excellence during this period. At first robust style prevailed, followed by elaborate and delicate technique, but soon from about the beginning of the 17th century the art began to degenerate at the two centres of Yedo and Kyoto. It retained on the whole far more healthy growth in the provinces, especially in Kaga and Nagoya.

Hara Yoyusi, worked on models drawn by Hoitsu and others and was a master crafstman in Yedo at the beginning of the 19th century.

Igarashi Doshō, on duty to the Lord of Kaga, early 17th century.

Kajikawa Kyujiro, on duty to the Shogun and master of *inro*, close of 17th century.

Kō-ami Nagashige, 10th of the line which extended to 19 generations, d. 1651.

Koman Kansai, pupil of the 5th descendant of the house, and master of Shibata Zeshin, master *makiye* artist and painter who lived at the close of the 19th century.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Koman Kyui, founder of the Koman family of *makiye*, hereditarily on duty to the Shogun for 11 generations, early 17th century.

Shiomi Seisei, master of "polished" *makiye*, early 18th century.

Tazuki Chobei, master *makiye* artist of Kyoto, close of 17th century.

Yamamoto Seirei, master artist of Kyoto who was invited to Nagoya by the Lord of Owari about the close of the 18th century.

Yamamoto Shunsei, founder of the family of master artists lasting ten generations, d. 1692.

Pottery.—The work of the naturalized ceramists of Korean origin began to bear mature fruits after the advent of the regime. Broadly speaking at first the attention of artists and artisans was chiefly directed toward producing objects used in tea cult which was then highly popular, but from the latter part of the 18th century the introduction of Ming and later styles considerably affected the existing tones.

1. *Arita.* The kiln was opened by a Korean potter. About 1646 Higashijima Tokuemon, Gosu Gombei and Sakaida Kakiemon introduced gold and silver painting wares which went very much to China. Tsuji Kiemon, father and son of the same name enjoyed a high reputation.

2. *Banko.* Was opened by Numanami Gozaemon, wealthy merchant of Kuwana, about the middle of the 15th century. He was summoned to Yedo by the Shogunate and the wares he produced in Yedo are highly valued by connoisseurs as old Banko.

3. *Kutani.* Was founded at the middle of the 17th century by Goto Saijiro, retainer of the Lord of Kaga, he having proceeded to Arita to learn the secret of the art; wares of subdued red design were at first produced, now valued as old Kutani.

4. *Kyo* (Kyoto). The fame of this kiln dates from Nonomura Seibei, popularly known as Ninsei, who opened kilns at Awada and Kiyomizu about the middle of the 17th century.

a. *Awada.* Originated about 1655 by Ninsei who learned brocade designed wares from a potter of Arita; the tradition was kept up by Kinkozan Sobei, Tanzan Seikai, Hozan Bunzo and others. Toward the latter part of the 18th century Okuda Eisen tried dyed Cochin China style; his famous pupils were Mokubei, Dohachi and Kamesuke.

b. *Eiraku.* Was originated by Zengoro Hozen, 11th of the line, at the beginning of the 19th century, the title being derived from the Chinese porcelain of Eiraku era, of the Ming dynasty.

c. *Kiyomizu.* Was founded by some of the pupils of Ninsei at Kiyomizu; began to produce *célodon* porcelain early 19th century when such masters as Dohachi, Kitei and Yohei introduced Arita style. Master ceramists of Kyoto kiln were:—

Aoki Mokubei. Native of Nagoya, invited to Kaga by the lord of the province and opened Kasugayama kiln; showed strong originality, d. 1833.

Kinkozan Sobei. 3rd of the line and founded a kiln at Awada about the middle of the 17th century.

Makiyomizu Zoroku. Learned the art from his uncle Kitei and was an artist of great originality.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Nonomura Seisuke. (Ninsei) First studied the art under a naturalized Korean, about 1st quarter of the 16th century.

Okuda Eisen. Opened a kiln at Awada where he produced wares resembling old Chinese and Cochin China wares; Mokubei, Kamesuke and Kasuke were his pupils; d. 1811.

Seifu Yohei. Studied under Takahashi Dohachi and opened a kiln at Gojozaka, Kyoto, where he first produced imitation of old Japan and China wares but afterward confined himself to producing *céladon* and gold brocade style wares, d. 1861.

Shimizu Rokubei. Learned the art from Ninsei and opened a kiln at Gojozaka where he produced tea vessels very original in style, d. 1799.

Takahashi Dohachi. Also called Takahashi Nin-ami, removed to Gojozaka from Awada in 1811; afterward retired to Momoyama where he opened a new kiln; was patronized by the Lords of Kii and Satsuma; d. 1855.

5. *Satsuma*. Originated by Hochu and Bokhei, Korean potters who produced faience of chaste quality of highly decorative style. Dull red wares known as "Old Satsuma" were baked from about the end of 18th century to the beginning of 19th, and these are highly valued by foreign collectors. The Satsuma wares commonly known to foreigners are cream-colored articles, finely crackled and elaborately decorated with rich gold enamel.

6. *Seto*. Early 18th century Kato Tamikichi learned the secret of porcelain making at Arita, and the Seto kilns which previously produced only earthenwares began to produce *céladon* porcelains.

THE PERIOD OF MEIJI (1868–1912) & AFTER

1. TRANSITION PERIOD TILL 1882

In all other periods transition from one to the other proceeded by gradual steps with an intermediate stage spanning the two, but in the case of the Meiji period the change was so sudden and abrupt, especially as regards art, that it seemed as if there was no connecting link between it and its predecessor. Even in the troubled days of the tottering Tokugawa government the traditional canons of art at least commanded some measure of respect, but with the termination of the seclusion policy they were thrown into utter confusion in consequence of the introduction of the entirely different system of Occidental art. Their aristocratic patrons gone all at once and the people smitten with a craze for anything of Western origin, our artists and artisans were at a loss how to adjust themselves to the new surroundings.

The age of chaos followed and lasted till about 1882. It was at that time that Kano Hogai (d. 1888), one of the greatest painters of modern Japan, accepted with something like gratitude the offer by a certain appreciative foreign connoisseur to hire him at a monthly allowance of yen 20, and that his equally famous brother painter, Hashimoto Gaho (d. 1908), had to eke out an existence as a petty draughts-

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

man in the Admiralty. Painters of Kyoto were not much better off, for they had to work hard for bare existence as humble designers of patterns for printed cottons.

Master sculptors, chisellers and others were overtaken by a similar turn of fortune, for in the eyes of the people now dazzled by the material prosperity of the West and blindly intent on introducing it, objects of art by native master craftsmen were no longer of value. And these objects were literally thrown on the market by ruined samurai who lost all the amortized bonds they had got in lieu of their hereditary feudal pensions in trade and other novel ventures for which they were entirely unqualified. No wonder that in those vandalistic days many a costly gold lacquered work of exquisite workmanship suffered demolition merely to get the gold dust, and the old brocade mounting of kakemono was ruthlessly detached from the masterly pictures and burned to get the gold used in the gold threads. Tens of thousands of *koto* were cut up to use the well-polished paulownia for making braziers.

2. PERIOD OF REACTION—from c. 1882 to c. 1896.

Fortunately a reaction was soon to set in to arrest this blind movement hurrying toward vandalism and folly. The warning voice came from outside. The favorable reception which the Japanese pictures enjoyed at the Vienna World's Fair was a surprise alike to the Government and exhibitors. This, however, was not enough to rouse our people from their pernicious delusion. So infatuated were they with things Occidental that, while leaving the native art in utter neglect, they hastened to establish in 1876 the Fine Art Department at the Gov. Engineering Coll., engaging three Italian artists for the three courses of painting, carving and mechanical and decorative drawing. For all the care bestowed upon it failed to make healthy growth; it failed to enlist the required number of students, while those who studied there rebelled against their teachers. Meanwhile the ardent plea made by the late Mr. E. F. Fenollosa (who came to Japan in 1879 as Prof. of philosophy at the Imperial University), Dr. Wagner (Prof. of the University) Sig. Chiosonne (Italian sculptor engaged by the Gov. Printing Bureau), and Mr. Bigelow (Secretary of the American Legation) in favor of Japanese art slowly began to open the eyes of the authorities. It was at the instance of these foreign connoisseurs that a special art society for study was formed, and that it was afterward expanded as the present Japan Fine Art Society. The Government now began to perceive the necessity of carrying out thorough change in the policy of art education, and it was time that they should. The upshot was that the Art Department was closed in 1883, and two years later the First Picture Exhibition was held as a means of reviving the native art of painting. This show was repeated after the lapse of another two years. The movement was carried further and a fine art school on purely native line was established in 1889. The Imperial Court also took interest in the revival movement, appointed a national treasure investigation committee in 1889 and created in the following year the

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

honorable post of art commissioner, appointing to it a number of master painters, the post being subsequently thrown open to artists of other classes. Thus at last began to dawn the light of renaissance, as it is believed, upon the benighted field of Japanese art.

The subsequent period down to the present day of the Taisho era beginning with 1912 may be subdivided into two stages. In the earlier one ending about the time of the Russo-Japanese War (1904-5), though marked as before with imitation of Western art, our artists were more discriminative and better able to appreciate its spirit and to care less for its form. They had acquired sufficient attainment to undertake foreign-style works with their own hands. In the later stage their self-confidence further bid them to be more eclectic in adapting Western style to Japanese conditions, and at the same time they were eagerly on the lookout to introduce any novel movement in Europe and America.

Architecture

A decline of religious architecture on one hand and the rise of public structures are a dominant feature in the new period. Till about 1883 most of the Government offices, schools, etc. built in Western style were undertaken by either foreign engineers or architects. These buildings, to mention some of them, were the former Shimbashi station (1871), British Embassy (1872), German Embassy (1877), General Staff (1879), Foreign Office (1879), Prince Arisugawa's mansion (1882). Most of them are in Renaissance or Gothic style.

From the 2nd period works undertaken by Japanese architects who studied either at home or abroad began to predominate over those by foreign experts. In Tokyo the former erected 16 as against five by the others. Of the 16 the main building of the College of Science, Tokyo Imp. Univ., by Dr. H. Yamaguchi (1885), the Department of Agriculture and Commerce by Dr. Shinya (1889), the Bank of Japan by Dr. Tatsuno (1895) may be mentioned. Of the foreign architects, the late Dr. Conder is best known. The Nicolai Church (1891) was built by a Russian; the Admiralty (1894), by Dr. Conder. The erection of native-style buildings, viz., the Nara Prefectural Office (1895) by Dr. Nagano, the Daikyokuden Hall, Kyoto, by Messrs. Kiko and Ito (1895), and the Amida Hall, East Hongan-ji, Kyoto (1895) may be taken as a sign of the growing revival of native art, for it should be added, a chair for it was first created in the Imp. University in 1889. From about 1897 on, by which time graduates from the course of Architecture of the Imp. Engineering College had numbered over forty, almost all the important foreign style buildings were the work of our architects who had acquired sufficient self-confidence from experience and study. A list is given below;—Tokyo Chamber of Commerce by the late Dr. Tsumagi (in 1899); the Mitsui Bank, Dr. Yokogawa (in 1902); the Yokohama Specie Bank, Dr. Tsumagi (1904); Akasaka Palace, the late Dr. Katayama (1907); Communication Department, Messrs. Yoshii and Uchida (1909); Imperial Theatre, Dr. Yokogawa (in 1911); Manseibashi Station, Dr. Tatsuno (1912); Tokyo Central Station, Dr. Tatsuno (1914); Kogyo Club, Dr. Yokogawa (1920); Meiji Shrine, Prof. Dr. C. Ito (1920); Mitsukoshi Department Store, Dr. Yokogawa (1921).

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

The Meiji Shrine is an interesting structure for this later time, it being in a *nagare-tsukuri* style of the Heian period, or about one thousand years ago, and a strictly wooden Shinto construction as adapted to modern requirements. About ten Shinto or Buddhistic structures have been designed by the same Professor and others in various parts of the Empire. The practice has lately appeared of engaging foreign, mostly American, experts of the so-called Fuller style, to erect big piles in a comparatively short time, but it may be said that on the whole Japan is steadily emerging from the imitation stage as regards the construction of European style buildings.

Sculpture

This is relatively the most backward of the three forms of art reviewed here. The course of sculpture established in 1876 in the Fine Art Department of the Gov. Engineering College by engaging an Italian sculptor, Sig. Ragusa, was shut in 1882 from lack of students, but in 1889, with the creation of the present Fine Art Academy, the course, this time native carving, was revived, and to this the Western style was added not many years after. It was not from want of sculptors of merit that the art failed to make any mark, for in Profs. Kano Natsuo (1827-98) Kagawa Katsuhiro, Prof. Unno Shomin, all of the Tokyo Art Academy, Japan had glyptic artists of no mean power, but it was because public patronage, with the decline of Buddhism with no new demand appearing to take its place, was not yet sufficient to encourage its growth. Profs. K. Takeuchi and K. Takamura, originally Buddhist carvers, taught wood-carving in the Art Academy. Of Ragusa's pupils only two, B. Fujita and U. Okuma, have attained to some renown.

Metal-carving as an applied art soon recovered its activity in a new direction, for in the production of vases and other hall decorations the glyptic artists found wider field of employment than making sword-decorations, as described below in some detail.

From the 3rd period dating from 1904 the development attained by our sculptors has been rather striking, especially since the opening of the Government art exhibition in 1907, and we have now a pretty large number of men who occupy front rank in this art. These are Yonehara Unkai, Asakura Fumio, Tatehata Taimu, Yamazaki Cho-un, Kitamura Shikai, Ogihara Moriye, Fujii Koyu, Hiragushi Denchu. Profs. Takamura and Shinkai who are their seniors were elected members of the Imperial Art Academy organized in 1919, and are therefore Nesters in this field. It may be remarked that the custom of erecting bronze statues of illustrious persons has made its appearance, but as works of art none of them have achieved any great success.

Painting

So far as the schools of painting existing in the pre-Restoration period are concerned, there are not wanting more or less representative painters who survived the dark days following the great political and

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

social upheaval occasioned by the abolition of feudalism. For the Tosa school we had Kawasaki Chitora and Kawanobe Mitate, and their pupils Kobori Tomone and Murata Tanryu. The latest addition is Matsuoka Eikyu who is trying to revive the Yamatoye-style.

The Kano school was well represented by Kano Hogai and Hashimoto Gaho, pupils of the Kobikicho Branch of the Kano hierarchy mentioned before, and by such prominent pupils of Gaho as Terazaki Kogyo, Shimomura Kanzan, Hishida Shunso, etc. Kogyo and his brother-pupils, however have developed, under the influence of European painting, new features distinct from the traditional style.

The Maruyama school had Nakajima Raisho, pupil of Ozui, son of Okyo; Kawabata Gyokusho who studied under Raisho; Suzuki Hyakunen under Onishi Chinnen; Suzuki Shonen and Imao Keinen under Hyakunen.

The Shijo school was represented by Shiokawa Bunrin, pupil of Okamura Toyohiko; Shioba Bumpo, Kono Bairei and Nomura Bunkyo, pupils of Bunrin; Kikuchi Hobun, Takeuchi Seiho, Kamimura Shoen pupil of Bairei.

What distinguishes this school from others is that it counts among contemporary painters several followers who by adapting their style to the new times are displaying great activity.

The Ukiyoye school had Kuniyoshi, Yoshitoshi, Toshikata, and the contemporary painter Kabunaki Kiyokata (pupil of Toshikata), but the style that was in vogue in the pre-Restoration days has no longer any worthy representative.

Though the Korin school produced no artist worth mentioning after the death of Kiichi, its influence so far as regards decorative effect was plainly visible till only a short time ago.

The Chinese school was well represented, notable workers being Chokunyu, Hirano Gagaku, and Kodama Kwatei, pupils of Chikuden; Noguchi Yukoku, of Chinzan; Taniguchi Aizan, of Takaku Aigai; Noguchi Shokei and Inose Tonei, (whose "One Thousand Carps" has been reproduced in a later edition of Encyclopaedia Britannica), pupils of Hine Taizan; Taki Kwatei and Kawamura Ukoku, of Ishizaki Yushi.

Buncho school had Araki Kampo and his pupils Satake Eisai and Eiko.

Influence of Western Painting

It should not be supposed that all that while our painters were contented with the flattering comment offered by foreign critics and with merely adhering to the traditional canons of the native style. This was far from the case. The idea that they should do something towards shaking themselves free from the trammels of the conventional rules and perhaps should bring their art more in touch with the canon of the European style began to take firmer hold on the minds of our painters. So far as respects the latter point the idea was not a novel one, on the contrary even the great Okyo (d. 1795) and his contemporary Goshun are believed to have received some inspiration from the study of some Dutch copper plates brought by Dutch traders to Nagasaki. But now the serious attention of the whole world of art

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

was centred on the same problem. The establishment of the Tokyo Fine Art Academy by the Government in 1889, itself a memorable incident in the history of Japanese art, simply served to foster the Europeanizing inclination, for the President, himself, the late Mr. Kakuzo Okakura (d. 1917) who was a great critic and a man of wide parts, and the two greatest professors in painting, Hogai and Gaho, were in favor of the new movement. The two masters themselves set the example in essaying experiments in the new direction. Hogai's celebrated picture of the Goddess of Mercy, left incomplete, was memorable in this connection, while Gaho carried the innovation a step further in his Buddhist image and the Dragon exhibited in the 4th Domestic Exhibition held at Kyoto in 1895. The movement was of course zealously taken up by younger artists, and these, carried away by excessive ardor, very often overstepped the proper bounds and produced works that shocked the fastidious taste of purists. The success of this movement has so far been a mixed one. That our artists have begun to affect greater precision in their delineation, as, for instance, in perspective, may be recorded to the credit side of the movement; but in regard to that bolder attempt, that of bringing Japanese painting more in touch with Occidental, this has been a failure.

Meanwhile the policy of the Department of Education had swung round in favor of reaction, and Mr. Okakura and the progressive professors had to resign. This occurred in 1898. The secessionists, including the master-painter Gaho, for Hogai was no more, at once started the Nippon Bijutsu-in (Japan Fine Art Institute), boldly raising the banner of "New Japanese Painting." The audacious step they took hastened the evolution of a new style, though it took ten years or so before the secessionists succeeded in overcoming the public prejudice to their new method which was at first freely criticised as "nouveau". They included some of the foremost middle-aged master-painters of the time, as Yokoyama Taikan, Shimomura Kanzan and Hishida Shunso, the last who was the most original of all, dying prematurely in 1912 at the age of 38. One thing that is prominent about the works of these "rebels" is that their idealism and romanticism have apparently lost much of their original crudity and the air of eclecticism is becoming more and more manifest, especially among the artists of Japanese painting, the main strength of Inten (for short) exhibition, by which name their annual display is known.

By the time the Government Art Exhibition Bunten (for short) conducted by the Department of Education was opened in 1907 the romantic movement had so far gained public appreciation that the Government was obliged to appoint several of the Bijutsu-in members to the hanging committee. The conflict of views between the progressive and conservative elements, however, continued for some while to annoy the authorities in the yearly appointment of the hanging committee, causing the resignation of the Bijutsu-in men from the committee and the discontinuation of their friends to send their works to the Exhibition.

To review the movement of Japanese pictorial art measured by the annual display of the Bunten in the 3rd exhibition (1909) the two works that attracted most attention were Hishida Shunsho's "Fallen

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Leaves" and Prof. Terasaki Kogyo's (of Gov. Academy) "Four Valley Scenes". The former was highly realistic and also decorative in composition, and the latter also realistic but in a style quite new in landscape painting. They did much to popularize the romantic movement. The continued trouble between the progressive and conservative schools obliged the authorities to display the two in separate quarters, and it is significant that while the exhibits in the conservative gallery had none deserving notice and official recognition, those in the other were uncommonly excellent, among them being Yasuda Yukihiko's (Bijutsu-in painter) "Meditation Hall", Imamura Shiko's (do., died 1920) "Eight Views of Omi," and Bakusen's (Kyoto painter) "Island Women".

Yukihiko's work was unique as he treated a historical subject idealistically and used light shady coloring, while Shiko adopted a novel composition and technique, using strong colors. Bakusen also painted in a way quite distinct from the traditional Japanese style in composition, coloring and technique, his production approaching much to oil painting. As pioneer-works of new attempts that won public appreciation the six works mentioned above are memorable. Takeuchi Seiho (member Imperial Academy) showed his versatility in his "A New Model Girl about to Pose" exhibited in the 1913 gallery, such motif being unknown in pure Japanese painting. The expression of the eyes and the drapery were masterly in execution. The 8th exhibition (1914) will be associated with Hashimoto Kansetsu's "South Seas Island" Bakusen's "Sea Women," Mayeda Seison's "Tropics," and Hirafuku Hyakusui's "Turkey".

All these were marked by a striking departure from the usual style in coloring, technique, and other details. In the succeeding four exhibitions, for the Bunten was superseded by the Tei-ten (see p. 344) in 1918, the works that attracted the most public attention Were those exhibited by Kikuchi Keigetsu, Mrs. Kamimura Shoen, Matsuoka Eikyu, Kaburaki Kiyokata, to mention the names of those painters not mentioned before, for Kogyo, Kansetsu, Hyakusui continued to produce works showing greater endeavors to bring the native and European styles into some form of harmony.

Meanwhile the Bijutsu-in group had cut their connection with the Government exhibition and gave their own display, and though the number of exhibits was smaller and the field limited they counted relatively a larger number of painters of recognized talent. Taikan and Kanzan were at first the guiding spirits of the group but later this position seems to have passed to younger painters such as Kimura Buzan, Yasuda Yukihiko, Kobayashi Kokei, Kosugi Misei, etc., while Mayeda Seison, Kawabata Ryushi, and a few others have suddenly sprung into fame.

Western Painting Section was once led by Kosugi Misei, but he has since changed his role and is steadily rising in popularity as a painter of native style pictures, so that this honor is now shared in common by Kurata Hakuyo, Hasegawa Noboru, and Morita Tsunetomo. In the Sculpture Section Hirakushi Denchu, Fujii Yuko and Naito Shin stand in the forefront.

Kyoto painters.—Kyoto painters, generally more conservative

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

than their brother draughtsmen in Tokyo, have by no means been insensible to the new spirit of the times. When in 1907 the Municipal Painting Institute was started, its Professors, Takeuchi Seiho, Kikuchi Hobun, and Yamamoto Bunkyo freely introduced European methods in teaching the students. By 1918 the movement had firmly taken root; in that year such rising painters of fame as Bakusen (mentioned before), Sakakibara Shiho, Ono Chikkyo and a few others deserted the Government exhibition and created their own little society known as Kokuga Sosaku Kyokai. Their exhibitions show that they are prepared to go even further in the new movement than the craftsmen in Tokyo. Most of the painters in this group visited Europe in 1922.

Conservative school.—The conservative or classical school, though now relegated to a position of secondary importance both in number and merit of production, still presents a respectable front, for the list is pretty well filled by veteran draughtsmen of recognized power. These are Tomioka Tessai, Kobori Tomone, Kawai Gyokudo, Takeuchi Seiho, Yamamoto Shunkyo, Imao Keinen, Matsumoto Fuko, i.e. all members of the Imperial Academy.

In lineage Tomioka is of the Southern Chinese school, Kobori of Tosa, Kawai of Shijo-Kano, Takeuchi of Shijo, Yamamoto and Imao of Okyo, and Matsumoto of Yosai. Of these Kawai, Yamamoto and Takeuchi are still busy, and they do not disdain to adapt themselves to the times, especially the last whose versatility is wonderful. Of classic painters occupying perhaps a little lower level are Komuro Suiun (Southern), Ikeda Keisen (Southern), Matsubayashi Keigetsu (Southern), Tanaka Raisho (Southern), Yamada Kaido (Southern). Kamimura Shoen as a lady painter of beautiful women stands alone, and comes of Shijo school. But the great question is will these find successors who are willing to keep up the tradition of the classic style.

Western Painting

Pioneers.—Though pictures brought by Dutch traders are believed to have been studied by Japanese painters who lived in the middle of the Tokugawa period, the honor of having studied oil painting with serious purpose must go to Kawakami Togai (d. 1881) who was a professor of the Dutch language in the Kaisei-Gakko, forerunner of the present Imperial University of Tokyo. Among his pupils, the late Takahashi Yuichi and Koyama Shotaro have risen to distinction. The former subsequently studied under Charles Wirgman (d. 1891), London "Daily News" correspondent in Tokyo who was an art amateur of exceptional power. He took many Japanese students of Western painting and initiated them into the technique of the art. Among his pupils may be mentioned Goseda Yoshimatsu and Yamamoto Hosui, and the former had the honor of sketching from life a portrait of Emperor Meiji in 1873, a rare distinction in those days.

The short-lived Art Department (1876-1882) affiliated to the Gov. Engineering College in Tokyo with Italian instructors in charge did not contribute much in promoting the diffusion of this art, for it was

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

attended by only a small number of students who moreover rebelled against their teachers. The only graduate who afterward won fame as a painter and more especially as a teacher was the late Prof. Koyama Shotaro, who kept his atelier after the close of the Department. Fortunately there were about that time three or four Japanese painters of Western style who came back from their study abroad, these being Kunisawa Shinkuro (d. 1877) who returned in 1873 from England where he studied under John Wilcomb, Kawamura Kiyo-o who learned at the Academy of Venice from 1871 to '86, Harada Naojiro (d. 1899) who was in Gabriel Mack's atelier from 1884 to '88, and Yamamoto Hosui who was under Jerome in the Academy of Paris from 1878 to 1887. All these young Western painters of Japan took under them a number of students.

Wada Sanzo, Miyake Katsumi, Oshita Tojiro, all well-known names at present studied at Harada's atelier, while among Kunisawa's pupils there was the late Prof. C. Asai (d. 1907) who was ordered to paint on the walls of the Akasaka palace. Another pioneer painter who came home from study abroad was H. Matsuoka who graduated from the Academy of Rome in 1887.

Romanticism.—The restoration of the Western painting course with the creation of the Tokyo Art Academy in 1889 of course considerably encouraged the study of this exotic art, while the return of Mr. (now 2nd Vis.) Kuroda Kiyoteru in 1893 after studying under Collin at Paris, and of Messrs. Kume Sei-ichiro and Iwamura Toru about the same time also from Paris, also gave great animation to the progress of this style of painting. They with the support of graduates from the Gov. Art Academy organized in 1896 the Hakuba-kai, a society comparable to the Bijutsu-in for Japanese painting in its romantic ideal, for the Meiji Bijutsu Kai organized by Prof. Koyama Shotaro of the Gov. Art Academy and his friends in 1888 was conservative in principle and practice. This latter disappeared not long after and as if to take its place Messrs. Nakamura Fusetsu, Yoshida Hiroshi, Mitsuya Kunishiro, Nakagawa Hachiro (all these studied in America) and others formed the Taiheiyo Gakai, and these two, before the advent of the Gov. Art Exhibition, opened their own gallery.

Western Painting at the Bunten.—The history of western painting at the Bunten (see p. 545 the J. Y. B. 1921-22 Edition) is, generally speaking, singularly uneventful, due perhaps to the fact that most of the artistic members of the hanging committee as well as other painters of this line share in common the Impressionist features.

Position of Western Style Painters.—Opinions may differ as to whether Western painting has been really acclimatized in Japan, but nobody will gainsay that for bread-earning purpose the exotic art is still a poor staff to rely on. Until the mode of living in Japan becomes more cosmopolitan, a contingency which foreigners strongly deprecate, a European style painter of Japan must be contented with far smaller compensation for his elaborate work than his brother craftsman of the native style gets for a picture dashed off in less than a tenth of the time. The employment open to those of the former class in schools as drawing-masters, in portrait-painting, illustrations, etc of magazines offers even a harder lot. And yet the ranks of students of Western painting, whether at the Art Academies in Tokyo

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

and Kyoto or at private ateliers, are increasing in much larger numbers than is the old school, partly because these new applicants are repelled by the necessarily unsystematic method of teaching of painting masters of the native style, and also because the charm of novelty is irresistible to their unsophisticated minds. A course in Western style is also considered to afford an excellent training to young students. What is significant in this connection is that though European style painters very often pass over to the indigenous school of painting, as witness Kosugi Misei and Kawabate Ryushi who have blossomed forth as popular painters of native style after deserting the European, the reverse is seldom heard of.

Those painters who have been appointed members of the Government Hanging Committee since 1907 are 22 and these may practically be considered as contemporary painters of Western school who occupy the first rank. Out of 22 four, i.e. Kuroda, Nakamura, Okada and E. Wada have been elected members of the Imperial Academy, the highest honor open to Japanese artists.

Designs

From the Early Days of Meiji to the Russo-Japanese War

The tide of Western civilization which flooded over our shores after the Restoration of Meiji attained its high water mark about 1887. But this did not much affect patterns for women's dresses. Most of the designs were symbolical and represented felicitous objects, as pine-trees, plum-trees and bamboos, or cranes. All were done in a sombre, realistic manner, and seldom exceeded the height of about 1.5 feet at the skirt.

The Genroku (1688-1704) Designs in 1905-06

With the elevation of our national prestige after the war with Russia, our people naturally took a fancy to things symbolic of grandeur and gorgeousness in composing their designs. What was called the *Genroku* design came into vogue, and *Genroku* sleeves and *Genroku* style of doing women's hair were the rage. Even the so-called *Genroku* dance very much enlivened the gay society at one time. People were then in such a mood that the sumptuous fashion that marked the administration of the 5th Shogun Tsunayoshi strongly appealed to their fancy and they eagerly copied the ostentatious manners and customs seen in the streets of Yedo more than two centuries before.

Momoyama Style and Korin Designs

Next the *Momoyama* style came into fashion but was soon superseded by the Korin designs named after the great decorative painter Ogata Korin.

Though much different from the *Genroku* designs in motif, the effect aimed at was none the less gorgeous. It was about 1908 that the revival of this style of designs took place.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Yushoku Designs

Both the *Genroku* and *Korin* designs have much in common as regards general appearance and in origin and were principally intended to cater to popular taste. In 1910 and 1911 a reaction came and they were followed by the classic style known as *Yushoku* designs based on the patterns and marks shown on the official costumes of courtiers and others in the Fujiwara era. Aristocratic in origin and use they look elegant and dignified.

It was as if the *Yushoku* were intended to prepare the people for the stern repression of what is gay and ostentatious in designs, called for by the demise of Emperor Meiji in 1912. Out of deference to the Imperial mourning and to show their heartfelt sorrow for the passing of the great sovereign whom they profoundly revered, they chose designs that were subdued and plain in colors and composition.

Exotic and Coronation Designs

The expiry of the period of national mourning was signalized by the return of *Genroku* and *Korin* styles, but only for a short while. The turn that came next is interesting, as it signifies the enlargement of the mental horizon of our designers. They attempted for the first time to enrich their repertories with the help of exotic patterns, that is to say, by the introduction of secession style that had first appeared in Austria and also flourished in Germany, and these were much in evidence in the year of the coronation of the reigning sovereign. Gorgeous colors and patterns symbolizing felicity were principal features.

Subsequent Changes

The Coronation designs were, however, a passing phenomenon, and as the popular sentiment of joy over the auspicious occurrence subsided, the elegant and delicate style of the Tosa school in painting was given preference, to be followed next by more delicate patterns resembling *makiye* figures.

From about 1918 taste demanded a change of an opposite character. Grandeur was now the predominating mark in popular designs in which both European and Oriental styles were used side by side. Patterns after Western flowers were now most in demand in the former, and this novelty still holds the field. One thing that is noticeable about the later changes is that the shading off of hues is conspicuous in designs for ladies' garments, they being shown higher up on the skirt, even up to the shoulder, in utter disregard of the rules of symmetry and convention. It must be remembered that for Japanese designers the only determining factor for devising new designs is the dictates of good taste, within the wide limit of which they can allow their fancy or whim fullest play, and with the audacity and freshness of almost pristine artists.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Applied Arts

There were not wanting in the later days of the previous era craftsmen of no common talent, but most of those master artisans ended their careers in obscurity before order had been restored and a new era of sanity and discriminative appreciation in objects of taste and decoration began to dawn. Among the artisans who lived in the unfortunate period of transition were Goto Ichijo (1790-1876) for metal-work, Nakayama Komin (d. 1870) for lacquer-work, Miura Kenya for pottery, to mention only a representative worker in each line. The first as mentioned before, succeeded in reviving the classic style of the Goto family with some modification; Komin was noted for elaborate finish and nice workmanship, being celebrated for imitating antique wares, while Kenya, who learned the art from the celebrated Ogata Kenzan, was considered in the middle of the 19th century as the greatest potter of the time. It was after his death that his merit was appreciated. However better days were in store for workers in applied arts, and in changed circumstances they were more than compensated for what they had lost, in patronage and in educational facilities.

Metal Work.—In place of making *tsuba* and other sword-decorations, our metal artists and craftsmen carve now on vases, censers, statuettes and diverse sorts of hall decorations intended for larger consumers, both native and foreign, than the *daimyo* and *samurai*. The benefit of division of labor and of regular education, too, constitutes a powerful factor in promoting a greater improvement of the art. This improvement will be apparent when works produced before the Meiji are placed side by side with those of later production. The wares coming under the former present as a rule lack of proportion or other defect of unnaturalness. Of the four divisions of metal-work, i.e. casting, chiselling, hammering and inlaying, the first has the largest guild of all metal-workers, among whom the names of the late Prof. Okazaki Sessei (d. 1921) of the Gov. Art Academy, Suzuki Chokichi (d. 1919) both casters to the Imp. Court, Prof. Katori Shujitsu of the Art Academy from which he graduated in 1897, and Oshima Jo-un, the last reputed as the greatest living master of wax-modelling. He produces hall-decorations. Okazaki cast a number of bronze statues, Suzuki produced eagles, dragons, etc. in silver, while Prof. Katori is at home in classical designs.

Interesting to state, the public recognition of the modeller's position as being at least equal to that of the caster dates from the time of the Paris Exposition held in 1900 when a highly finished statuette sent by Prof. Okazaki Sessei was refused admission to the art gallery on the ground that it was an applied art object. For the first time the demarkation separating pure from applied art as regards casting was brought home to the minds of our artists, and the modeller was allowed to emerge from obscurity. It should be remembered that in the eyes of Japanese a rough work taken out of the mould was, as still largely so even today, an incomplete piece requiring finishing touches of a caster, who claimed all the honor for any merit possessed by the article. An ambitious modeller was driven, in these circumstances, to turn a caster at the earliest opportunity.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

For chiselling the list includes Kano Natsuo, mentioned before, his pupil Kagawa Katsuhiro and Unno Shomin (d. 1915) and his son Unno Bisei (d. 1919), all of them Profs. at the Govt. Art Academy, and Tsukada Hideaki. The elder Unno, formerly a sword-decorator to the Lord of Mito, was noted for his human figures; the younger, besides working on medals and decorations, produced decorative objects; Kagawa chiselled flowers, birds and landscapes, while Tsukada loved to work on a larger field, i.e. iron or copper plaques.

Hammer-Work.—The Profs. Hirata Soko and Hirata Juko, cousins and Prof. at the Govt. Art Academy, stand high as figure-hammerers. Kurokawa Eisho was prominent in hollow articles, while Yamada beat animals out of iron, a feat unparalleled not only in modern time but even in the old. Inlaying has several different styles and about the time of the Restoration Takaoka city, Toyama-ken, was the principal centre for this kind of work. Kajima Ippu (d. 1900), Kurokawa Eisho (mentioned before) and Suzuki Gensuke who died about ten years ago produced flower-vases, cigarette-boxes and similar articles worked out in exquisite style.

Ceramics

First the imitation of old Chinese and Japanese masterpieces and next the production of wares for foreign patrons are the outstanding features in Japanese ceramic art during the period of about half a century extending to the present day. The imitation was extensively practised from about the latter part of the Tokugawa period to supply the demand of votaries of the tea-cult and connoisseurs in general, and most of the master-potters of the time had to stoop to play this humiliating part. Such were Seifu Yohei the First and the Second, Miyagawa Kozan (d. 1920) Suwa Sozan (d. 1922), all potters to the Court, and some others. The opening of kilns at Nagoya, Kyoto, Mino and Kaga for producing export wares between 20 and 40 years ago is a new innovation, chiefly as an industry.

With Satsuma, Arita and Kutani degenerating in the art of producing high class objects, Kyoto has practically monopolized the field during the fifty years under review, and it was in Kyoto that Yohei, Miura Chikusen (d. 1918), Takahashi Dohachi (d. 1915) Shimizu Rokubei, Ito Tozan (potter to the court), have flourished or still do. Kozan, who had his kiln at Yokohama, now kept up by his son Hanzan, originally came from the same place, and Sozan of course stood high among Kyoto potters. The present Seifu Yohei has succeeded his father (d. 1860) both in name and profession, but is reputed to excel his predecessor in technical and artistic skill. His celadon and monochromes of reddish hue are delightful specimens of art, as also his reproductions of old Chinese masterpieces. Dohachi and Rokubei are said to fall below their predecessors in ability. Chikusen produced soft wares of the Cochin-China style.

Tozan, who has his kiln at Awadaguchi, is admitted to be an artist of great calibre with high creative power. His faience in seven colors has won universal admiration. Sozan produced such exquisite reproductions of old China that very often they were sent to Peking

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

by unscrupulous merchants to be sold there as genuine, and it is said that he was now and then amused and annoyed to have his reproduced celadons submitted to his critical examination by ingenuous Japanese who had paid high prices for their "finds" in the Chinese capital. It was not long before he began producing his celadons in his own name and they were highly appreciated by connoisseurs.

Kozan, whose wares were known under the name of Makuzu-yaki, was at first a great imitator of old Chinese masterpieces but his "imitations" were more in name than in reality, for they invariably bore marks of his own originality stamped upon them. A ceramist of wonderful versatility, he was equally at home either with porcelain or faience, monochromes or polychromes.

Awada-yaki has practically superseded Satuma-yaki which it closely resembles in quality and design, being, however, cheaper. The predecessor of the living potter Kinkozan Sobei who was for somewhile engaged by the Prince of Satsuma started this imitation Satsuma.

"Shippo" (Enamel Ware).—Owari retains the credit of being the centre of this art and industry. Tokyo boasts Namikawa Sosuke (d. 1911) and Kyoto Namikawa Yukiye, both first class artists in this particular branch of ceramics, but Nagoya has several, of whom Ando Jubei, Hattori Tadasaburo, and Ota Jinnemon are prominent. In the matter of output Nagoya supplies 70 to 80 per cent., the balance being distributed between Tokyo, Kyoto and Yokohama.

The progress in recent time must be said to date from 1880 when Namikawa of Tokyo produced the celebrated cloisonnéless (*musen*) ware and erased cloisonné (*shosen*), in which the wires were eradicated by the action of sulphuric acid. The next new departure was translucent enamel by the use of French enamel and this was followed by a change in the nature of the body used. Copper had formerly been the most popular metal but the introduction of the new enamel suggested the use of a silver base as providing a better background.

Another improvement made is the production of reddish monochrome in 1904 by Ota by the use of gold chloride. Thanks to this discovery Japan can now produce ware of this particular monochrome of almost any size that may be desired. The *moriage* ("piled") style originated by Hattori is also a new process.

Lacquer Art

The art and craft was considerably improved by Zeshin (d. 1891) and his pupils Uematsu Hobi and Ikeda Taishin (d. 1903), but generally speaking, till only a few years ago, *makiye* artists made it a point to slavishly to follow in the wake of old masters in designs, workmanship and kind of work. Some of the leading contemporary artists seem to have discerned the signs of the times and to have been inspired with the new spirit which has come over Japan subsequent to the 1904–5 war. Since then they have been endeavoring to produce objects with bolder and more animated designs based on sketches from nature. Among prominent artists are Kawanobu Itcho (d. 1910), once a Prof. at

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

the Govt. Art Academy and Akazuka Jitoku who is well grounded in painting

Textile Fabrics

It was in the time of Hideyoshi that the art of weaving and dyeing made notable progress, under the tutelage of some Chinese artisans who came to Sakai near Osaka, a regular port of call for Chinese junks in those days. Figured silk fabrics, light and heavy, were thus introduced, the initiated being mostly weavers and dyers of Kyoto. Hideyoshi caused these men to live at Nishijin, Kyoto, so that its fame for costly textiles dates from this period. From that time till the beginning of the Meiji era weaving and dyeing and embroidery made a marked development in response to the more refined taste resulting from the growing prosperity and the higher standard of living. The gorgeous manners of the Momoyama period and the indulgent habits of the Genroku era called into existence stuffs of diverse quality and designs. It was then that *yuzen* (printed-decorations) and *some-ye* (pictorial printing) and various styles of embroidered stuffs were originated. For the development of the heavy embroidered stuff the custom of Japanese ladies of wearing the *obi* was mainly responsible, as it is still today, though since the opening of the country to foreign intercourse, tapestry, table-cloths or bed spreads for foreign or home consumption represent no small quantity of the total output of heavy stuffs turned out by our weavers. The art of embroidery especially has seen a radical change since the Restoration, for besides small embroidered pieces of Japanese *fukusa* (ornamental woven wrapper) used from former times, embroidered *byobu* (folding screens), fire-screens, wall-decorations, all for foreign patrons, are now produced, embroidered figures as worked out by first class experts in Kyoto being really things of delight. These experts are specialists, some being strong in landscapes, others in birds and flowers, and so on. In some cases, owing to the lustre of the silk yarns used, the reproduced figures look more faithful to life than the original designs furnished by the painters. The notable names in the special line of textile fabrics are Kawashima Jimbei, Date Yasuke (both weavers to the Court), Sugawara Naonosuke, Tatsumura Heizo, and Nishimura Sobei (for dyeing). Kawashima (d. 1910), Nishijin weaver, chiefly produced brocade and the *tsuzure-nishiki*, the latter to rival Gobelins. Date (d. 1892), also Nishijin, studied old fabrics of China, India and Italy and revived the fame of Nishijin for heavy stuffs; Sugawara, a self-made man, embroidered a reproduction of the celebrated masterpiece of Kano Hogai, the "Goddess of Mercy"; Tatsumura attempted with success to produce the effect of wood-carving, pearl-inlaying, etc. with embroidery, and is also a deep student of old fabrics. Nishimura is unrivalled for printed-decorations.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

COLOR-PRINTS AND WOOD-CUTS

During the last three decades or so xylography in Japan has undergone strange vicissitudes of fortune. At one time it was even feared that this unique art of Japan might be completely superseded by the imported art of lithography. Fortunately it was rescued from that fate by the reproduction of old pictorial masterpieces, first started by the *Kokka* in 1889 and then by the *Shimbi Taikan* which was created in 1899.

"Nishikiye."—Be that as it may, wood-cut engravers and printers have undoubtedly been robbed of no inconsiderable part of their business since the introduction of Western style of illustration and printing. The *nishikiye* (color-prints in broad-sheets), for instance in which *ukiyoye* master painters, as Utamaro, Hiroshige and Hokusai left their fascinating productions, has been driven from the field by cheap and gaudy lithographs printed with imported inferior pigments; the great popularity, especially since the Russo-Japanese war, of picture cards has almost given a death-blow to the already declining business of *nishikiye*. Photography too has had a share in the general despoiling of the *nishikiye* of its business, for actor's pictures one of the most important *nishikiye* subjects formerly, now coming from the studios of photographers instead of ateliers of *ukiyoye* painters. Then illustrations of books have in a great measure passed into the hands of lithographers and similar artisans. Such being the case, color-print business is now far less active than it was before. There are only two or three color-print publishers in Japan. The prints now published are not in sheets, they are in albums intended for grown-up folk, both Japanese and foreign, and not for children as they were in former days.

Besides albums other ordinary work of color-printing comprises pictures for fans, both folded and round, illustrations of envelopes (in Japanese style), frontispieces of magazines and other ephemeral publications.

The latest innovation is the carving in wood of Western water color pictures.

Revival.—On the other hand, the high grade xylography has been carried to the state of perfection unknown even in olden days, and for this advance the credit is due to the Kokka-sha and Shimbi-shoin, which are reproducing Japanese old masterpieces in painting. Use of photography for reproducing them, instead of the old process of copying, is in itself a great advance for obtaining exact likeness of the originals, while in regard to pigments also printers of to-day are placed in better position than their predecessors.

Engraving and printing as applied for producing such high grade works as the albums in question present difficulty rarely experienced by wood-cut experts of former time. The engravers of those days worked on originals specially drawn for the purpose by the painters who did all they could to minimize the difficulty of the engraver but the craftsmen of to-day have to deal with works never intended for reproduction.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

The brother craftsmen of engravers, that is, color-printers, find themselves confronted with equally grave difficulties. Color-printing of the old *nishikiye*, it should be remembered, was a very simple business, as compared with what it is to-day; not more than ten different tints were required and hence only so many times of printing were generally sufficient. It is now a common affair for the publishers of *Shimbi Taikan* and *Kokka* to employ more than one hundred different tints and to go through elaborate process of printing.

Market of Old Ukiyo-ye Prints.—The great popularity of old *ukiyoye* prints among foreign connoisseurs has elevated them from the original humble position to one of great importance artistically and commercially. The supply is scarce now, so assidnously did merchant collectors ransack all the nooks and corners throughout the country. The price demanded is often forbidding. Forgery is extensively practised and collectors should be on their guard.

Kinds of Prints.—Some fifteen different kinds of prints exist, they being *sumi-ye* (black-and-white prints), *tan-ye* (vermilion prints), *urushi-ye* (lacquer prints), *beni-ye* (carmine prints), *naga-ye* (long prints), *kirara-zuri* (mica prints), *chuban-nishikiye* (medium size prints), *koban nishiki-ye* (small size prints), *hoso-ye* (miniature prints), *namiban gomai-tsuzuki* (ordinary five sheet series, and also three sheet series and only one sheet), old illustrated books, etc.

Old Masterpieces and Curio Market

Before the National Treasure Commission was created in 1889 to register old masterpieces that belonged to temples and other public institutions, no small number of this sort of national treasures found its way to foreign countries. It is well known, for instance, that of the famous triplets of picture scrolls by Sumiyoshi Keion, one is now at the Boston Museum, while of the remaining two one is in the collection of the Imperial Court and the other belongs to Baron Iwasaki. Among private collectors the names of Marquis Inouye, Baron T. Masuda, the families of Mitsui and Iwasaki, Mr. Tomitaro Hara, a millionaire merchant of Yokohama, etc., stand high on the list. Mr. Hara's "Kujaku Myo-o" is valued at ¥500,000. The Great war and general increase of wealth has created unusual demand for old masterpieces and curios. The year 1917, for instance, witnessed forty five big sales in Tokyo, Kyoto, etc., with proceeds totalling about ¥20,000,000, record figures in the annals of auction sales of such goods. The boom continued both in 1918 and '19, about 30 big sales being held in Tokyo and Osaka, taking into account only those with proceeds of over ¥100,000. About ¥10,000,000 worth of old curios and paintings changed hand. In 1919 sales in Tokyo alone, totalled ¥11,000,000 in value including those of the two Marquises Ikeda, Prince Koneye and Baron Go, each over ¥1,010,000. Among the notable sales were Gei-ami's paysage at ¥310,000 *Kotawaguruma-no-tebako* (a pyxis) at ¥240,000, Shuban's paysage at ¥159,300. Calligraphic specimens by noted scholars and other great men are valued as much as pictorial master-pieces. In certain sales recently conducted in Tokyo and

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Osaka a small sheet of Ono Tofu's (d. 966 A.D.) handwriting was knocked down at ¥32,000, calligraphic *kakemono* by Sorai (d. 1728) at ¥11,000, and a pair of folding screens with Chinese poems by the late Prince Ito fetched ¥20,000. Old vessels of repute used in tea-ceremony also command extraordinary prices, a tea-caddy of rare note changing hand in a recent auction at ¥57,000.

All big sales are generally conducted by bodies of curio dealers, and there are several such organizations in Tokyo, Kyoto, Osaka and Nagoya. Some of them are,—Tokyo Bijutsu Club at Ryogoku, Tokyo; Kyoto Bijutsu Club at Miike-dera-machi, Kyoto; Osaka Bijutsu Club at Awajicho Shichome, Osaka, and Nagoya Bijutsu Club, Asahi-machi, Nagoya.

MUSEUMS AND GALLERIES

Museums.—The three important museums that exist in Japan are all under the control of the Household Department, they being at Tokyo, Kyoto and Nara. In respect of objects of art, the Hyokei-kan in the compound of the Tokyo Museum is most important, it being specially intended as a gallery for displaying old masterpieces belonging to the Court and collectors of note. The Hyokei-kan was built by Tokyo citizens in commemoration of the wedding of the reigning Emperor and Empress.

"Teikoku Bijutsu-in" or the Imperial Academy.—Created in Sept. 1919 it corresponds to the British Royal Academy of Art. This highest seat of art in Japan consists of one president and not more than fifteen members, all nominated by the Government. The present incumbents are:—

President, Kuroda Kiyoteru; Members: Kawai Gyokudo, Kobori Tomone, Matsumoto Fuko, Imao Keinen, Takeuchi Seiho, Tomioka Tessai, Yamamoto Shunkyo, Nakamura Fusetsu, Okada Saburosuke, Wada Eisaku, Shinkai Taketaro, Takamura Koun.

"Teiten" or the "National Art Exhibition."—Apart from the exhibitions regularly given twice a year by various bodies of artists in Tokyo and Kyoto, a national art exhibition, or **Bunten** as it was popularly called (vid. p. 193 the J. Y. B. 1919 edition), was held under the auspices of the Dept. of Education every Autumn in Tokyo, beginning in 1907, this being the first attempt of this kind in Japan. With the creation of the **Teikoku Bijutsuin** (Imperial Academy) in Sept 1919 the exhibition popularly renamed Teiten has come under the wing of the new institution. The exhibits are selected by the Hanging Committee whose members are recommended in equal part by the institution and the Education Minister. There are no prizes and those works judged to possess merit are singled out as "Special Choices," while others of greatest distinction are given a higher honor known as "Recommended" a recipient of which is privileged to display his works unexamined by the Hanging Committee. The exhibits submitted to the 4th (1922) exhibition were as follows:—

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

No. of works submitted			No. of exhibits selected		
J.P.	W.P.	S.	J.P.	W.P.	S.
3,139	1,825	235	146	98	71

Besides there were some exhibits without examination, including those of present and former members of the hanging committee.

N.B.—J.P. Japanese painting; W.P. Western painting; S. Sculpture.

The "Recommended" at the 4th Exhibition were as follows;

1. **Japanese Painting,**—Ishii Rinkyo, Domoto Insho, Yazawa Gengetsu, Fukuda Heihachiro.
2. **Western Painting,**—Fujita Tsugiji.
3. **Sculpture,** - Okuni Teizo.

Recipients of the "Special Choice" honors:—

1. **Japanese Painting,**—Yoshida Shuko, Yoshimura Tadao, Negami Tomiji, Nakamura Daizaburo, Mizuta Kenzan.
2. **Western Painting,**—Kawai Seiichi, Ataka Yasugoro, Takama Soshichi, Yuzuki Kyuta, Koshiba Kinji, Toyama Goro, Yoshida Ho. Arai Kan, Moriwaki Chu, Shimizu Yoshio.
3. **Sculpture,**—Sasaki Taijn, Yoshida Hisatsugu, Ando Toru, Minami Kanji, Kawasaki Shigeo.

Private Galleries.—Among these that of the "Inten" (Japan Art Institute) started by Yokoyama Taikan and other progressives stands foremost. The 'Nika-kai" is an annual function staged by a section of the Western style painters.

NATIONAL TREASURE COMMISSION

The Commission for Preserving Old Temples was first created in 1897 by law and ordinance, appropriating for the purpose a sum varying from *yen* 150,000 to 200,000 a year. The protection is now extended also to pictures, sculptures, buildings, old documents of historical value, and recently to swords, all kept in Shinto and Buddhist temples. The treasures included in the list are under strict control of the National Treasure Preservation Committee expressly organized for the purpose and made subordinate to the Education Office. The treasures registered from the very beginning numbered 3,102 in March 1920, consisting of pictures (685), sculptures (1,571), applied art objects (296), swords (153), books, Buddhist texts, etc. (398).

There were besides, 983 edifices, chiefly religious that are under protection. All these treasures are graded into three classes, according to their relative merits, and the preservation aid is correspondingly differentiated. The architectural structures claim a greater part of the State aids set apart for the purpose. It should be added that the sum granted for preserving an edifice or art object is generally one half the cost required for upkeep or repair.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Artists to the Court

This is an honorary post created in 1890 in order to encourage the development of art. At first the honor was limited to only Japanese painting, but the scope has lately been much extended and includes among others sword-making and even photography. The living artists who enjoy this honor are :—

Takeuchi Seiho (Painting), Kobori Tomone (Painting), Kawai Gyokudo (Painting), Shimomura Kanzan (Painting), Tomioka Tessai (Painting), Yamamoto Shunkyo (Painting), Imao Keinen (Painting) Kuroda Kiyoteru (Oil Painting), Shinkai Taketaro (Casting) Takamura Koun (Chiselling), Ito Tozan (Porcelain), Hirata Muneyuki (Hammering), Susaki Iwajiro (Architecture), Namikawa Yasuyuki (Shippo), Shiroyama Fukumatsu (Makiye), Ogawa Isshin (Photography).

PAINTERS OF NOTE IN THE MEIJI ERA

(1868–1912)

Araki, *Kwampo*, d. '15, master painter of Chinese Northern school.
Hashimoto, *Gaho*, d. 1908, master painter of Kano school.
Hirano, *Gogaku*, d. 1893, celebrated painter of Chinese Southern School.
Hishida, *Shunso*, 1871-1911, master of a new school.
Kano, *Hogai*, d. 1888, master painter of Meiji era.
Kawabata, *Gyokusho*, d. 1912, master painter of Shijo school.
Kawabe, *Mitate*, d. 1905, Tosa school and high authority in antiquities.
Kawamura, *Oshin* (Ukoku), d. 1806, master of Southern school.
Kawanabe, *Gyosai*, d. 1889, originated a new Popular school.
Kikuchi, *Yosai*, d. 1878, originated the Yosai style.
Kishi, *Chikudo*, d. 1895, Kyoto painter.
Kodama, *Kwatei*, d. 1913, a master painter of the Southern school.
Kono, *Bairei*, d. 1905, Kyoto painter.
Kumagae, *Naohiko*, d. 1913, master landscapist of the Shijo school.
Musugi, *Seikin*, d. 1910, lady painter, pupil of Kumagae Naohiko.
Mochizuki, *Gyokusen*, d. 1911, Tosa and Chinese school.
Mori, *Kwansai*, d. 1894, one of masters of Okyo's school.
Morikawa, *Sobun*, d. 1902, Kyoto painter of Shijo school.
Nakajima, *Raisho*, d. 1871, Okyo school.
Nakanishi, *Shoseki*, d. 1883, Prof. in Kyoto Art Academy.
Noguchi, *Shohin*, d. 1917, master painter of Southern school, a lady.
Noguchi, *Yukoku*, d. 1898, Southern Chinese school.
Nomura, *Bunkyo*, d. 1911, landscapist of the Shijo school.
Okuhara, *Seiko*, d. 1903, lady painter of Southern school.
Saigo, *Kogetsu*, d. 1912, one of the best pupils of Gaho.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Shibata, *Zeshin*, d. 1891, and Makiye artist.
Shiwokawa, *Bunrin*, d. 1877, landscapist of Shijo school.
Suzuki, *Hyakunen*, d. 1891, master of Okyo style.
Suzuki, *Shonen*, d.—Japanese painting.
Takahashi, *Koko*, d. 1912, at the age of 36.
Taki, *Kwatei*, d. 1901, Chinese Southern school.
Taniguchi, *Aizan*, d. 1899, master of Buncho's style.
Tanomura, *Chokunyu*, d. 1906, Southern Chinese style.
Tazaki, *So-un*, d. 1898, master painter of Buncho's school.
Terasaki, *Koqyo*, d. 1919.
Watanabe, *Shokwa*, d. 1887, son of Kwazan and pupil of Chinzan.
Yamamoto, *Baiso*, d. 1920
Yasuda, *Rozan*, d. 1882, Southern Chinese school.

LIST OF LIVING ARTISTS OF NOTE

The list is exclusive and gives the names of those artists who are members of the Imp. Academy, artists to the Imp. Court, members of the Hanging Committee of the Govt. National Art Exhibition (past or present), or who have been awarded higher recognition at such exhibitions or are otherwise distinguished.

Japanese Painting

Arai, *Kwampo*, b. in '78, Tokyo.
Araki, *Jippo*, b. in '72, Tokyo.
Hashidate, *Shisen*, b. in 1853, Tokyo.
Hashimoto, *Kwansetsu*, b. in 1883, Tokyo.
Hashimoto, *Shuho*, b. in 1881, Tokyo.
Hida, *Shuzan*, b. 1878, Tokyo.
Hikida, *Hōshō*, Kyoto.
Hirafuku, *Hyakusui*, b. in '77, Tokyo.
Hirai, *Baisen*, b. in 1889, Kyoto.
Hirata, *Shodo*, b. in 1882, Tokyo.
Hirezaki, *Eiho*, Ukiyoye painter, Tokyo.
Ikeda, *Keisen*, b. in 1864, Kyoto.
Ikegami, *Shuho*, b. in 1979, Nagano.
Ishizaki, *Koyo*, Kyoto.
Kaburaki, *Kiyokata*, b. in 1876, Tokyo.
Kamimura, *Shoen*, lady painter, b. '79, Kyoto.
Katayama, *Nampu*, Tokyo.
Kawabata, *Ryushi*, b. '86, Tokyo.
Kawai, *Gyokudo*, b. in 1872, Aichi.
Kawakita, *Kaho*, b. in 1875, Kyoto.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Kawamura, *Manshu*, b. in 1880, Kyoto.
Kijima, *Okoku*, b. in 1877, Kyoto.
Kiikkawa, *Reika*, b. 1883, Tokyo.
Kikuchi, *Keigetsu*, b. in 1879, Kyoto.
Kimura, *Buzan*, b. in 1884, Tokyo.
Kitano, *Tsunetomi*, b. in 1880, Osaka.
Kobayashi, *Kokei*, b. in 1883, Tokyo.
Kobori, *Tomone*, b. in 1864, Tokyo.
Komura, *Daiun*, b. in 1883, Kyoto.
Komuro, *Suiun*, b. in 1874, Tokyo.
Kose, *Shoseki*, b. in 1841, Kyoto.
Machida, *Kyokuko*, b. in 1879, Tokyo.
Matsubayashi, *Keigetsu*, b. in 1876, Tokyo.
Matsumoto, *Fuko*, b. in 1883, Tokyo.
Matsumura, *Baiso*, b. in 1884, Kyoto.
Matsuoka, *Eikyu*, b. '78, Tokyo.
Mayeda, *Seison*, b. 1893, Tokyo.
Murata, *Tanryo*, b. in 1872, Tokyo.
Nagano, *Sofu*, Tokyo.
Nishimura, *Go-un*, Kyoto.
Nishiyama, *Suisho*, Kyoto.
Noda, *Kyuho*, b. in 1880, Tokyo.
Ohashi, *Suiseki*, b. in 1865, Gifu.
Okakura, *Shusui*, b. in 1868, Fukui.
Ono, *Chikkyo*, b. '89, Kyoto.
Otake, *Chikuha*, b. 1877, Tokyo.
Otake, *Kokkwan*, b. in 1880, Tokyo.
Sakakibara, *Shiho*, b. in 1887, Kyoto.
Shimomura, *Kanzan*, b. in 1873, Tokyo.
Shoda, *Kakuyu*, b. in 1879, Kyoto.
Takeuchi, *Seiho*, b. in 1864, Kyoto.
Tanaka, *Raisho*, b. 1868, Tokyo.
Tomioka, *Tessai*, painter to Court, b. 1830, Kyoto.
Tomita, *Keisen*, Kyoto.
Tsubata, *Michihiko*, 2nd and 3rd prizes, b. in 1871, Tokyo.
Tsuchida, *Bakusen*, 3rd prizes, b. 1885, Kyoto.
Tsuji, *Kwako*, 2nd (1) & 3rd (3) prizes, b. in 1870, Kyoto.
Tsutaya, *Ryuko*, Sp. Choice, b. 1885, Tokyo.
Watanabe, *Shotei*, b. in 1849, Tokyo.
Yamada, *Kaido*, in 1860, Kyoto.
Yamada, *Keichu*, b. in 1868, Tokyo.
Yamamoto, *Shunkyo*, b. in 1871, Kyoto.
Yamamura, *Kokwa*, in 1878, Tokyo.
Yamashita, *Chikusai*, 3rd prize ('13), b. in 1885, Tokyo.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Yasuda, *Yukihiko* 2nd and 3rd prizes, b. in 1884, Tokyo.
Yokoyama, *Taikan*, b. in 1868, Tokyo.
Yuki, *Somei*, b. in 1875, Tokyo.

Western Painting

Aoyama, *Kumaji*, b. in 1886, Tokyo.
Ataka, *Yasugoro*, b. in '83, Tokyo.
Fujishima, *Takeji*, b. in '67, Tokyo.
Fujita, *Tsugiji*, Paris.
Hiraoka, *Gompachiro*, Tokyo.
Ishibashi, *Wakun*, b. in 1868, London.
Ishii, *Hakutei*, b. 1882, Tokyo.
Ishikawa, *Toraji*, b. 1875, Tokyo.
Kanayama, *Heizo*, b. 1888, Tokyo.
Kanokogi, *Takeshiro*, Prof., b. in 1874, Kyoto.
Katada, *Tokuro*, b. in 1889, Tokyo.
Kawamura, *Kiyo-o*, b. in 1850, Tokyo.
Kitazawa, *Rakuten*, b. in 1876, caricaturist, Tokyo.
Kobayashi, *Mango*, b. in 1870, Tokyo.
Kondo, *Koichiro*, b. 1884, Tykyo.
Kosugi, *Misei*, b. 1881, Tokyo.
Kurata, *Hakuyo*, b. in 1881, Saitama.
Kuroda, *Kiyoteru*, Prof., in '66, Tokyo.
Makino, *Torao*, b. 1890, Tokyo.
Masamune, *Tokusaburo*, b. in 1883, Tokyo.
Matsui, *Noboru*, b. in 1852, Tokyo.
Matsumura, *Tatsumi*, b. in 1893, Tokyo.
Matsuoka, *Hisashi*, b. in 1862, Tokyo.
Mikami, *Tomoharu*, Tokyo.
Minami, *Kunzo*, b. in 1883, Tokyo.
Mitsuya, *Kunishiro*, b. in 1874, Tokyo.
Miyake, *Katsumi*, b. in '74, Tokyo.
Nakahara, *Kotaro*, b. in 1864, Tokyo.
Nakamura, *Fusetsu*, b. in 1867, Tokyo.
Nakamura, *Tsune*, b. in 1883, Tokyo.
Nakazawa, *Hiromitsu*, b. '74, Tokyo.
Odera, *Kenkichi*, b. 1887, Tokyo.
Okada, *Saburosuke*, Prof., b. '69, Tokyo.
Ono, *Ryutoku*, b. in 1886, Tokyo.
Sakamoto, *Shigejiro*, b. in 1882, Tokyo.
Shirataki, *Ikunosuke*, b. in 1871, Tokyo.
Takama, *Soshichi*, b. in 1889, Tokyo.
Tanabe, *Itaru*, b. in 1886, Tokyo.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Tsuda, *Seifu*, b. 1880, Tykyo.
Tsuji, *Hisashi*, b. in 1884, Tokyo.
Wada, *Eisaku*, Prof., b. in 1884, Tokyo.
Wada, *Sanzo*, b. 1882, Tokyo.
Yamamoto, *Morinosuke*, b. in 1877, Tokyo.
Yamashita, *Shintaro*, b. in 1881, Tokyo.
Yamawaki, *Nobunori*, b. 1885, Tokyo.
Yoshida, *Hiroshi*, b. in 1876, Tokyo.
Yoshida, *Saburo*, b. 1889, Tokyo.
Yuzuki, *Kyuta*, b. 1885, Tokyo.
Yuasa, *Ichiro*, b. in 1868, Gumma.

Sculpture

Asakura, *Fumio*, Prof., b. 1883, Tokyo.
Fujita, *Bunzo*, b. in 1861, Tokyo.
Fujii, *Koyu*, b. in 1882, Tokyo.
Hata, *Shokichi*, b. 1882, Toyama.
Hirakushi, *Denchu*, b. in 1872, Tokyo.
Hori, *Shinji*, b. in 1890, Tokyo.
Ikeda, *Yuhachi*, b. 1886, Tokyo.
Kitamura, *Seibo*, Rec., b. in 1884, Tokyo.
Kioamura, *Shikai*, 3rd prize, b. in 1871, Tokyo.
Kunikata, *Tenkai*, b. in 1883, Tokyo.
Motoyama, *Hakuun*, b. in 1871, Tokyo.
Naganuma, *Shukei*, Prof., b. in 1857, Tokyo.
Naito, *Shin*, b. in 1882, Shimane.
Numada, *Ichiya*, Prof., b. in 1873, Tokyo.
Okuma, *Ujihiro*, b. in 1854, Tokyo.
Okura, *Uichiro*, b. '81, Tokyo.
Shinkai, *Taketaro*, Prof., b. in 1863, Tokyo.
Shirai, *Uzan*, b. in 1864, Ehime.
Takamura, *Ko-un*, Prof., b. in 1850, Tokyo.
Takeishi, *Kozaburo*, b. in 1877, Niigata.
Takenouchi, *Kyu-en*, b. in 1857, Tokyo.
Tatebata, *Daimu*, b. in 1882, Tokyo.
Yonebara, *Unkai*, Prof., b. in 1869, Tokyo.
Yoshida, *Homei*, b. in 1877, Tokyo.
Yoshida, *Saburo*, b. 1867, Tokyo.

Ceramics, Metal-carving, etc.

Ando, *Jubei*, shippo-ware, b. in '54, Tokyo.
Hattori, *Korin*, b. in 1863, Aichi.
Hirata, *Juko*, metal chiselling, b. in 1854, Tokyo.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Harikawa, *Kozan*, ceramist, Kyoto.
Isoya, *Kwanzan*, b. in 1878, Osaka.
Ito, *Chuta*, Prof., architect, b. in 1867, Tokyo.
Ito, *Masami*, metal carver, b. in 1873, Tokyo.
Ito, *Tamekichi*, architect, b. in 1864, Tokyo.
Kameoka, *Kikusen*, architect, b. in 1864, Tochigi.
Kawanobe, *Ippo*, lacquerware, b. in 1880, Tokyo.
Kato, *Tomotaro*, ceramist, Tokyo.
Kinkozan, *Sobei*, pottery, b. in 1868, Kyoto.
Kouda, *Minoru*, Prof., architect., b. in 1879, Tokyo.
Miyagawa, *Hanzan*, porcelain, b. in 1853, Yokohama.
Nakamura, *Eiyu*, metal carving, b. in 1868, Tokyo.
Nakamura, *Kitaro*, & lacquer art, b. in 1866, Ishikawa.
Nakamura, *Shuto*, pottery, b. in 1866, Ishikawa.
Namikawa, *Yasuyuki*, cloisonné, b. in 1865, Kyoto.
Ogawa, *Kazumasa*, photography, b. in 1860, Tokyo.
Shiroyama, *Shosai*, Prof. b. in 1885, Tokyo.
Sugawara, *Issai*, embroidery, b. in 1871, Kyoto.
Tsujimura, *Shokwa*, b. 1871, Kanagawa.
Uematsu, *Hobi*, lacquer art, b. in 1872, Tokyo.
Unno, *Shoshu*, metal carving b. 1865, Tokyo.
Yamasaki, *Cho-un*, caring b. in 1868, Tokyo.
Yasui, *Hochu*, lacquer art, b. in 1857, Tokyo.
Yokogawa, *Tamisuke*, architect, Tokyo.

Japanese Picture Displays Abroad

At the invitation of the Museum of Cleveland (Ohio), an exhibition consisting of 38 pieces by the contemporary Japanese artists of the Bijutsu-in School, including Yokoyama Taikan, Shimomura Kanzan, Kawabata Ryushi, Yamamura Koka, etc, was held in 1921 at Boston, Chicago, Washington, St. Louis, Cleveland, New York, Philadelphia, etc.

Between April 2 and June 30, 1922, about 150 Japanese paintings both of native and Western schools, some pottery, lacquer ware, castings and textile fabrics besides 100 old masterpieces were exhibited at the Salon of the French Academy, as the first attempt of exchange exhibition between Japanese and French objects of arts. Takeuchi Seiho, Yokoyama Taikan (both Japanese painting), Okada Saburo and Wada Eisaku (Western painting) were recommended as members of the *Salon*. In Aug. of the year a number of pictures and carved objects by French artists were exhibited in Tokyo.

A Picture Gallery in Sight

In April 1921, Mr. Sato, Mayor of Wakamatsu, Fukuoka-ken offered ¥1,000,000 for the construction of a permanent picture gallery so that

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

it will not be long before Tokyo will be provided with a modern art gallery of some pretensions, the absence of which has been keenly felt.

MUSIC

Music in Japan exists in two distinct forms, one of them Japanese music handed down from old Japan, and the other Western music which was introduced from Europe and America after the Restoration of Meiji. Until about ten years ago these two often appeared side by side on the program of the same concert, but of late they have become separated. There are therefore two sorts of music lovers, one favoring the traditional native music and the other patronizing the Western. Generally speaking, students and other young men prefer the latter.

The indigenous music may be classified into three kinds. The first is called the *gagaku*, or elegant music, brought from China and India about 1,000 years ago. It consists of a large orchestra with extremely complex harmony and is one of the most advanced styles of a formal music. It has long vanished from among the people and is retained only as a classical ceremonial music at the Imperial court. But of late some earnest students of music have commenced researches as to its artistic merit and there is a sign of its revival. Mr. H. Eichheim of America during his stay in this country in 1920, listened to this music played at the Imperial Household Department, and was struck so much with its high artistic value that he carried home with him a a small piece entitled "Etenraku" and presented it at the Boston Symphony Orchestra in the spring of 1922.

The second kind is vocal and is called *utai* as an accompaniment to the *no* dance. Originated in the time of the Ashikaga Shogunate more than 500 years ago and a favorite pastime of the *samurai* class in the feudal period, it has lately become less exclusive and is now very popular among all classes of gentlefolks. Many of the lovers of *utai* are so prejudiced in its favor that they disdain to lend a kindly ear to any other form of music. It is a cult for them.

The third is comprehensively called the *zokugaku*, or people's music as distinguished from the aristocratic *gagaku* or *utai* and has developed among merchants and tradesmen. The most common form of it is vocal with accompaniment of a stringed instrument called *samisen*, which originally came from the Luchu Islands 250 years ago. The *nagauta* is one of the most popular tunes of all and is widespread among all classes of women. Other varieties of *samisen* songs are practically professional and among their performers are *geisha* girls. The *koto*, or lyre, is chiefly taught by blind musicians to daughters of respectable families. The *shakuhachi*, or bamboo oboe, and *biwa*, or lute, are played by young people.

As regards Western music in Japan a singing lesson was first included in the curriculum of common education by Mr. Mason in 1879, while the Tokyo Academy of Music, the only Government institution of the kind, was till recently the sole centre for introducing more artistic forms of European music such as piano, violin and orchestra. Graduates of the Academy have contributed much to popularizing the exotic music. Since 1920 foremost violinists of the world such as, Piastro,

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Elman, Zimbalist and Parlow and other great virtuosi, such as Sykora (cello) and Schumann-Heinck (soprano), came over to this country and their exquisite performances were highly appreciated by lovers of music in Tokyo, Nagoya, Osaka and other large cities. The impressions made on the minds of young Japanese were especially profound and have aroused a great enthusiasm for Western music among them. There are many enthusiastic young students and critics of music who attempt through newspapers and magazines to enlighten both in theory and history the lovers of Western music. It is significant to record that in 1922 alone 7 or 8 new magazines devoted exclusively to Western music have been started, while on the other hand lectures on the subject are given very frequently at several important centres.

The use of gramophones too has come into vogue, there being an enormous demand for Victor, Columbia, Cheney and Brunswick records, mostly of highly artistic nature.

With the growing popularity of European music a movement for forming a new national music has been started and is gaining ground. It aims at the reconstruction of old Japanese music on the basis of the Western so as to satisfy the craving of the rising generation in this particular direction. Such talented composers as N. Moto-ori and M. Miyagi are taking a leading part in this movement.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

CHAPTER XX

SPORTS

INTRODCTORY REMARKS

Till only a few years ago sports were generally considered in Japan as a students' pastime for giving relief to their redundant energy, but this fallacious notion no longer holds. Sports are now a part and parcel of the daily life for young people of all classes. However, the public do not yet possess a clear conception as to the distinction between amateur and professional sports, and it is imperative that they should be properly educated to get rid of their ignorance. The Japan Amateur Athletic Association, the central organ of sports in Japan, has taken upon itself this important task, believing that for the healthy development of sports in Japan the rising generation should be strongly inculcated in the spirit of amateurism and people at large should be taught to treat it with sympathy, if not with enthusiasm.

In the Secondary schools, where the drill is compulsory through the whole course of five years, individual and section drill without arms is given in the 1st year; the same with company drill added in the 2nd year, while in the remaining three years the students are given these three drills with arms, and trained in the practice of giving of command. In the High and similar schools the military training with arms is continued. The Robert's dumb-bell drill, Ling's ten groups of progressive movements, Barujurn's barbell drill, certain series of fancy steps and marches of the Springfield Y. M. C. A. Training school styles are much in evidence. On the other hand the heavy gymnastic apparatus are practically absent.

1. NATIONAL SPORTS

For *judo* and fencing see "Physical Culture," Chapter on Education.

Wrestling

The *sumo* or wrestling may properly be called the national game of Japan, it being popular among all classes of people. It is also a very ancient game, for annalists say that the first bout on record took place as early as 23 B.C. The martial spirit that ruled the land during the long period of feudalism was naturally propitious for the spread of this manly sport. In the time of the Tokugawa many of the

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

great daimyo kept their professional champion wrestlers. For some while after the overthrow of feudalism it suffered decadence, but soon to recover popularity, till at present it is as prosperous as ever. The Tokyo Professional Wrestlers' Association possesses an amphitheatre at Ryogoku, Tokyo, capable of accommodating 13,000 persons. Tokyo and Osaka are two headquarters of the game where there are some 200 professional wrestlers. They are classified into nine grades of which only those of the first two or three, numbering in all ten, occupy the front rank. Grand matches are given twice a year, January and May, ten days on each occasion, according to the time honored custom observed since 1828. For convenience of this public display, the wrestlers are divided into two opposing "camps," eastern and western, and each wrestler is pitted with one on the opposite side, till the whole ten in the rival camps have gone through the matches in the prescribed ten days. There are two grades of champions, namely the *Yokozuna* (who alone is entitled to hang round his waist the honored straw festoon) and next the *San-yaku* (or Three services which are the *O-zeki*, *Seki-wake* and *Komusubi*). Then follow the sixteen wrestlers collectively called *Maegashira* and as these are entitled to sit within the curtain, their grade is also called *Makuuo-uchi*. After them comes the *Maku-shita* or "below the curtain." The wrestlers in the first three grades and 10 in the fourth are allowed a share of profit which the promoters of the semi-annual matches, usually the Wrestlers Association, realize. The Association is composed of retired champion wrestlers, limited to 80 in number, wrestlers on active service ("within curtain" rank) and umpires. The *Yokozuna* and the *Three services* receive from the Association on occasion of retirement a sum not exceeding ¥1,000. The regular income of wrestlers is very small, for the salary they are allowed for the semi-annual matches does not exceed ¥30 or so each. It is on account of the share they are allowed in the profit of the Association and especially of the gifts they receive from their regular patrons that the wrestlers are able to maintain themselves. Wrestlers indeed are admitted from former times as pets of society, and certainly their simplicity and disinterestedness as compared with more artful and worldly actors make these big boys well suited for appealing for such special treatment. The itinerant tour through the provinces wrestlers undertake twice in a year also brings them fair profit. The traditional tricks and dodges of wrestlers number forty-eight based on the fundamental "hand," viz., *naye* (to throw), *kake* (feet entangling), *hineri* (to twist) and *sori* (to uplift). In practice, however, tricks as used on the ring number some two hundreds. The famous wrestlers of Tokyo are as follows :—

Name	Born in	Weight *kwan*	Height *shaku*
Eastern camp			
Tochigiyama (Yokozuna)	1892	33.0	5.70
Onishiki (Yokozuna)	1890	38.7	5.85
Tsunenohana (Ozeki)	1896	30.0	5.90
Onosato (Sekiwake)	1896	26.0	5.40
Shinonome (Komusubi)	1886	28.0	5.75
Western camp			
Genjiyama (Ozeki)	1890	31.0	6.10

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Name Western camp	Born in	Weight *kwan*	Height *shaku*
Chikugusaki (Ozeki)	1892	32.5	5.85
Tachihikari (Sekiwake)	1896	30.0	5.60
Kiyosegawa (Komusubi)	1892	24.0	5.75
Akutsugawa (Maegashira)	1896	25.0	5.60

Professional wrestling has lost much of its popularity of late years owing too often to doubtful practices. On the other hand, amateur wrestling is steadily gaining favour among boys of collegiate or even secondary schools and their champions meet several times a year at either Tokyo or Osaka to contest the championship. Champions of the Osaka Medical College, Waseda University, Meiji University, and Kansai Gakuin have so far distinguished themselves in the ring.

Horse Riding and Races

The art of horse riding as a means of culture is quite secondary in Japan, being confined only to high and special classes. Horse racing was popular all over the country, but with the prohibition of *pari mutuel* tickets in 1908, the prosperity suddenly declined. The Government is encouraging racing by granting aids. The regular race clubs are *Hanshin* at Narao, *Miyazaki*, *Fujiyeda*, *Matsudo*, *Tokyo* at Meguro and *Nippon* at Yokohama. The last two Clubs are always honoured with presence of the Imperial Princes at their regular meets, and large silver cups from the Imperial Household are given to the winners.

The fastest records at the Negishi Race Course of the Nippon Race Club from 1900 to the spring of 1922 are:—

All Subscription Australian Races

			Lbs.	Min.	Sec.
Aut. '00.	¾ M.	*Silvertail*	137	1	20 1/10
Spr. '15.	1 M.	*Virginia*	134	1	43 1/5
Aut. '15.	1⅛ M.	*Virginia*	118	1	57 4/5
Aut. '15.	1¼ M.	*Virginia*	147	2	13

N.R.C Subscription Country Bred Griffin Races

			Lbs.	Min.	Sec.
Spr. '21.	¾ M.	*Fuyo*	125	1	19½
Aut. '21.	1 M.	*Bright Eyes*	118	1	46 1/5

All Subscription Country-Bred Races

			Lbs.	Min.	Sec.
Spr. '17.	1 M.	*Smart*	120	1	43 2/5
Aut. '21.	1⅛ M.	*Woodcock*	111	1	58
Aut. '21.	1¼ M.	*Woodcock*	136	2	11⅕
Spr. '17.	1½ M.	*Thunder*	107	2	40

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

All Country-Bred Races

			Lbs.	Min.	Sec.
Spr. '17. 1	M.	*St. Augustine*	117	1	42⅕
Spr. '19. 1⅛	M.	*Latonia*	119	1	56
Ant. '25. 1¼	M.	*Petrel*	140	2	08⅗
Ant. '18. 1½	M.	*Red Wing*	116	2	38⅕

Swimming

The art of swimming had a special and ancient course of development in Japan, producing many schools of swimmers. The different styles and strokes of the famous swimming masters of the past are, to some extent, perpetuated and taught at swimming schools to be found in all parts of the country. In the summer holidays swimming schools are held by universities and schools, which give regular courses of instruction to students in the art of swimming. In some parts of the country trick swimming is practised, and interesting competitions are often held. For example, the swimmer is expected to tread water so steadily as to enable him to hold a fan in his left hand and paint a poem upon it with his right hand. Still more spectacular is the military drill and target practice in deep water. It is performed with an ordinary army carbine. The swimmer is expected to aim, fire and reload his rifle, while steadily swimming with the tread stroke.

Speed swimming.—The only institutions that are provided with an artificial pool are the Y. M. C. A. at Kanda, Tokyo (indoor) and the Ibaraki Middle School in Osaka (outdoor). The defeat of Japanese champions at the 5th Far Eastern Olympic Games by the Filippinos by 21 points to 20, the difference of 2 inches in the final 200 yd. relay, roused the spirit of emulation in lovers of this sport throughout the country, giving rise to active swimming contests at various centres and the establishment of new records. Chief events during 1922 are given below.

The Seventh National Swimming Championship Contests.—In the fancy diving and plunge for distance contest held in Sept. at the Tokyo Y. M. C. A. pool, and the final speed contest on the 17th at the Tama River pool near Tokyo, the following results were obtained.

Fancy diving.....1st place, T. Nagamoto (8 points); 2nd place, S. Okabe (9 points); 3rd place, T. Matsuo (9 points).

Plunge for distance.....1st winner, M. Matsuo 15.1 metres, new record); 2nd winner, N. Takizawa.

Speed Swimming

Distance	1st	Time m. s.
50 m. free style	G. Kodaka	30.4
100 m. „ „	Y. Tanaka	19.4
200 m. „ „	K. Isebe	2-46.6
400 m. „ „	Y. Hasashi	67.2

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Distance	1st	Time m. s.
800 m. free style	Y. Hayashi	1-35.8
1,500 m. „ „	„ „	25-34.2
100 m. back stroke	O. Uyeda	1-25.4
200 m. breast „	I. Sakakura	3-23.6
200 m. relay „	Ibaraki Mid. Sch.	23.0
800 m. „ „	„ „ „	11-34.4

2nd Inter-collegiate Swimming Contest.—Held at the Tama River pool in Sept. and 1. participated in by 10 schools and universities. Waseda Univ. swimmers secured Dr. S. Kishi's Championship Banner. The following are the points obtained by the participants:—

	50m.	100m.	200m.	400m.	800m.	100m. back	200m. breast	400m. relay	Total
Waseda Univ. ...	5	5	3	5	—	5	3	6	32
Meiji „ ...	1	6	2	—	—	1	5	8	23

Scores of Rikkyo and other six school champions were far poorer.

Tokyo Y. M. C. A. Indoor Pool Championship Contest.—Newly started in 1922 and held Nov. 21-23. the new records by senior swimmers were:—

220 yds. breast stroke ...	H. Fujimoto	3-15.6	New record
160 „ relay	Saito, Hori, Miyahata, Komiya	1-24.4	„ „
Plunge for dist. ...	N. Matsuo	48 ft.	
Fancy diving	T. Nagamatsu		
40 yds. underwater swim	K. Gomi	26.0	New record

In the following are given the records that have been made at the Y. M. C. A. pool as compared with those at the Far Eastern Olympic Games:—

	Records at Y.M.C.A.	Records at F.E.O.G.
50 yds. free style	27.0 (H. Asada)	... 26.4 (K. Saito)
100 „ „ „	59.8 (G. Ono)	...1-2.6 (K. Onoda)
220 „ „ „	2-39.8 (K. Onoda) ..	...2-6.2 (M. Uchida)
440 „ „ „	5-36.8 („)	...6-16.0 (I. Matsuzawa)
1 mile „ „	25-32.8 (I. Matsuzawa) ..	27-26.8 (M. Haneda)
100 yds. back stroke	1-15.2 (G. Saito)	...1-19.4 (T. Iriya)
220 „ breast „	3-28.8 (H. Fujimoto) ...	...3-16.4 (Fernandes)

Plunge for dis. 56 ft. (M. Iida)
40 yds. under wat. swim. 28.8 (I. Matsuzawa)

The Y. M. C. A. pool is the only one of the kind in Japan and measures 25 yds. by 4-8 ft. deep.

Other Events.—Among other contests held at various places during 1922 may be mentioned the Contest held by the Hamana Bay Swimming Association in the Bay, the First Girl's Championship Contests in Tokyo under the auspices of the Yorozu Choho, another girl's contest held by the Osaka Education Association, National Middle School Swimming Championship Contest at Osaka, etc.

Mountaineering

Mountaineering as a pious act of religious people is an ancient custom among the Japanese, but it is only within ten years or so that

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

the practice has begun to appeal to the sporting sentiment of those who are inclined to test their sturdy legs and power of endurance. The example was first set by foreigners.

Sacred peaks visited by mountain pilgrims are found almost everywhere in the country, but of these the most popular are Fuji, Ontake, Tateyama, etc.

Fuji (12,387).- Climbing this peak is lately one of the most favorite summer pastimes among people of both sexes and almost of all ages, for Fuji, though the highest in Japan proper, is the easiest to ascend, and also in the season best provided with accommodations and facilities. Even a post office is opened then. There are five regular paths leading to the summit, viz., Omiya-guchi (about 20 m. to top), Gotemba-guchi (20 m.), Subashiri-guchi (13 m.), Suyama-guchi (18 m.) and Yoshida-guchi (18 m.). The first four lie along the Tokaido railway while the last is approached from the opposite side.

Japanese Alps.—Though, according to authentic information, the name was first proposed by Prof. W. Gowland when Sir Ernest Satow compiled in 1872 Murray's Hand Book on Japan, this distinction is popularly attributed to the Rev. Walter Weston, an English mountaineer, member of the Alpine Club, London and first Honorary Member of Japanese Alpine Club, in christening the mountain ranges extending from the Pacific to the Japan Sea, the broadest region of Honshu that comprises the provinces of Hida, Shinano, Mino, Etchu, Echigo and Kai, lying approximately between 35°-37° N. and 137°-139° E. The Japan Alps are commonly divided into three groups, viz, Northern Alps, Central Alps, Southern Alps, as follows:—

Name of Mt.	Feet	Railway Station
Northern Alps:		
Shiro-uma (Orenge) ...	9,620	Akashina via Omachi
Yarigatake	10,430	Matsumoto; Akashina
Hodaka	10,178	Matsumoto
Jonendake	9,358	Akashina
Otenjodake	9,585	,,
Tsubakurodake...	9,063	,,
Ariake	7,440	,,
Yakedake	8,052	Matsumoto
Kasagadake	9,502	Matsumoto; Gifu (via Takayama)
Tateyama	9,840	Ashikura (via Toyama)
Norikuradake	9,927	Matsumoto
Ontake	10,047	Kisofukushima
Central Alps:		
Kisokomagadake	9,696	Miyanokoshi; Tatsuno
Ena	7,224	Nakatsu
Southern Alps:		
Kai-Komagadake	9,730	Kobuchizawa; Hinoharu; Fujimi
Ho-o	9,086	Kobuchizawa; Hinoharu
Jizo	9,000	,, ; ,,
Nokogiridake	8,856	,, ; ,,
Senjogadake	9,950	Chino, or Tatsuno
Akaishiyama	10,234	,, ,,

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Name of Mt.	Feet	Railway Station
Shirane-Kitadake	10,470	Kofu
Shirane-Ainotake	10,460	,,
Uwonashi-Kochidake ...	10,112	,,

Of the three groups the northern one is most popular, being comparatively easy of access and also on account of several thermal springs existing in the valley, such as Kamikochi (5,000 ft. above sea-level), Nakabusa (5,000 ft.), Shirahone (4,000) and Hirayu (4,000). In richness of flora, also, the group surpasses the other two, for it is understood that about two-thirds of the alpine plants existing in Japan are contributed by it. The flower-carpets on Mt. Shiro-uma (also called Orenge) are especially conspicuous. The Northern Alps contain two active volcanoes, Yakedake and Ariake.

Mountaineering and Exploration

Peak-hunting is no longer the main object of mountaineering in Japan; it is now chiefly directed to the more serious aim of exploring little known valleys and river sources as also of scenes of rare physical beauty. At first this exploration was confined to summer time, but since 1921, by calling in the help of skii, the explorers have in the winter season extensively covered Shiro-uma, the Tateyama range and other peaks.

Organization and Publications

Beginning with a modest start in 1905 of a small group of enthusiastic mountain-climbers, such as Messrs. N. Takasu, K. Kojima R. Takano and K. Takeda, the Japanese Alpine Club, the only authoritative organization devoted to mountain exploration in Japan, now consists of some 800 members, publishing its quarterly organ the "Sangaku" (Mountains). Office at 36 Sendagi Komagome, Tokyo: 7 secretaries and 14 advisers. Indeed so universally has this daring pastime spread during the last ten years that there is now practically no high mountain or no hidden valley that has not been explored. For foreigners desirous of having general information about Japanese mountaineering the following publications are recommended:—

"Murray's Handbook of Japan, 9th edition"; Official Guide-book of Japan, vols. 2 & 3; Japanese Alpine Club Journal "Sangaku," English Supplement; Mr. H. E. Daunt's Journal "Inaka"; Mr. W. Weston's "Exploration of the Japanese Alps" and "Playgrounds of the Far East."

2. WESTERN SPORTS INTRODUCED

Apart from fencing, judo, wrestling, swimming, archery, and other indigenous forms of physical culture, there are other sports which were introduced from Europe and America some half a century ago and which are now even more popular than those of native origin among our young people. Of these Baseball, Football, Tennis, Golf, Track and Field Athletics, Speed Swimming, Rowing, Mountaineering, and Winter sports have particularly acquired a wide vogue.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Baseball

Among the Western sports introduced stands pre-eminent the game of baseball which is played by all classes of students, including primary school children as well as college students. It was about 40 years ago that a baseball team was first formed by the officials at Shimbashi Station, though to be more accurate the American professors who were engaged in 1876 for the newly created Sapporo Agricultural Coll. (now Hokkaido Univ.) first introduced the game into Japan. The victory won by the First High School team against an American nine in 1898 led to the speedy popularising of the game throughout the country. This was, however, a local affair. The visit which Waseda Univ. team made to America in 1905, was far more important. The expedition could not score any great success but was fraught with very great consequence. In fact the game was revolutionised and the two Universities of Waseda and Keio became champion teams in the country. In 1907 the Keio University invited the St. Louis team of Hawaii. The matches played with the team demonstrated the fact that Japanese students had much to learn before they could cope with the visitors. Since then the Waseda and Keio teams and those of Washington, Chicago and Indiana Universities have frequently exchanged visits, the arrivals now and then of American professional teams further adding to the zest of the game. One thing that still remains as a blot on the record of Japanese sportsmanship is the continued irreconcilable attitude between the Waseda and Keio teams which had to leave, owing to unusual excitement of the rival fans, the issue in 1906 undecided. With the creation of the Hosei Team, a University league was formed in 1918 among the Keio, Waseda, Meiji, Rikkyo and Hosei (all private Universities in Tokyo) and matches are now played between them every year, with the significant exclusion of matches between the first two. It may be noted that the game has become popular lately among young clerks of banks and other business establishments.

To review the most noteworthy events in our baseball world in 1922 the first to be mentioned was the creation of the first professional team in Japan by the Japan Athletic Club that owns a sporting arena at Shibaura, Tokyo, though its financial prospect is still far from being assured.

Intercollegiate League Matches.—Though the league matches are still robbed much of their interest owing to the long-continued suspension of play between the Waseda and Keio teams, the existence of the Tomon and the Mita Baseball Clubs, the former supported by old boys and under-graduates of Waseda and the latter of Keio, somewhat serves to satisfy the yearning desire of the lovers of this favorite game. The Spring 3-game matches were carried off by the Mita Club, and in the autumn the victory also went to it. Anyway their well-matched contests are regarded as the most thrilling of all in Tokyo.

Another league has been formed in Tokyo, i.e. the Eight Club League consisting of Johoku (Waseda origin), Koryo (1st High School), Jonan (Keio), Joto (Meiji), Fuji (Hosei), Shinryo (3rd High School), Shoyu (Yokohama Com'cial), and B (Waseda Business), the

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

contests held in August. The championship for the year was won by Koryo as against Shinryo by 9 to 0.

Middle School League.—18 Champion teams of so many middle schools throughout the country held their 8th yearly contest in Aug. at Naruo, near Osaka, when the Wakayama nine defeated the Kobe Commercial boys by 8 to 4, and won the championship as in the previous year.

The arrival of an American professional team towards the latter part of Oct. demonstrated once more how all Japanese champion teams need further tutoring in the tricks of the game. Only the Mita club got a score just by chance, and all the other teams were beaten as a matter of course.

Besides, there are other teams, which though secondary in their performances, are of great historical interest, these being the Tokyo Imp. Univ. v. the Kyoto Imp. Univ., the 1st (Tokyo) v. the 3rd (Kyoto) High School, and the Star v. the Diamond team.

Baseball is now at the apex of its prosperity as may be seen from the birth of professional and semi-professional teams.

Autumn Inter-collegiate Record (Keio V. Waseda no match) 1922

	Waseda	Keio	Meiji	Hosei	Rikkyo
At bat	6	6	7	9	8
No. hits	180	193	220	292	239
scores	29	21	22	20	13
s.h.	42	42	45	48	39
2B	4	13	7	9	4
3B	10	2	3	0	0
H.R.	3	0	2	0	0
AB	72	59	64	57	43
SO	36	32	44	61	51
BB	33	29	16	24	16
SH	16	7	13	6	14
SB	15	15	16	16	18
BA	.233	.218	.205	.164	.163
PO	162	262	189	232	207
A	60	69	72	123	105
E	14	12	18	26	32
FA	.941	.951	.935	.932	.907

A new athletic ground.—With the opening of a new athletic ground on 23 Nov. at Ogu, near Tokyo, capable of accommodating some 6,500 people, Tokyo now possesses two regular sporting stadia, the new one better equipped than the one at Shibaura. The Ogu ground is a non-business enterprise of the Tokyo Baseball Club run by its members.

Football

Though it is already more than twenty years since Rugby and Association foot-ball was introduced into Japan, the game is not yet so

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

popular among the public as baseball. This may chiefly be due to the fact that their interest is too much centred on baseball and that there has been no central organ for its diffusion and development.

Association Football.—In February 1918 the first Association football matches were played both in Kanto and Kansai districts. Perhaps as a result of the presence of the then British Ambassador Sir Conyngham Greene at the Kanto matches, a silver cup was presented in March 1919 by the Football Association in England to the Japan Football Association, which latter, however, did not come into existence until October 1921 when it was organized in Tokyo with Mr. J. Imamura as president and Prince I. Tokugawa and the British Ambassador as honorary presidents (office, Sojuro-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo). With the formation of the Association the National Championship Game was started. It is played in Oct.-Nov. every year and the English silver cup is competed for. At present there are 70 clubs and teams, half of which are members of the Association. The first winner of the silver cup was the Nagoya Club eleven who won the final match in Nov. 1922. Among the competitors there were many middle school teams which proved themselves strong rivals of those of higher schools and universities. Besides the above local championship games are played every year in Tokyo, Nagoya, and Osaka. For the purpose of spreading the game among school boys matches between primary schools in Tokyo were arranged and played at Hibiya Park in Nov. 1922.

Association football constitutes one of the chief events at the Far Eastern Olympic Games which take place every other year between Japanese, Chinese and Filippinos. A Japanese team participated in the 3rd (held at Tokyo in 1917) and 5th (held at Shanghai in 1921) Games but were not victorious. At the 6th Games to be held at Osaka in 1923 the Nagoya Club eleven, the holder of all-Japan championship, will represent Japan.

Rugby Football.—This old English game was first taught to Keio students by Mr. G. Tanaka who studied at Cambridge. The first match was played between Keio students and British residents in Yokohama and Tokyo about twenty years ago with Mr. Tanaka as referee. About 1907 a Rugby football team was formed in the 3rd High School and the Doshisha, both at Kyoto. Since then inter-school matches have been played every year between these two and Keio. At present Waseda Univ., Tokyo and Kyoto Imp. Univ., Osaka Higher Com. Sch. and many middle and higher schools have a Rugby team. Every year the Championship Game is played between All-Kanto and All-Kansai teams, both consisting of graduates of these schools and universities. One of the interesting events in 1922 was the match that took place between the Keio and Waseda fifteens and was won by the former. The Rugby game will also be one of the open international events at the Far Eastern Championship Game to be held in Japan in 1923.

Lawn Tennis

The soft ball practice that had long been in use in Japan

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

has of late begun to be displaced by the hard, or regulation, ball system now widely adopted in Western countries. It is expected that with a national institution for governing lawn tennis in the country coming into existence in March 1922, in the shape of the Japan Lawn Tennis Association with Mr. T. Asabuki as president, all matters relative to this sport will be standardized before long. Under the auspices of this organization the First National Championship Tournament was held with success at the Tokyo Imp. Univ. courts Sept. 9–15 the same year, participated in by as many as 63 players in singles and 26 teams in doubles. The winner of the final game in singles was Fukuda of Tokyo while in the double games Abe and Kawazuma of Waseda Univ. won.

So far as regards international fame, lawn tennis may be called one of the most advanced of the Western games popular in this country, for Japan can boast three players of world wide fame, Kumagai, Shimizu and Kashio, who participated in the Davis Cup Tournament in 1921, the former two challenging the holders of the Cup, the U. S. team. Though they did not come out first in the final their excellent skill and sportsmanlike spirit won admiration in America, while their activity in the international matches gave stimulus to players at home. One of the noteworthy events in May 1922 was the coming over in May of American teams consisting of 4 students of San Francisco Univ., Messrs. Bates (captain), Wilson, Conrad and Jenson, at the invitation of the Japan Lawn Tennis Association. They played matches with Japanese teams at Tokyo and other large cities till August.

Annual games held are the league games in Kanto and Kansai played between Universities and higher school champions. Spring and Autumn Collegiate Open Tournament, all-Japan Middle School Championship Game, etc.

At the instance of the Jiji Shimpo, annual games (soft ball, doubles) of girl students in Tokyo and vicinity are held every year. In Oct. 1922 the 3rd game took place at the court of the Girls' Dep't of the Peers' School. The victor for the year was the team of the Girls' High School attached to the Tokyo Girls' Higher Normal School. Another feature of the year was the first Girls' Championship Games of Kanto (regulation, hard ball, singles) held in Nov. under the auspices of the Japan Lawn Tennis Association.

It is expected that best players of the country will be selected and sent to the 6th Far Eastern Championship Olympics to be held in 1923 at Osaka.

Golf

This dates in Japan from 1907 but has attained such a wide vogue that there are no less than 10 clubs, i.e. Tokyo Golf Club, the Hodogaya Golf & Country Club, the Golf Association of the Nippon Race Club, the Kobe Golf Club, and one each at Naruo, Tarumi, Nagasaki, Unzen, Seoul and Dairen.

Every spring contests for either Club or inter-club championship or for special prizes are held by those clubs. In the open national

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

amateur championship match for 1922 between Mr. Osborne and Mr. K. Otani held in Oct. at the Kobe Club's links on Mount Rokko the game went to the latter. The most notable happening during the year under review was the visit on 19th April of the Prince of Wales, then on a short sojourn in Tokyo as guest of our Imperial Court, and of our Prince Regent to the Tokyo Golf Club's Links at Komazawa, near Tokyo, where they diverted themselves with a foursome. The Royal visitor then presented a prize to the Club. The arrival of Mr. Hood from Manila to coach the Tokyo Clubmen between Sept. and Nov. may also be mentioned. The Hanshin Golf News, a quarterly publication issued in Kobe, is the only organ of Golf now existing in Japan.

Basketball

Basketball had a hard struggle to get a start in Japan, and it was not until the fall of 1921 that a tournament was run off in connection with the annual track and field championships, four teams responding, all from the Y. M. C. A.s. of Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka. In the spring of 1922, under the auspices of the Japan Amateur Athletic Association, a two-day tournament was held in Tokyo when 12 teams entered, two of them being composed of foreigners. The tournament was run off in two classes. The three most experienced YMCA teams and the foreign teams were put in Class A, and the other seven, mostly college and school teams of but a year's experience, made up Class B.

The Class B finals found the Osaka YMCA and the Rikkyo Daigaku (St. Paul's Univ., Tokyo) opposed, the latter winning a well fought contest. The losers in the semi-final round played off, Waseda High School taking third place from Seijo Middle School.

In the final game of Class A the Japanese finally won over the American opponents by a score of 26 to 19, though the game was closer than even that margin would indicate. Up to the last minute the ball showed great impartiality in the goal it selected and three points still separated the teams. With less than two minutes to go the Americans lost two regulars through an injury and personal fouls. The Japanese seized this opportunity to put the game safely away and caged two goals in quick succession just before the timekeeper's signal. Experienced Americans estimate the teams in the final of Class A to rank with the better high school teams of North America.

The YMCA physical directors have done all they could to spread the popularity of basketball but recent progress is largely due to the keen interest exhibited by Dr. S. Kishi, President of the Japan Amateur Athletic Association, and Mr. S. Kondo, Chairman of the Basketball Committee of the J.A.A.A. and of the Physical Department Committee of the Tokyo Y.M.C.A. Many of the Japanese school physical directors are learning the game and there is now no doubt about its rapid spread in this country.

Volley-Ball

Volley-Ball came to Japan hand in hand with Basket ball, and is

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

now quite popular among school girls. At the National Championship games in 1921 the Kobe High Comm. School Team won the honor, and at the 1922 meet the Yokohama Y. M. C. A. team. These two teams will have to settle the claim to represent Japan at the next Far Eastern Olympic Games in Osaka 1923.

Rowing

The purchase of some boats by the Tokyo Imperial University from the Admiralty about the year 1880, marks the beginning of the sport. At present it is almost universally practised by students of all schools of middle grade and above that are favorably situated for the purpose. In this connection the services rendered by the young Englishman, Prof. Strange, who at that time taught English in the Preparatory course of the University, in nursing the infantile rowing and other athletic sports are gratefully remembered by those of his old boys who are still alive. The Sumida river in Tokyo, the Seta and Lake Biwa, both near Kyoto are regular scenes where students of the higher institutions in Tokyo and Kyoto contest the championship in spring or fall every year.

The adoption in 1920 of the international standard boat with eight outrigger sliding seats at the instance of Dr. S. Kishi, (of Tokyo Bar), an influential member of the Tokyo University regatta department, revived this sport which had lost much of its interest. To place rowing matches throughout the country under a uniform system, the leaders of all the higher institutions interested in the sport organized in that year the Japan Amateur Rowing Association with Dr. S. Kishi as chairman.

The 3rd Inter-collegiate race participated in by 10 crews was held on the river Sumida on 21–22 Oct., 1922, course 2⅛m. In the final race between the two champion crews of Tokyo Foreign Language School and Waseda Univ. the latter won by 2½ length, time 10'34 2/5" r. 10'42". The winning crew for 1920 was the Tokyo Imp. Univ., for 1921 the Tokyo Univ. of Com. The other regattas given the same year were the Tokyo Imp. U.-Kyoto Imp. Univ. contest in Aug. on the Seta, in which the Tokyo crew again won by one length, time 10'11"; the Keio v. Doshisha at the same place, former winning by 12 lengths, time 10'20". Of the rowing clubs the International R. C., Kyoto; Kansai R. C., Osaka; and Tokyo R. C., Tokyo stand foremost.

Winter Sports; Skating and Skiing

As manly outdoor sports in winter appealing to those who are lovers of nature, skating and skiing has recently become very popular at all places affording good slopes.

Skating

Skating is no novel sport in Japan. From olden time the frozen streets in towns and villages of north-eastern Japan have provided for

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

the boys skating grounds over which they sped to schools or on errands, wearing straw sandals with a piece of bamboo secured underneath.

The regular skating dates some thirty years back and was introduced by foreigners, but skating as a sport for the general public was created only about 1907 on Lake Suwa, an inland basin 12 miles in circumference and about 40 miles north-west from Tokyo. The shores abound in hot springs, though of little medical value. Every year about the beginning of Feb. is held a regular contest participated in both by Japanese and foreigners. Lake Shoji at the north-eastern foot of Mt. Fuji, and Lake Haruna, some 5 m. up from Ikao Spa, are other good skating grounds easily accessible from Tokyo. The Japan Skating Association was formed in 1922 and it has joined the International Skating Union with the view to represent Japan in the annual International Skating meet held in Switzerland. It intended to hold the national championship contest on Lake Suwa in Feb. 1923.

Skiing

Skiing was introduced about 1910 by an Austrian officer attached to a Japanese Regiment in Takata, Niigata-ken, one of the most snowy districts in Japan. It has subsequently become a popular sport in Niigata, Yamagata and some other districts where at present even school girls very much enjoy it. The favorite skiing grounds as they exist at present are Mt. Myoko (8,700 ft.) situated on the borders of Niigata and Nagano prefectures and reached in about 10 hrs. from Tokyo. Akakura and Seki hot-springs are found at the foot, tolerable hotel accommodations being available both at the place and at Taguchi, a little town close to the railway station of the same name. Goshiki (3,300 ft.) is another hot-spring skiing ground about 2 m. up Mt, Azuma situated close by Itaya station on the O-u Main Line. It is reached in about 10 hrs. from Tokyo. Here also the sport was introduced by an Austrian who has constructed a good skiing course. Kosaka, famous for Kosaka copper mine, takes about 22 hrs. from Tokyo being situated some 25 m. away from Odate on the O-u Main Line. Within an easily accessible distance from Tokyo are found good skiing grounds at Subashiri, Karuizawa, Haruna, Iiyama, Nakano-sawa, Fukushima-ken and Nikko. For skiiers in the Kyoto-Osaka district Mount Ibuki standing near the shore of Lake Biwa offers a good course.

Aomori, Otaru, Sapporo, Niigata have each a ski club, and there are also the Tokyo Ski Club, the Ski Dep't of the Japan Amateur Athletic Ass., the Kansai Ski Club at Osaka, etc. Most of the higher institutions have their own ski departments whose members practise every winter in the northeastern and the Shin-yetsu districts, though they have not yet advanced to the stage of dual meet.

Among remarkable ski achievements in 1922 Mr. K. Rai's 36 days' journey in Jan.-Feb. from Aomori to Takata, 570 miles, was a new record, as also Mr. T. Oba's similar exploit from Otaru, Hokkaido, with three dogs to Nagano. In the same winter several parties of

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

"Alpine skiers," mostly students, ascended high peak in the Japanese Alpine region. In Jan. 1923 three young skiiers ascended for the first time Tateyama, but in the blizzard that rose one of them, Mr. Itakura, was killed. A survivor who had skiing experience in Europe says that the Amidagahara slope of Tateyama even surpasses the Engadine, Switzerland, as skiing ground.

One thing that deserves special mention is the keen interest which our Prince Regent takes in this sport, as indeed his Highness does in all forms of physical culture, and it is reported he has recently ordered from Switzerland all the proper apparatus. Prince Asaka's fame as a skiier is already well known, and he has given a cup to the Japan A.A.A. to be awarded to the winner in the championship meet to be held at Otaru in Feb. '23 under the auspices of the association. The six districts of Karafuto, Hokkaido, Tohoku, Shin-yetsu, Kanto and Kansai will send their champions to compete for the honor. It will not be long before Japan will be in a position to send her representatives to international ski matches.

Track & Field Athletics

In the history of Japanese athletic sports the year 1922 will stand out prominent for the honor extended by our Prince Regent and also by the Prince of Wales, then on a tour to this country, to the Japan Amateur Athletic Association that was organized in 1911 with the object of encouraging amateur athletic sports in order to ensure the proper development of national health. The two distinguished patrons each presented a cup to the Association, and the precious trophies were duly awarded as specified by the illustrious donors to the fortunate champion-winners at the grand annual meet of national champions held at the Komaba grounds in Nov. of 1922 when our Prince Regent honored the matches with his presence, the British Prince having left our shores months before.

The J. A. A. A.

The Association protects and exercises controlling power over the following amateur sports of Japan, i.e. track and field sports, contest swimming, basket and volley balls, walking and skiing; represents Japan in the world's Olympics, the Far Eastern Physical Association, the International Amateur Athletic Federation, and other similar organizations. To fulfill with satisfaction this important mission the Association regulates and awards the amateur athletic championships of Japan every year, keeps records covering all branches of amateur sports of Japan and also attends to various other functions judged necessary for the purpose. The Association's officers are:—

Hon. Pres. J. Kano (Mem. of House of Peers); Pres. S. Kishi, D. C. L., Mng.-Dirs., T. Asabuki, J. Imamura, S. Kondo, Z. Morikubo, Prof. G. Suehiro; Sec., G. Noguchi; Hon. Adviser, I. H. Brown.

J. A. A. A's Grand Championship Contests at Komaba.

On 4th and 5th Nov. the grounds of the Agr. coll., Tokyo Imp

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Univ., at Komaba presented scenes of unusual animation and tension, for the 350 picked champions coming from all parts of the country had to put to test their feats after long preparatory training in the exciting contests carried out for securing the honor of national championship in the games and for the still more coveted distinction of winning the magnificent trophies of the Prince Regent's cup to be awarded to the new record-maker of the decathlon, and of the Prince of Wales' cup to that of the 400 m. race. The presence of the Prince Regent on the occasion imparted an air of greater tension to the function. In eight events the record was broken, these being as follows:—

26 miles 385 yd. Marathon ...	C. Nishida	2°48'10"
300 metre walking	S. Gyoda	18'1"
800 metres relay	Tokyo Imp, Univ. team	1'38".6
Running broad jump	S. Shimoda	6.54m.
Pole vault	Y. Nakazawa	3.33m.
16th hammer throw...	N. Asaoka	31.62m.
Discus throw	K. Ito	32.37m.
Decathlon	H. Masuda	5682.72 points

The Prince Regent's cup went to H. Masuda of Keio and the Prince of Wales' cup to T. Noto of the Tokyo Higher Normal School. It should be added that the Prince Regent gave a brief message on the occasion, appreciating the work of the Association and encouraging greater development of the manly sports. Count Soejima wrote a short note to express his thanks to the Prince of Wales for the cups and his Highness was gracious enough to send a message to the J. A. A. A. approving and encouraging its work and giving leave to call the cup after him.

J. A. A. A. Official Records for 1922

100 metres	M. Takagi	11.2	Komaba	1921
200 metres	I. Kaga	33.6	„	1921
400 metres	I. Saeki	52.0	Narao	1919
800 metres	K. Toda	2'3.8	Komaba	1921
1,500 metres	S. Hasumi	4'25.0	„	1920
5,000 metres	T. Ohara	16'31.8	„	1920
10,000 metres	K. Sano	33'58.0	Komaba	1920
110 metre high hurdles	K. Okubo	17.2	„	1920
200 metre low hurdles	K. Beppu (in trial)	27.4	„	1921
400 metre relay	Tokyo Imp. Univ. Team	45.6	„	1921
800 metre relay	Tokyo Imp. Univ. Team	1'38.6	„	1922
1,600 metre relay	Shoyukwai Team	3'40.4	„	1920
Marathon (26 miles 385 yards)	C. Nishida	2°48,10.0	„	1922
3,000 metre walking ...	S. Gyoda	181.0	„	1922
Running broad jump ...	S. Shimoda	6.54 metres	„	1922
Running high jump ...	T. Hirai	1.67 „	„	1921
Standing broad jump ...	S. Omote	3.06 „	„	1922
Standing high jump ...	S Omote	1.40 „	„	1922
Hop, step & jump	S. Sato	13.31 „	„	1922
Pole vault	Y. Nakazawa	3.33 „	„	1922

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

16 lbs. shot put	H. Masuda	11.43 metres	Komaba 1922
16 lbs. hammer throw ...	N. Asaoka	31.62 „	„ 1922
Discus threw	K. Ito	32.37 „	„ 1922
Javelin throw	H. Masuda	48.66 „	„ 1922
Decathlon	H. Masuda	5682.72 points	Komaba 1922
Pentathlon...	S. Ueda	Winner at the last meet	1922

Intercollegiate Amateur Athletic Union

In cooperation with the J. A. A. A. this organization of students is rendering valuable service for promoting the cause of physical education, though it is not yet national in its jurisdiction, there being one for the Kanto districts and another for the Kansai. The championship record of the Kanto Union participated in by 11 schools is shown below:—

1919..... Waseda Univ. team	1920 .....Tokyo Higher Nor. Sch. team
1921..... —do—	1922 ..... —do—

The Kansai Union that is two years younger than the other and is joined by seven to nine higher schools in this district, with the following record:—

1921 ... Kobe Higher Com. School 1922.. 6th (Nagoya) High School

Inter-scholastic Championship Games

Boys of secondary grade schools meet every year in spring and autumn at the Komaba field under the supervision of the Kanto Union. In the 7th (spring) matches in 1922 the first honor went to the Gakushu-in middle school by 41 points in the 1st department (middle or com. schools) and to the Saitama Normal School by 66½ in the 2nd department (Normal Schools). In the 8th (autumn) competition the Otaru Commercial School, Hokkaido, secured the first honor by 61 points and the team of Niigata Normal School by 33. The records of 7th tournament are as under:—

Event	Mid. Sch.	Time or dis.	Nor. Sch.	Time or dis.
100 metres	Gyosei	$11''\frac{2}{5}$	Niigata	$12''\frac{1}{5}$
1500 „	Niigata	$4'-41\frac{2}{5}$	Kumamoto	$4'-43\frac{2}{5}''$
800 metres relay ...	Gyosei	$1'-38\frac{4}{5}$	Saitama	$1'-43\frac{2}{5}''$
10 miles	Ebara	$1^{\circ}-2'-39''$	Toshima	$59'-37''$
Running broad jump ..	Kaijyo	5m.95	Aoyama	5m.70
Shot put	3rd	10„66	Toshima	10„46
Discus throw	Aoyama	25„54	Saitama	23„78
Hop, step, etc.	Nippon	12„24	Aoyama	12„88

Marathon Running

This is one of the prime events that figure on the program of track and field athletics in Japan, and indeed its popularity is thrust on the notice of public all the year round, as they will not fail to

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

come across very frequently lightly-clad figures of sturdy boys speeding through the streets of Tokyo in all seasons to train and harden themselves for the coming contest. Notable marathon race records during 1922 are shown below:—

Given by	When	Distance	Winner	Time
J. A. A. A. ...	Feb.	10 miles	K. Tsuji	58'07"
Hochi	Jan.	150 „	10 men relay-Waseda Univ.	14°12'11"
J. A. A. A. ...	Nov.	26½ „	C. Nishida	2°48'10"

The Tokyo Students Marathon Union organized in June in the interest of this special race held its first meeting in Nov. at Komaba, when the following records were made.

1,500 metre run	Gyoda (Waseda)	4'35.4"
5,000 „ „	Kanaguri (J. A. A. A.)	17'5.8"
10,000 „ „	Gyoda (Waseda)	36'17"
10 miles	Kawano (Waseda)	56'54.8"
3,000 metre walk	Hayashi (Agr. C.)	18'11"

N. Yoshioka's extraordinary marathon from Nagasaki to Tokyo, 1,000 miles, 29 Apl.–28 May, and S. Kanaguri and Y. Akiba's 850 from Karafuto to Tokyo, 5-26 Aug., were wonderful performances.

Dual Meets

The most exciting event of all these meets was the group contest between Kanto school champions and those of Kansai schools held in May at Neyagawa Ground (near Osaka) under management of the Osaka Asahi, the Kanto boys having lost on the last occasion. This time they retrieved their honor by 92.5 v. 33.5 points.

Girls' Athletic Contests

It is indeed a gratifying sign of the times that love of sports has steadily spread to our school girls who were expected till less than a generation ago to be shy, retired and inactive, as a matter of course. At the instance of Tokyo Y. W. C. A. the first Interscholastic girls' athletic contest was given in May, '22 in the grounds of the Tokyo Higher Women's Normal School at Ochanomizu, and the function was joined by 8 schools with some 200 entries. The 2nd was held at the Toyama School ground in Oct, while in Nov. backed by the Tokyo Asahi, the Society for Physical Culture in Japan gave the 1st Girls' Championship athletic matches at the same place, when over 290 girls competed. Its record, the best of all the three functions, was as follows:—

50 metres	Miss. F. Tamura	7.6"
100 „	do.	14.6"
50 metre low hurdles	„ F. Yano	8.6"
300 metre medley relay	Ochanomizu team	45.4"
400 „ relay	„ „	59.6"
200 „ „	2nd G. S. team	29.8"

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Running broad jump	Miss F. Yano	4.08m.
„ high „	do.	1.22m.
Hop, step & „	Miss K. Hirahara	8.85m.
Basket ball throw	Miss M. Hatano	22.87m.

Primary School Meets

Of the other kinds of athletic meets undertaken lately the Hochi's Primary school pupils' competition at Komaba in May deserves a short notice, the record for the major events being as follows:—

	Higher course pupils			*Elementary course pupils*		
Events	Time			Time		Year
400 metres	1'2.4"		1922	1'9.2"		1921
800 „	2'23.4"		„	2'39"		1920
800 „ relay ...	1'57.4"		„	2'8"		1922
Running broad jump	4.64	metres	„	4.17	met.	„
„ high „	1.32	„	„	1.17	„	„
Hop, step & jump	9.85	„	„	9.19	„	„
8th shot put	9.23	„	„	9.61	„	„
Girls 100 metres ...	15.4"	„	„	1'52"	„	1920

3. THE FAR EASTERN OLYMPIC GAMES

This international contest among athletic champions in the Far Eastern countries, Japan, China and Philippines, first started as an insignificant affair at Manila in 1913 has become an established function to be held every other year. It owes its inception to Mr. E. S. Brown, National Y. M. C. A. Dir., Manila. The second (1915) gathering was held at Shanghai, the third in May 1917 at Tokyo, the 4th at Manila in 1919, and the 5th meeting at Shanghai in May 1921. The executive board is composed as follows:—

Honorary President:	Dr. C. T. Wong (China)
President:	Dr. S. Kishi (Japan)
1st Vice President:	Mr. C. Oseas (Philippine)
2nd „ „	Prof. C. Takeda (Japan)
Treasurer-Secretary	Mr. H. I. Brown (Japan)

Chairman of the Contest

Committee: Mr. H. Kasuga with Mr. I. H. Brown as Honorary Secretary to the Contest Committee.

Scores of track and field and swimming games are computed on this basis:—1st, 5 points; 2nd, 3; 3rd, 2; 4th, 1. For relay, pentathlon and decathlon 1st counts 10 points; 2nd, 6; 3rd, 4; 4th, 2. The championship goes to the national group that scores the most points. For the team-games the prizes are 1st, 2nd & 3rd. The issue of track and field events is therefore a determining factor for championship.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Championship Records

The record for the 5th meeting at Shanghai was as follow:—

	Japan	Philippines	China
Track & field...	41 points	59	12
Swimming	20 „	21	0
Marathon	9 „	0	0
Basket	3rd	2nd	1st
Volley	„	„	„
Foot-ball	„	„	„
Lawn tennis	2nd	1st	3rd
Baseball	„	„	„

Far Eastern Athletic Records

Events	Holders	Records	When Made
100 yard run	Catalon (P)	10s	1917
220 „ „	— „ —	23	1919
440 „ „	Danao (P)	51.2	1919
800 „ „	K. Toda (J)	2-03.8	1921
1 mile „	K. Okazaki (J)	4-40.2	1921
5 „ „	N. Yoshioka (J)	26.44	1921
880 yard relay	Philippine Team	1-33.2	1919
1 mile „	„ „	3-36	1919
120 „ h. h.	Rabaya (P)	16.2	1919
220 „ l. h.	Bello (P)	26.4	1919
Running broad jump ..	Santos (P)	22 ft. 2½ inch.	1921
„ high „	Ico (P)	5 „ 7¾ „	1919
Hop. step & jump ...	S. Sato (J)	45 „ 0 „	1921
Pole vault	Alo (P)	11 „ 6¼ „	1921
12 shot put	M. Nakamura (J)	42 „ 1 „	1921
Discus throw ...	Koseollnela (P)	111 „ 4⅜ „	1921
Javelin throw ...	N. Asaoka (J)	155'2"	1921
Pentathlon	Tu Jung Tang (C)	410 points	1921
Decathlon	Tadurun (P)	775 „	1921
50 yard swim	K. Saito (J)	26.2s „	1917
100 „ „	Alreo (P)	1-04 „	1921
440 „ „	I. Matsuzawn (J)	6-16 „	1921
1 mile „	U. Hanada (J)	27-27.8 „	1921
200 yard relay	Japanese Team	1-51.6 „	1917
100 „ back	Fernandez (P)	1-19.8 „	1921
220 „ breast... ...	„ (P)	3-16.4 „	1919.

The 6th Far Eastern Olympics

This meeting is to be held 21-26 May 1923 at the new Osaka municipal ground now in course of construction at Yawatuya-cho at

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

the cost of roughly ¥300,000. When completed it will be the finest and largest sporting arena in the Far East, for its grand stand can accommodate some 7,500 and the ordinary stands no less than 25,000. A swimming pool, baseball grounds, tennis courts, and so on will be provided.

So far as Japanese participants are concerned, the coming function promises to make the finest display. About 500 champions from all parts of Japan and Japanese communities abroad who passed the first elimination by the end of 1922 are to undergo the second in the spring of this year, till six champions will be selected for each game, while the representatives of team games will be determined by mass demonstrations of all the schools and groups privileged to take part in the tri-national olympics.

For track-field games there will be 22 events and aquatic games 10 events, and 5 team games, besides an exhibition of swimming to be participated in by girl champions of the three countries. The meeting, to be arranged and controlled by the J. A. A. A., with the help of the Osaka A. A., will be presided over, by H. I. H. Prince Chichibu, brother of the Prince Regent, as Chief Patron, while the Mayor of Osaka will be Vice Chief Patron. What adds to its importance is that Count H. B. Latour, Vice-Pres. of International Olympic Committee will be present as Special Ambassador.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

CHAPTER XXI

AMUSEMENTS

1. THE STAGE ART, DANCE AND MUSIC

The year 1922 marks an epoch in the history of the stage art of Japan, for in the spring when the Mayor of Tokyo invited the then visiting Prince of Wales to a special programme in his honour at the Imperial Theatre, a number of Princes and Princesses of the blood crossed the portals of a public theatre for the first time in this country. The four one-act plays chosen for the occasion fitly illustrated the immediate precursors of the *Kabuki* school of acting, which combines the techniques of the posture dance play, the puppet rendition of drama, and a peculiar stage art called *No* cultivated by the gentry of the feudal regime. The Minister of Foreign Affairs' hospitality to the Royal Visitor included the performance of a well-known musical play by the leading actresses of the Imperial Theatre troupe, for which a temporary stage and auditorium was built as an extension of the Minister's official residence and the architectural and other designs of the new structure included elements from the Kamakura (seven centuries ago) and Momoyama (three centuries ago) periods. Three leading groups of actors and actresses in Tokyo took part in these entertainments. Their stars and managers have agreed to keep "April 17" for an annual commemoration of the great event. Ever since 1885 when the three famous actors of the time, Danjuro, Kikugoro and Sadanji, performed before the Emperor and Empress Meiji and the Empress Dowager on the temporary stage erected in the private residence of the then Foreign Minister, father of the present Marquis Inouye, class barriers between the court music and dance, the *No* drama and the popular stage art and their patrons or audiences have been in course of gradual removal. The Bureau of Music of the Imperial Household now invites the music-loving public to the semi-annual programme of its classical court music and dances as well as of its modern band music.

Sacred Dance, Court Music And *No* Drama

Our sacred dance is closely connected with the mythological tales, handed down from generation to generation by a class of oral traditionists until they were reduced to writing when the ideographic system was introduced from China and Korea. It is still performed in some Shinto shrines and also as a part of the Shinto rituals on an Imperial court festival day. A sacred song in archaic Japanese is chanted by a Shinto or court-robed musician to the clapping of two

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

flat pieces of wood and to a string instrument called *wagon* or Japanese lyre. This oldest form of our music is familiar to every visitor to the Nikko shrine, the Ise shrines, or the Kasuga shrine at Nara. When the Imperial capital was removed from the last-mentioned Buddhist centre to Kyoto more than ten centuries ago, the great Tang dynasty music of China became the basis of the classical ceremonial music of the Imperial court, while the masked religious dance, evidently of Indian origin, called *gigaku*, continues to be performed in some Buddhist temples on festival occasions. An expert student of music, Mr. Hisao Tanaka, of the Imperial Household Department recently made careful investigations of this classical Chinese music in the Prince Yi's palace at Seoul, Korea, and discovered the wonderful fact that nowhere else, neither in China nor in Japan, have been preserved a complete set of musical instruments of various descriptions and a band of musicians and dancers who can illustrate the marvellous Far eastern music completed through twenty centuries of evolution and elaboration. Only a part of it, scores of Chinese and Korean pieces with an addition of some Japanese compositions, has been used in the Japanese Palace, both at Kyoto and Tokyo, for ceremonial or banquet purposes. The themes of songs, the postures and movements in dancing, the compositions of music all entered largely into the popular singing and dancing, the *No* drama and the *Kabuki* stage art of much later origins. Those who profess or patronize the latter three, therefore, will benefit much through acquainting themselves with the court-music and dance rendered in their classical purity.

Culture and refinement did not reach, for a long time, beyond the small circles of the Imperial court and court officials, civil and military, at Kyoto and of Shinto and Buddhist priests scattered throughout the country. By the time of the establishment of the first feudal government at Kamakura, however, a class of professional fighters called *Samurai* came into being between the cultured nobility and the ignorant masses. These men of the sword began to cultivate the *Zen* sect of Buddhism to prepare their mind and soul for a valorous life and death without tedious processes of training and book-learning. Their priest-masters being in many cases men of refined taste and profound scholarship wrote short dramas to be sung or staged by the *samurai* class, including the Shogun and the feudal lords or *daimyo*. These priests also taught such accomplishments as the ceremonial tea-drinking, a philosophical school of landscape gardening, or the art of floral arrangement. An esthete Shogun of the Ashikaga family established in Kyoto, the builder of the Kinkakuji pavilions and gardens, was the first to encourage the *samurai* class in general to practice the *No* singing or acting. This was in the latter part of the fourteenth century. Naturally enough the *Zen* form of Buddhism and the Yuen or Mongol dynasty civilization in China were the outstanding features of this new stage art evolved out of the two or three simpler forms of dance much in fashion in the Kamakura period. An Osaka dyer has made an interesting contribution to the history of our fine and applied arts by pointing out, a few months ago, that heavy lines and straight angles common in *no* costume designs were indicative of the spirit of

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

samurai—simplicity, directness, power—and had never existed in the aristocratic arts and designs. In contrast to the gorgeous colors, silken fabrics, gold-mounted swords, crowns and caps, lacquered shoes and long trailing skirts, all adapted from the Tang dynasty of China, which can be seen once a year even now on the occasion of the historical *Aoi-Matsuri* (Hollyhock Festival) procession at Kyoto on April 15, the *no* dance costume and stage-setting are simplicity itself. Only three or four characters including the hero or heroine appear in one piece. They enter and quit the boarded stage, with a piece or two of miniature architecture and furniture, by a passage called *bridge*. Explanative or descriptive words are sung by a chorus seated on one side of the stage, while the musical instruments used are a flute, a drum, and a large hand-drum and a small one. A character sings or chants his or her own speech as in opera, with slow and stately motions and gestures. It is to listen to a distinguished *no* actor's vocal music, more than to view his manner of acting, that the visitors fill the private theatres owned by different groups of *no* masters who, in their off-stage life, train amateur men and women in singing or dancing according to their traditional canons. Out of the five leading schools of *no* masters, the Hosho's and the Kwanze's are most popular in Tokyo. From the beginning a short *kyogen* or farce was introduced between two serious pieces to unbend the audience from the emotional tension of a heroic or religious tale. The Imperial Theatre, Tokyo, is contemplating occasional presentation of *no* dramas on its boards for the ordinary theatre-going public. Should no Tokyo group of *no* masters consent to appear on the "Imperial" stage, because it would take away many of the regular audience of their private theatres, a troupe of Osaka *no* masters might agree to perform in the Tokyo play-house.

The *Kabuki* and Modern Stage Art

While culture and education in general were thus gradually permeating the middle class between the Imperial court and nobility and the common masses, the latter had no amusements or pastimes of their own save such primitive affairs as country dances and ballad singing, until they obtained their musical instrument, the three-stringed guitar called *samisen*, some three hundred years ago. Our popular music and stage art owe their origin and development very much to this apparently simple instrument. Some of the songs and tunes of the thirteen-stringed *koto* or lyre, evidently of Chinese origin, which had been the universal instrument played in the upper and middle class families, were adopted or modified by *samisen* musicians. A musical and posture-dance play became then possible. A musical recitation of dramatic compositions also became possible. A stage illustration of a play with puppets, manipulated from behind by the "invisibles," followed, because its explanatory or descriptive text could now be musically recited to the accompanying *samisen*, while the words of each character were said for the puppet by the same reciter. From puppet acting to human acting it was only a short step. As many of the themes and much of the technique of *no* dramas and puppet plays were derived from the Yuen or Mongol

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

dynasty Chinese model, so the popular stage art of Japan comprises elements of the posture dance play, the *no* drama and farce, and the exaggerated gestures and the like of the puppet acting. The rise of this *Kabuki* stage art almost synchronized with the birth of *ukiyoye* or genre-picture, both of which indicated that the masses of people, especially in prosperous commercial cities and towns, had become wealthy enough to demand their own amusements and luxuries through continuance of peace under the last or Tokugawa Shogunate which founded the city of Yedo (Tokyo) about three centuries ago. The *kabuki* plays are classified into historical and domestic or social pieces (we do not classify them into tragedies and comedies, but a comical or fantastic scene is introduced before or after a tragic situation in one play). There is still an exclusively puppet theatre in Osaka, and social plays by the great dramatist Chikamatsu were first staged in that business centre of feudal Japan; grotesque impersonations of legendary or historical heroes were first made on the Yedo stage. The main difference between the *Kabuki* and the modern stage art is that, while more appeal is made to the intellect through the sense of hearing in the latter, the former appeals to imagination through the eye-sight more than to anything else. Successive generations of talented actors, some of whom specialized in feminine roles, have evolved a mass of traditional canons for enunciation, gesticulation, postures and movements of the leading characters of popular, therefore oft-repeated plays. The basic training of a Japanese actor is in posture dance because his actions and poses on the stage must harmonize with the *samisen* music of the Greek-like chorus. The life and thought, costumes and manners of the different strata of our feudal society are graphically illustrated on the *Kabuki* stage, while skilful color combinations in the costumes, stage architecture and furniture, together with the vocal and instrumental music suggesting a situation or a sentiment, are all calculated to carry the audience (*spectators* in Japanese) into a land of imagination and romance.

An element of historical realism was grafted on the *Kabuki* stock some forty years ago in Tokyo, Dramatist Fukuchi writing a number of new plays for the leading actors of his time. Kawakami and his wife Sada Yacco who made some sensation in their tour through Europe and America started a new grossly realistic school of acting in Kyoto about thirty years ago. They and their troupe took up current events for their staging at first, but on their return from abroad they made another new departure by their successful production of some Shakespearean dramas. For the last ten years or so, both writers and actors have been steadily cultivating the modern European varieties of plays and playing as translations, as adaptations, or in original compositions. The Imperial Theatre in Tokyo was the first to train actresses to appear in modern plays with actors; they have also been taught to play feminine roles in old *Kabuki* pieces. There are several groups of exclusively modern players, and many young actors of the old school have already attained considerable skill as *modern* actors. The monthly bills of the leading theatres, therefore, now contain at least one modern play. The latest move in our theatre circles is to reduce the length of entertainment to five hours—

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

the usual limit has been between six and ten hours. At Takarazuka near Osaka a company of girls have been entertaining the music-loving public for some years with operatic rendering of fairy tales. The young Chinese actor-singer Mei Lanfang made a great hit in Tokyo and Osaka a few years ago. Some playwrights, critics, scene designers and painters have been in the habit of giving amateur theatricals once or twice a year, while university students and school boys and girls occasionally entertain their friends with plays in Japanese, English or other foreign languages. While the posture-dance masters and mistresses still keep to their traditional canons, some younger actors have started a new movement in 1922 and are staging modernized dances on new themes, with new motions and poses, sometimes applying European instruments to Japanese music.

The number of theatres in the six premier cities as existing in 1922 was: Tokyo, 23; Osaka, 26; Kyoto, 8; Nagoya, 21; Yokohama, 5; Kobe, 6. The latest figures for the Tokyo theatres are as follows:—

No. of days open	No. of tickets sold
5,796	4,273,934

2. MOTION PICTURES

The Cinematograph was first exhibited some 20 years ago at variety halls or theatres of Tokyo, and at once its novel representation, mostly of scenic or educational films of current events or some special arts, caught the fancy of pleasure-seekers. The display of modern and classical dramas on the screen followed not long after. The immense popularity of this exotic and advanced amusement piqued the enterprising spirit of some clever people interested in such lines and they attempted for the first time to manufacture films in Japan. The Yoshizawa Firm and a few others are among the pioneer film-makers of this country.

The first regular cinema-hall established in Japan was Denki-kan, at Asakusa, Tokyo, in Oct. 1902, and the example set was soon followed by many others. A new era in our cinema history was opened. Then about 1907, there came a craving for feature films, and mystery and adventure films of the Pathe, Eclair, etc., were eagerly sought for. At the same time home-made films representing the "new" and realistic plays were supplied by the Fukuho-do and Yokota Firm, later amalgamated into the existing Japan Cinematograph Co. (or Nikkatsu for short). The next development was the appearance of Italian and German films which gradually superseded the French pictures that had held the field between 1912 and 1917. One feature of this period was the creation throughout the country of cinema-halls specially devoted to these Western pictures.

The European war and non-arrival of European films were fully taken advantage of by American film-makers whose productions have begun to flood the Japanese cinema-halls since 1916. Films of the Universal were the first that were projected on the Japanese screen. Adventures in serials of this American Co., together with its features and comedies and other American pictures still maintain their fame.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

To be more exact, the serials of the Universal seem to be receding before the gradual encroachment of comedy dramas, farce comedies and also novel and exotic films of some Oriental scenes or conceptions. The Universal is doing its best to retain its position and has established a branch office in Tokyo to push its business with more vigor.

Films on Censors' Returns.—During the year ended March 1922, films inspected by the censors measured 10,630,738 feet (of which 9,909,659 ft. were passed at the first examination) including 7,273,999 ft. foreign and 3,635,660 ft. Japanese, besides 721,079 ft. recensored. The figures show 40–50% increase over the previous year, both in Japanese and imported films. It is officially estimated that about 50% more increase will be returned for the succeeding year.

Of the imported films the American occupied as many as 7,100 reels in 1921–22, the Italian, German and French over 200 reels each, the share of the home manufacture being 3,200.

Business Cos. and Cinema-halls.—There exist about 30 private concerns and corporations running performances, manufacturing films or merely engaged in broking business on a small scale. Among the leading establishments are the Nikkatsu, Shochiku, Kokkatsu, Tei-kine, etc., while the Taisho Film Co., Universal, Paramount, United Artists, etc. are principal importers. The picture-halls number about 850 of which over 120 exist in Tokyo and vicinity. The photo-players and expositors or interpreters of screen plays are yearly increasing. The latest available figures are as follows:—

Days open	Tickets sold (1000)	Revenue (¥1,000)
204,739	72,083	20,961

3. INTELLECTUAL GAMES, INDOOR

Gobang, chess and card-playing, native and imported, are major intellectual games in Japan as played indoors. The third is omitted here, as it is less refined and more open to gambling than the first two. These are generally believed to have originated in China and been introduced into Japan in remote antiquity by one of the Japanese envoys to China. As played in the two countries it furnishes a highly interesting study of their mentality. The Chinese style of play is dull and indecisive, like a bombardment at long range, while the Japanese play is comparable to a terrible combat between two antagonists and is exciting and conclusive, especially as regards chess.

Both gobang and chess were honored during the Tokugawa Shogunate with special patronage by the Government, and the recognized masters were granted a small fief. The coveted position as in the case of *no* dancing, tea-ceremony, artisans and others of non-warrior professions, was hereditary. Professionals of the two games are graded into nine according to their relative attainments, the 1st grade representing the initiated and the 9th the highest, one only among the living and called "master." The 8th is known as "deputy master," this honor being allowable to any number of contemporary players of proved ability. The gobang community has only one

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

"deputy-master," but those of the corresponding rank in chess number five.

Gobang

The Japanese innovation or improvement effected in this game consists in counting the pieces in the "captured area" when deciding the issue of the contest, whereas, according to the Chinese practice, the area only, or rather the number of squares contained therein, is counted for the purpose. The squares of the gobang-board total 361, being 19 by 19, and the piece or "stones," as they are called, used by players, number 181 for the black and 180 for the white, the pieces being convex discs. The white pieces are made of shell of some marine mollusc while the others are of stone. A board of standard size measures 17" × 15"$\frac{3}{4}$ and the best are made of the wood of torreya nercifera.

The principle of this game is to secure a larger half of the space of 361 squares, and hence very often the issue is apparently indecisive until the final counting. What adds to the enjoyment of the game is the relative number of pieces captured, for the difference of space is very often more than accounted for by that of captured pieces. When the contest is animated the number of captives is generally large, but this very rarely happens for a match between high-grade players. There are naturally two kinds of players, one represented by those who are aggressive and intent on making captives, and the other by those whose plan of operation is pacific and is aimed at space-grabbing. The fundamental principle of this game is that a space containing two independent "eyes" or squares is inviolable, so that any prolongation connected with this base is immune from capture. The object of each player is therefore to prevent his opponent forming the inviolable squares and to cut his line of connection with any of them. In this respect the practice of gobang very much resembles ordinary military operations. Of the black and white pieces the former are used by an inferior or a defeated player, and the odds conceded to a weaker player consist of a suitable number of moves before the commencement, the moves consisting of stones placed at the marked spots, nine in all. In this game there are no pieces and officers, all the stones being of uniform power, and this peculiarity makes the play rather abstract and less exciting than the other.

Chess

This is far more popular and democratic than the other, perhaps because the apparatus used is simpler and hence more accessible to ordinary folk. Indeed the very fact that it is as equally enjoyed by laborers as by the wealthy seems, in the eyes of some snobbish persons, to make it less dignified than the other. What is interesting at the same time is that the game more strongly appeals to military and naval officers than gobang, probably because its moves and operations have much in common with the principles underlying manoeuvres and actual warfare. Report says that the late Meiji Tenno was partial to it and that this partiality is shared by the

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

reigning Emperor and Prince Regent. It is generally admitted to be more complicated than gobang, as may be seen from the fact that while the latter counts no small number of lady experts such is very rarely the case with the other. In Japanese chess captives are freely employed and in consequence some pieces change hands any number of times according to the development of the play, this complicating the process and hence adding to the enjoyment of the game.

Japanese & European Chess.—While possessing some common features, the two have striking points of contrast. In the first place the Japanese board is divided into 81 squares with 20 pieces on each side. Both have footmen or pawns and king, but here the parallel ends. There are no pieces in Japan corresponding to queen, knight and rook, though bishop is very nearly represented by the Japanese *Kaku* that can move one square and sweep only diagonally before it is promoted. The setting of pieces in the Japanese game is in this order; first the king in the middle or 5th square as counted from either right or left, and on both sides are arranged four pieces, i. e. *Kin* (gold), *Gin* (silver), *Keima* (horse), *Kyosha* (spear). In front of *Keima* from the right is placed *Hisha* (filer), while the corresponding position from the left is occupied by *Kaku*. The two may be considered as advance guards. The third range of squares from each edge is filled with *Fu* (footmen). The privileges of the King are identical in the two systems, except that in Japan there is no castling. The Gold moves only one square at a time in any direction, except diagonally backward; the Silver cannot move either laterally or backwards; the Horse can move only to a third square obliquely forward, either right or left and corresponding to the apex of the letter V; the Spear, one square forward or the whole uninterrupted file forward. Of the two advance guard the Diagonal sweeper moves diagonally either one square or the whole range if left open, and the Filer forward, backward and laterally in the same manner. The Footman has the privilege of moving only one square forward. When promoted all the pieces and the Footman acquire the function of the Gold which is unchangeable. The two Advance guards when promoted acquire the additional power of the King, in addition to their original privilege of moving.

As mentioned above the Japanese game admits the employment of captives and hence the player must vigilantly keep before his eyes the captured force of his opponent. On the whole, the Japanese chess is more difficult to learn than the European counterpart and it is said that a Japanese chess expert can readily acquire in the course of a voyage lasting say a couple of weeks sufficient skill in the other game as easily to match a foreign player of recognized strength in the latter. The odds allowed to a weaker player range between the minimum of one Spear omitted and the maximum of a solitary King with only 3 Footmen in hand on the stronger side, but in general the omission of the two Advance Guards is the highest concession. This omission represents the difference of ten grades in the capacity of the opposing players.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

CHAPTER XXII

PUBLIC WORKS

INTRODUCTORY

Under the heading fall all works on Roads and Bridges, Rivers and Harbors, Water Supply and Sewerage, Irrigation and Drainage, Sand Arrestation, and Coast Protection carried out in Japan Proper. Those in Taiwan, Chosen, Karafuto, and South Manchuria are to be found under the respective headings.

The administration of public works is in the hands of the Minister of Home Affairs, Governors of Prefectures, etc. according to the kind of works specified in the Ordinance.

The expenditure for public works is borne variously by the State, Prefectures, Districts, etc. according to the nature and importance of such works, and the localities or parties most benefited thereby. The amount of money expended in 33 years between 1884 and 1917 totals ¥1,126,640,000 (¥34,140,000 a year on an average) of which about 12% was borne by the State. Of late years the expenditure has risen considerably above the average owing to various causes, as may be seen in the following tabulation covering 2 fiscal years :—

	1915	1916
For Roads	¥21,363,372	¥19,832,542
„ Rivers	18,421,242	11,977,767
„ „ (C. G.)	6,053,909	6,381,830
„ Harbors	4,128,389	2,916,532
„ „ (C. G.)	500,542	574,380
„ Water Supply and Sewerage ...	6,871,984	7,608,531
„ Irrigation and Drainage	4,318,962	4,159,672
„ Coast Protection	1,124,265	578,295
„ Misc. Exp.	3,588,166	3,342,839
Total	66,875,831	57,372,241

The figures marked (C. G.) are those disbursed by the Central Government for the works carried out under the direct supervision of the Bureau of Public Works. The rest of the expenditures was divided as follows :

	1915	1916
Prefectures	¥30,276,915	¥23,073,578
Districts	2,854,416	2,766,859
Cities	11,740,840	10,454,678
Towns & Villages	12,152,115	11,181,973
Local Unions	3,297,034	2,935,993
Tota	60,321,380	50,416,081

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

The state aids for the various works amounted to 12% in 1915 and 8% in 1916 of the total expenditures.

ROADS

The Road Law promulgated in 1919 divides the roads into 5 classes, viz. Koku-dō, (National roads), Fuken-dō (Prefectural roads), Gun-dō (District roads), Shi-dō (City roads), and Chōson-dō (Town and Village roads).

The first class comprises roads from Tokyo to the Great Shrine of Ise, Headquarters of Army divisions, Naval stations, Prefectural capitals, and chief open ports, and all the important military roads. The Prefectural roads are those connecting the Prefectural capitals and other important points within a Prefecture, and so forth. The normal widths of National & Prefectural roads are to be more than 24 ft., and 18 ft. permissible of reduction to 18 ft. and 15 ft. respectively when located in mountainous regions.

Important District and City roads are to be more than 18 ft. in width, and town and village roads, 12 ft. The ruling grade for National roads is 1 in 30, and that of Prefectural roads 1 in 25 in the flat country and 1 in 15 and 1 in 10 in mountain defiles. The bridges on National and Prefectural roads are to be proportioned to carry a uniform load, of 100 lb. per sq. ft., 12 ton steam roller, and 8 ton wagon. At the end of 1919 the total mileages of roads in the country were National 5,440, Prefectural 23,690 and others 271,560 miles. There were on these roads 350,439 bridges with span length exceeding 6 ft., totalling 880 miles in length, of which 183 miles were of metallic construction and the rest of wood and stone.

The expenditure for the roads and bridges during 10 years from 1907 to '17 was on an average ¥25,264,195 a year, defrayed as follows :—

State Aid	¥1,219,282
Prefectures	11,057,397
Districts	1,740,636
Cities	5,615,632
Towns & Villages	3,800,187
Misc. Funds	1,831,061

Roads are being constantly reconstructed and extended throughout the country. The programme for such work, which became a law in 1919, contemplates the improvement and reconstruction of over 5,000 miles of National roads, 1,000 miles of Prefectural roads, and streets of 6 great cities, viz. Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto, Yokohama, Kobe and Nagoya, at an expenditure of ¥623,800,000 of which ¥282,800,000 is to be borne by the State. In construction approved modern methods and materials are being used, especially in the cities.

TRAMWAYS

Tramways are permitted to be laid on roads under conditions defined by the law, and in manners subject in every detail to the approval of the Bureau of Public Works. At the end of 1921 there were 178 lines of tramways, of which 86 were electric, 29 steam and the rest of miscellaneous kinds, and the total mileage in operation was 1,323 miles and in construction, 430 miles. The gauges of the tracks

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

vary from 2 ft. 6 in. to 4 ft. 8½ in. The profit arising from the working of the tramway averages about 6% on the invested capitals.

RIVER WORKS

The river works in Japan are chiefly for the protection against inundations, the importance of which may be seen from the following statistics of damage caused thereby:

	Amount of Damage	Cost of Repairs
1916	¥7,460,000	¥4,249,000
1917	20,366,000	12,124,000
1918	72,793,000	38,068,000
1919	37,541,000	21,136,000

Great floods in the whole country on record between the years 566 and 1866 are no less than 426 in number, making the occurrence once in three years. The most disastrous one in recent years was in 1896, which devastated more then 1,900,000 acres of farming land and caused damage estimated at ¥137,694,800. The River Law promulgated in 1896 has made Prefectural Governments generally responsible for the maintenance of rivers within their territory, and only in cases where several prefectures are concerned does the Central Government take the work in hand. Up to 1917, 32 main rivers, 47 tributaries and 22 minor streams were dealt with according to the Law. The following table gives the cost of the work and the source of funds disposed of in fiscal years 1913-'16:—

	1913	1914	1915	1916
State	¥1,531,129	¥2,595,308	¥3,576,983	¥927,929
Prefectures	10,162,986	12,973,097	12,266,530	8,893,691
Districts	82,898	90,586	115,470	78,182
Cities	843,808	980,697	646,338	449,837
Towns and Villages ..	870,127	1,052,157	885,738	1,016,852
Local Unions	496,379	544,775	515,159	345,128
Contributions	529,369	459,046	415,024	266,148
Total Cost	14,516,696	18,695,666	18,421,242	11,977,767

Owing to the frequency of floods in late years and the increasing extent of devastations, caused by the increase of land brought under cultivation, and by extension of drainage and deforestation, the Government has since 1911 taken a more drastic measure, by which 20 rivers are to be improved in 18 years, as the work of the first Period, at an estimated cost of ¥176,740,500.

These are to be followed by 45 more rivers, which are now being investigated. The progress of the work has been interrupted more or less by the high cost of labor and material since the close of the European War, necessitating on the one hand the extension of time and on the other increase of appropriation.

Great as is the draft on the purse of the nation which the work of river improvements calls for, it is an investment for perpetual interest to the country. It is estimated that, as the result of the aforesaid works of the first period alone, the increase in the rice crop will amount to more than ¥43,000,000 a year.

Closely allied with and mainly pertaining to river works and for that

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

reason, included in the latter is the work of sand arrestation. The expenditure for this, which amounted to ¥335,400 in 1915 & ¥917,300 in 1916 was largely borne by the prefectures.

New River Work Program

The 1st term program of the river work plan which had been adopted by the Government in 1911 and was in progress under the direct management of Home Office, was revised in 1922 both from necessity of administrative retrenchment in the 1923 fiscal year and also in consequence of the decision to take up in the 1924-5 year, the work of 6 new rivers as the Tenryu, Shinano, etc. that figure on the 2nd term program. The consecutive disbursements spread over twelve years and the burden to the State coffers are as follows as officially published in Dec. 1922 (in ¥1,000):—

	Total	Of which State disbursement		Total	Of which State disbursement
1923-24	30,150	18,000	1930-31	19,066	18,000
1924-25	27,025	16,000	1931-32	18,606	18,000
1925-26	26,799	16,000	1932-33 ...	11,628	11,386
1926-27	25,765	16,000	1933-34	4,519	4,177
1927-28	23,802	16,000	1934-35	1,479	1,137
1928-29	23,638	18,000	Grand total	232,871	170,700
1929-30	20,199	18,000			

N.B. The balance is to be met by the local Government.

As regards details of the original and 1st term program the reader is referred to the J. Y. B., 1921-22 Edition, P. P. 212 and 214.

HARBOR WORKS

While the history of harbor works in Japan is almost as old as that of navigation, modern works of magnitude date from the unsuccessful attempt at creating a harbor at Nobiru in 1878. Nearly ten years elapsed before the second one at Yokohama was undertaken. Since then, more than 40 harbors have been constructed or improved. The following list comprises all the harbor works (some of which are still in progress) whose total cost or estimate thereof exceeded ¥1,000,000. They are arranged in chronological order, the Roman numerals indicating the number of periods into which the work were divided.

Abb.; B. W. Breakwaters; J. Jetties; G. Groins; Q. Quays; E. Equipments; W. D. Wet Dock; L. P. Landing Piers; D.g. Dredging; R. Reclamation.

Harbors	Works	Time	Cost (¥)
Nagasaki (I)	D. g.	1882-1890	292,879
Yokohama (I)	B. W., J., D.	1889-1896	2,346,187
Wakamatsu	B. W., D. R.	1890-1915	4,918,231
Hakodate (I)	B. W., R., D.	1895-1899	661,656
Niigata (I)	B. W., D.	1896-1904	1,196,256

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Harbors	Works	Time	Cost
Nagoya (I)	L., L. P., D.	1896-1907	2,383,049
Otaru (I)	B. W.	1897-1908	2,188,066
Nagasaki (II)	D., R.	1897-1904	4,599,798
Osaka (I)	B. W., D., R.	1897-1917	22,918,000
Yokohama (II)	R., Q., D., E. ...	1899-1918	10,476,656
Miike	B. W., D., W. D. ..	1902-1907	3,000,000
Kobe	B. W., R., Q., E. ...	1903- —	53,000,000
Niigata (II)	B. W., D....	1907-1921	3,000,000
Otaru (II)	B. W.	1908-1921	5,080,396
Kushiro	B. W., D., J.	1909- —	5,000,000
Shimizu (I)	B. W., D., R.	1903-1914	465,241
Tsuruga (I)	D., R., Q., E. ...	1909-1914	734,243
Oita	B. W., L. P., D., R. . .	1910-1916	1,411,574
Hakodate (II)	B. W.	1910-1920	1,571,970
Rumoi	B. W., D., G.	1910- —	4,500,000
Yokkaichi	B. W., D.	1910- —	3,600,000
Shimonoseki Strait	D.	1910- —	8,100,000
Funakawa	B. W., R., Q.	1911- —	3,200,000
Tsurumi	B. W., D., R.	1913- —	10,000,000
Aomori (I)	B. W., D., R.	1914-1918	1,500,000
Shiogama	B. W., D., R.	1914- —	3,450,000
Niigata (III)	D., R., Q. ..	1915- —	1,210,000
Moji	B. W., D., R., Q., E. ..	1916- —	6,600,000
Hakata	B. W., D., R.	1917- —	3,700,000
Osaka (II)	D., R., Q.	1918- —	9,700,000
Muroran	B. W., D.	1918- —	2,500,000
Sanè	B. W., R.	1919- —	1,200,000
Shimizu (II)	D., R., Q.	1921- —	5,500,000
Yokohama (III)	D., Q., E.	1921- —	13,450,000

Including the colonial works, the total outlay for harbors during the past 30 years amounts to something like ¥250,000,000. The greatest amounts of money have been expended for Yokohama and Kobe harbors, where quays and piers have been constructed for receiving at their sides the largest ships afloat on the Pacific, and equipped with the most improved appliances, transit-sheds and warehouses and for the loading, discharging and storing of cargoes.

The harbor works, with only a few exceptions, have been carried out by the State. Private ownership or lease of shore land and of water area in a harbor has been avoided as far as possible.

Of recent years, the impetus given to pelagic fishing and in consequence an extensive use of oil boats has made the construction of *fishery harbors* necessary at numerous places along the coasts. No less than a dozen such harbors are now in course of construction.

SANITARY WORKS

Water supply.—Wells have been the most common sources of water supply throughout the country. In places where potable water was not thus obtainable water works of simple construction were laid out and have been in use from olden times. Thus in Tokyo, the

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

drinking water was until recently taken from the Tama river, 10 miles from the city, in open canals and conduits built 300 years ago. The first modern water works constructed in Japan was in Yokohama in 1885, designed by an English engineer H. S. Palmer. Yokohama was followed by the cities of Hakodate and Nagasaki. At the end of 1921 there were 84 civic cooperations provided with modern waterworks, and 42 more were in course of having them constructed, for supplying 5,878,000 souls with wholesome water. The total cost of these works is estimated at ¥187,522,000 of which the State aid amounts to ¥43,234,000. The following table gives the figures relative to some of the more important ones according to the latest returns:—

	Cost of Construction (¥1,000)	Length of Pipes (1,000 ft.)	No. of Private Cocks (1,000)	No. of Posts (1,000)	Yearly Receipt (¥1,000)
Tokyo	29,662	2,482	186	161	2,355
Kyoto	3,494	1,212	29	25	314
Osaka	21,295	2,270	74	136	2,090
Yokohama ...	10,407	1,180	28	40	1,662
Kobe	13,016	1,361	25	45	1,018
Nagasaki ...	4,514	303	7	15	258
Nagoya ...	5,715	954	13	14	200
Hiroshima ..	1,076	393	16	20	193
Okayama ...	823	207	7	10	133

The water supplied is generally filtered either by gravity or mechanically. The supply per head and day as designed varies from 1 to 4½ cu. ft., being 3.07 cu. ft. on an average. But the actual quantity supplied generally varies from 1 to 3 and exceptionally from 0.3 to 5.9 cu. ft.

The rate of charges varies somewhat with localities. Thus in a house with not more than 5 inmates the charge is ¥6 at Yokohama and ¥5 at Tokyo per year, and ¥0.70 at Nagasaki and ¥0.55 at Kobe per month. Extra charges are made for extra inmates, horses, bath etc. In Tokyo where meters are used in larger houses, the charge is ¥0.03–0.05 per cu. m. above fixed charges, the latter varying with the size of meters used.

The construction of waterworks is being extended to all the cities and larger towns. The State gives every facility and encouragement to such works; an aid to the extent of one half the cost of construction is given in certain circumstances. Waterworks Regulations do not allow the construction with private funds, except where the bodies cooperating are so poor as to be unable to raise the capitals necessary for the purpose.

Sewerage.—Complete sewerage systems are still lacking in most of the cities; open gutters and drain canals carry the rain and waste waters in most places. One reason of the comparative absence of sewers such as are constructed in Europe and America is in the large use of fecal matters for agricultural purposes and the limited use of water in cleaning. The larger cities are naturally the first to feel the need of change. In 1920 there were 10 cities partially provided with more or less complete systems of sewerage. The construction of

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

sewerage works of Tokyo was commenced in 1911 and is to be completed in 1927. The cost is estimated at ¥33,660,000, one half of which is to be defrayed by the State. The work in Osaka was started in 1894 at an estimated cost of ¥7,300,000. That at Nagoya is to cost ¥4,400,000.

IRRIGATION & DRAINAGE

The cultivation of rice in Japan, wherever water for the purpose is available, makes irrigation a work of paramount importance throughout the country. Where the streams are not large, all surplus waters are carefully stored up in reservoirs built in their courses, to be let out in time of need into the net-work of canals with which the greater part of the farm lands of the country is literally covered. Drainage is secondary in extent as well as importance to irrigation. These works when completed as they mostly are, require comparatively little outlay to be maintained in good order. In four fiscal years 1913–'16, the total expenditure for irrigation and drainage amounted to ¥7,600,000 making an average outgo ¥1,915,000 a year, which is largely borne by local unions.

COAST PROTECTION

Wherever the coastal properties are valuable or the safety of travel is to be ensured the shores are rivetted. The expenditure for coast protection arises from the extension of such work, as well as from the necessity of repairing damage. The extent of the latter may be inferred from the following statistics of damage caused by tidal waves.

	Amount of Damage (in ¥1,000)	Cost of Repair (¥1,000)
1916	928	1,149
1917	10,963	1,337
1918	4,913	1,687
1919	1,238	875

The kind of work carried out differs according to localities and circumstances. Most repairs are made by the use of wooden cribs or bulkheads which can be rapidly built or replaced, while all permanent works are either of concrete or stone.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

CHAPTER XXIII

POST, TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE

1. POST

History :—With the advent of the Meiji Era, the Government, taking into consideration the defects of the antiquated system of relay-carriers and street-carriers, elaborated a postal regulation (1863) on the model of Western countries. In December of the same year, a regular service was opened between Tokyo and Kyoto. This was, indeed, the beginning of the postal system, as such, in this country. In March 1870, the system was extended, and Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto and Yokohama were connected between themselves. Also the postage stamps were issued at the same time. In March, next year, a new postal system was organized and put under the sole and exclusive supervision of the Ekitei-kyoku (the *ci-devant* Board of Communications). Subsequently the service was further extended to Kobe, Nagasaki, Niigata and Hakodate, and the kinds of mailable articles were also greatly increased. The charges were calculated according to the distance to be covered. In March, 1873, the postal regulations were recast, and private individuals were forbidden to undertake the letter carrying business. By the new rules, the rates were made uniform for all the places throughout the country. In June, 1877, Japan became a member of the International Postal Union, and gradually the service has been carried to a state of high efficiency, both in internal and international relation. At first several European countries established and maintained their own post-offices in Yokohama, just as our country maintained its own post-offices at several treaty ports in China till 1922. The British Government had its own post offices at Yokohama, Kobe and Nagasaki, but these were withdrawn in 1879, and this example was followed a year after by France. Thus Japan secured for the first time the administrative autonomy in postal affairs.

Organization :—According to the existing organization there are three grades as to status of Post Offices, namely 1st 2nd and 3rd classes. The Offices under the first class are located in important centres of the country, as Tokyo, Osaka etc. and besides dealing with their ordinary postal, telegraph and other affairs supervise lower-class offices. Over these are the Communication Offices to supervise their business and also maritime affairs. The Communication Offices are five in number and are located at Tokyo, Osaka, Kumamoto, Sendai and Sapporo. The 3rd class post offices, which constitute a greater majority of post offices in the provinces, are conducted on the contract system by granting the privilege to men of good standing and credit in the locality. This expedient is proving highly economical.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Japan kept a number of post offices in China, at Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang, Chefoo, Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, Shashi, Soochow, Hangchow, Foochow, Amoy, Canton, Changsha, and Swatow, all of which were withdrawn in 1922 as a result of agreement at the Washington Conference.

Special Business Attended to by Post Offices:—Matters attended to by our post offices are of diverse descriptions, as may be seen from the Résumé of Rules in Operation printed later. It may be interesting to mention that since 1906 the Post Offices in Tokyo and other centres have been undertaking the New-Year Greeting service, which is a special device to relieve congestion of mail business from over-crowding of New-Year cards or letters. To prevent this congestion the Post Offices receive from about Dec. 20th such complimentary mail matters and deliver them to the respective addresses on New-Year's Day. Receiving taxes for conveyance to the proper taxation offices and paying of pensions, annuities etc., on behalf of the Treasury are other business to which the Post Offices are attending for convenience of all people concerned.

Delivery of Ordinary Mail Matters:—The number of delivery is 6-5 times per day in Tokyo, and in Osaka and Kyoto, the average for all the 1st class offices being 4–5 times. The corresponding figures are 3–4 for 2nd class offices and 2 for 3rd class offices situated in villages. In Tokyo each post-man has to undertake in a day either five deliveries or six collections. It may be added that the maximum limit of sorting of ordinary mail matters is 60 per minute.

Parcel Post:—The Parcel Post Service was started in 1892 and as regards foreign connection the first arrangement was concluded with Hongkong in 1879. The scope of international service was gradually extended, and at present it covers almost of all treaty countries.

2. TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE

Telegraph and Telephone Service

The first Telegraph Service Regulations were issued in 1872 and seven years after Japan joined the International Telegraph Convention. In 1883 the country became a member of the International Union for the Protection of Submarine Cables. The latest statistics about the length of aerial lines, bare, underground cables and submarine cables are as follows:—

End of March	Telegraph (*ri*)			Telephone (*ri*)		
	Aerial line	Underground	Submarine	Aerial line	Underground	Submarine
1917 ...	44,230	1,036	5,886	109,101	133,533	452
1918 ...	44,917	1,121	5,899	117,764	150,106	472
1919 ...	46,701	1,192	6,870	125,077	161,836	504
1920 ...	48,573	1,277	7,119	136,192	182,641	504
1921	50,673	1,418	7,365	150,033	205,390	576

The cable between Nagasaki and Fusan via Tsushima was laid in 1882 by the Great Northern Telegraph Company under charter for 30 years. The line between Nagasaki and Tsushima was purchased by Japan in 1891 at *yen* 85,000. The purchase of the remaining portion

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

between Tsushima and Fusan having been judged necessary with the annexation of Korea, the negotiation was opened and successfully concluded, the transfer being effected in October '10 for *yen* 160,000. About the same time the work of laying an additional cable between Japan Proper and Formosa was completed. In consequence the authorities reduced the fees between Japan Proper and Formosa and Korea, the new schedule being put into effect on Nov. 10th of the same year.

International Cable Service

By agreement made in 1870 Japan conceded to the Great N.T. Co. of Denmark the exclusive right of landing on Japanese territory cables for international service. It was in virtue of this right that the Danish Co. laid cables between Nagasaki and Shanghai, Nagasaki and Vladivostok, and Nagasaki and Fusan. Japan purchased the Nagasaki-Fusan cable, the first section as far as Tsushima in 1891, and the remaining section in 1910. During the Russo-Japanese War Japan laid a cable between Sasebo and Dairen, and next from the latter place to Chefu. In 1912 the concession to the Danish Co. expired, but it was granted a charter to carry on the service on Japanese territory. The government then opened negotiations with the Co. and also the Great Eastern T. Co., as well as with China and Russia, with the object of laying a Nagasaki-Shanghai cable and also a special cable connecting Japan with Siberia. The negotiation having been satisfactorily concluded, the Government will make arrangements before long to proceed with the work.

Wireless Telegraphy, Home & International

Japan despatched delegates to the International Wireless Conferences held at Berlin in 1906 and 1908 and with the conclusion of the Convention, Japan became a member of the International Wireless Union. The convention was ratified and promulgated by an Imperial Ordinance on the 22nd June, 1908. For regulating the exchange of "wireless" between the Japanese coast stations and foreign steamers, or between the Japanese steamers and the coast stations in foreign countries, a regulation was drawn up on the principle of the International Radio-telegraph Convention of Berlin, and was put into effect in July, 1909. The most noteworthy event in the service is the opening to public of the Funabashi Wireless Station, of the Imperial Navy, for communication with Hawaii and America in Nov. 1916, with satisfactory result. Tariff per word is ¥1.60 and 1.20 to San Francisco and Hawaii respectively.

With the completion of the Iwaki Wireless Station in Haranomachi, Fukushima-ken, in March 1921, the direct communication with the American Continent was established. The Station is equipped with an antenna pole 660 feet high and with a capacity of 400 k.w. and a transmission power of over 4,000 miles. Another station is now in course of construction at Osaka at an estimated cost of ¥185,000 with a view to opening direct service with European countries. At present in operation are 12 Government and 2 private shore installations besides one each in the Kwantung Leased Territory, Formosa and Saghalien.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Government:—Ochiishi (Hokkaido), Ishikari (Hokkaido), Choshi (Chiba-ken); Iwaki (Fukushima-ken), Funabashi (Chiba-ken), Kanazawa (Ishikawa-ken), Maizuru (Kyoto-fu), Shionomisaki (Wakayama-ken), Shimotsui (Okayama-ken), Tsunoshima (Yamaguchi-ken), Horomushiro (Hokkaido), Osezaki (Nagasaki-ken) Keelung (Formosa), Daireu-wan (Kwantung), Otomari (Saghalien).

Private:—Rasa Island and Minamiomagari Island (Okinawa-ken).

TELEPHONE

It was in Dec. 1890 that the service was opened for public use, but only in Tokyo and Yokohama and between these two cities. The long distance service was inaugurated in 1897 between Tokyo and Osaka, a distance of 350 miles. At first the convenience which the telephone service affords failed to receive the attention of the public, and the authorities took special pains to invite subscribers. The public were not slow to appreciate the usefulness of this convenient medium of communication, and hastened to apply for the connection, so that the authorities, who started the service as a Government monopoly, found it impossible to meet the applications. Indeed the number of applications for telephone connection is far in excess of the number of installations which the authorities can undertake with the fund at their disposal. Thus, as computed at the end of Sept. 1922 the outstanding applications throughout the country numbered 282,221. As each applicant must deposit *yen* 15 to 5 according to places, the sum held in trust by the authorities on this account reaches over ¥ 3 Millions. The excess demand over supply has given rise to the telephone broker business. The transfer of the privilege of the installation commands a price between ¥1,000 and 2,000 or more according to number. The "hasty installation" expedient has been adopted to obviate the inconvenience, the cost charged being ¥500 in Tokyo. In April 1920 the number-of-call system was introduced, 2 *sen* per call, and the yearly charge was reduced from ¥66 to 40 for Tokyo and Osaka. The average number of calls per connection has been cut down 30-50% since the innovation.

NUMBER OF TELEPHONE APPARATUSES

End of March	Number of subscribers	Exchange apparatus	Telephone apparatus	Of which automatic app.
1916	221,048	3,252	245,728	719
1917	231,742	3,393	258,834	721
1918	250,954	3,589	282,211	776
1919	270,121	3,885	310,111	799
1920	277,101	3,972	321,129	804
1921	321,665	4,435	377,44	809

3. POSTAL SAVINGS

The Posta Savings first appeared in 1875. The law as it exists in force at present limits the deposits to ¥2,000 for one depositor. When the amount exceeds it, the Post Office, at the request of the

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

depositor, purchases Government stocks or bonds with the excess, and keeps them on behalf of the depositor. The rate of interest in Japan Proper was raised in April, 1915 from 4.2% to 4.8% per annum. (Vide Chap. Finance).

4. STATISTICS

Post and Telegraph Offices

End of March	Post and telegraph offices	Post offices	Total	Ratio per office: Area sq. ri	Ratio per office: Population
1918	4,180	3,326	7,506	3.34	7,368
1919	4,270	3,356	7,623	3.23	7,359
1920	4,445	3,233	7,877	3.18	7,151
1921	4,584	3,439	8,025	3.13	7,003

Ordinary Mail Matters (in 1,000)

	1916—17	1917—18	1918—19	1919—20	1920—21
Class 1. Sealed ..	405,810	516,323	543,278	684,319	793,092
Class 1. Unsealed	53,733	65,052	31,126	120,338	135,524
„ 2. Cards ...	1,198,191	1,434,332	1,700,441	2,030,829	2,372,223
„ 3. Periodicals	224,599	228,364	242,306	262,273	258,423
„ 4. Books ...	48,689	61,649	71,724	36,969	87,626
„ 4. Commercial Papers	22,577	24,565	30,392	44,254	50,125
„ 4. Samples	5,889	5,458	6,715	9,111	9,654
„ 5. Seeds ..	3,730	3,866	4,335	5,857	6,312
Frank	74,367	81,391	89,073	95,687	93,116
Total ...	2,037,650	2,355,342	2,775,394	3,349,700	3,806,120
Of which registered	25,836	28,773	27,551	35,153	44,762
Per 10 population	369	421	488	595	680

Foreign Ordinary Mail Matters (in 1,000)

Number transmitted:

	1916—17	1917—18	1918—19	1919—20	1920—21
Letters	7,096	8,195	9,149	10,292	10,911
Cards	1,917	2,192	2,201	2,553	2,736
Printed matter	4,152	5,774	6,223	7,242	7,648
Commercial Papers ...	95	150	120	245	240
Samples	345	385	353	284	243
Frank	541	639	534	271	208
Total	14,153	17,339	18,584	20,889	21,988
No. arrived: Total ...	11,369	13,781	15,044	17,040	18,698
Grand Total	25,527	31,120	33,628	37,930	40,686
Increase rate % ...	0.56	2.19	0.81	1.28	0.73
Per 100 population ...	46	56	59	67	73

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Telegrams (in 1,000)

Class	1917—18	1919—20	1920—21	Of which wireless
Domestic:				
Charged	45,717	61,114	59,060	△106,932
Frank	5,874	9,924	9,318	△ 23,799
Total	51,592	74,038	68,378	△130,731
Foreign despatched:				
Charged	697	1,160	1,068	△ 15,817
Frank	87	182	150	△ 1,852
Total	785	1,342	1,219	△ 17,669
Foreign received;				
Charged	769	1,211	1,136	4,174
Frank	98	194	160	△ 1,646
Total	867	1,406	1,296	△ 5,820
Grand Total:				
Charged	47,185	76,786	2,204	△ 19,931
Frank	6,059	10,300	311	△ 2,498
Total	53,244	77,086	2,515	△ 22,489
Increase rated %	3.07			
Per 10 population	9.5			

△ = In full unit

Parcels Transmitted (in 1,000)

	1916—17	1917—18	1918—19	1919—20	1920—21
Domestic;					
Ordinary	19,081	31,588	25,032	24,399	24,043
Registered	8,411	10,745	13,072	14,729	17,324
Declared	257	73	37	22	19
Frank	1,412	1,487	1,832	1,998	1,936
Total	29,181	33,085	40,024	41,149	43,322
Foreign: Total	1,353	1,152	833	633	509
Grand Total	29,181	34,237	40,857	41,782	43,782
Increase rate % ...	1.42	1.34	2.10	0.23	—
Per 10 population ...	5.3	5.9	7.4	7.3	7.7

Postal Savings Deposits

It should be noted the amount of deposits that had steadily increased till 1913 somewhat declined in 1914, but is now again on the increase. The rate of interest stands at 4.8% since April 1915.

End of March	No. of depositors	Amount ¥	Per depositor ¥	Amount of Refundment ¥
1918	15,900,650	437,508,596	27.52	287,559,077
1919	18,219,805	512,613,780	31.85	399,027,600
1920 x	20,054,099	666,943,390	33.26	504,729,726
1921 x	22,106,564	849,269,017	38.42	686,471,988

x at the end of the year.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Classified by occupation the above figures are divided as follows (in 1,000):—

	Agriculturists		School children		Tradespeople		Laborers & Employes	
Dec.	No. of persons	¥	No.	¥	No.	¥	No.	¥
1919...	.. 6,106	175,678	3,202	37,104	1,618	79,112	1,318	34,570
1920...	..6,853	191,258	4,495	51,829	2,004	101,613	1,476	46,775
1921×	..7,570	284,915	4,214	59,909	2,326	125,874	1,624	52,003

×at the end of March.

Domestic Money Orders (in 1,000)

End of March	No. issued	Amount	No. paid	Amount
1919	... 25,861	¥486,255	27,495	¥515,281
1920	... 28,552	644,358	29,961	28,948
1921	... 27,031	656,461	685,827	695,919

International Money Orders

Dec.	No. issued	Amount	No. paid	Amount
1918	... 15,718	¥544,572	167,121	¥11,415,625
1919	... 17,055	646,759	150,425	11,629,516
1920	... 29,308	709,177	130,753	10,515,336

Post and Telegraph Receipts (¥ 1,000)

End of March	Ordinary mail	Parcel	Money orders	Savings deposits	Telegram	Telephone	Total
1915... ...	...23,101	3,937	1,648	608	11,150	15,607	56,153
1917... ...	.. 26,712	6,832	1,977	883	16,818	19,389	72,614
1919... ...	.. 36,532	6,131	2,760	1,287	31,311	24,511	102,535
1920*	—	—	—	—	—	—	132,799

Post and Telegraph Service Expenses (¥ 1,000)

End of March	Ordinary mail	Parcel	Money orders	Savings deposits	Telegram	Telephone	Total
1915... ...	..10,220	2,802	734	1,492	7,618	3,562	20,449
1917... ...	...10,126	2,933	743	1,515	9,630	4,260	29,210
1919... ...	.. 12,329	4,056	920	1,931	15,970	4,616	39,825
1920*	—	—	—	—	—	—	47,511

*—no available figures obtained.

5. RESUME OF THE RULES IN OPERATION

Ordinary Mail Matters

According to the Postal Law the ordinary mail matters are classified into:—

1st class.—Letters:—For each 4 *momme* or fraction thereof, 3 *sen*.

2nd class.—{Letter-cards:—3 *sen*.
{Post-cards:—single, 1½ *sen*; with reply paid, 3 *sen*.

3rd class.—Newspapers and periodicals, published at least once a month and registered at the post office concerned as third class mail matter:—For each 20 *momme* or fraction thereof, ½ *sen*.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

4th class.—Books, printed matters, photographs, commercial papers, pictures, specimens, written documents, maps, samples or specimens of natural history:—For each 30 *momme* or fraction thereof, 2 *sen*.

5th class. Seeds of plants and flowers:—For each 30 *momme* or fraction thereof, 1 *sen*.

Any articles not falling under either of these classes, or those which are sealed, so that the inspection of the contents is impossible, are considered as first class mail matters and charged accordingly.

Dimensions.—Not to exceed $1.3 \times 0.85 \times 0.5$ *shaku*.

Weight.—1st class, no limit. 3rd, 4th (excluding samples with max. of 100 *momme*) and 5th classes, up to 300 *momme*. Special treatment may be applied for in case of some specific mail matters.

Mail Matters under Contract

This is a method specially established for expediting the despatch, in a great bulk at one time, of newspapers, magazines and other kinds of periodicals and books. For this sort of mail matters, the postage is not required to be prepaid in postage stamps, instead the aggregate sum of all postage for all mail matters sent during the relative period is to be paid in cash to the post office at the end of a certain period.

Advertisement Post

This includes all sorts of printed matters intended as advertisements, such as hand bills, posters, etc., and destined to no particular addresses, but to be distributed by some means thought convenient within the postal district of the post office specially designated by the senders of such mail matters.

Telegraphs

From June 1920 the rate has been advanced about 30%, at the same time making each address chargeable 5 *sen*. Additional revenue of ¥5½ millions is estimated to accrue.

(1) Kana telegrams (composed of Japanese *Kana*):—25 *sen* for first 15 *Kana* and 5 *sen* for each additional 5 *Kana* or fraction (for telegrams within the same city, or the same Post Office, the rate is reduced to 10 *sen* and 3 *sen* respectively).

(2) Roman-letter telegrams (composed of Roman letters):—for first 5 words or less, 25 *sen*; for each additional word, 5 *sen* (for telegrams within the same city, or the same post office the rate is reduced to 15 *sen* and 3 *sen* respectively). In a plain language the length of a word is fixed at 15 characters, any excess being reckoned as an additional word. Groups of Arabic figures are reckoned in letter category of telegrams at the rate of five figures to a word, any fraction of five being reckoned as one word. In code language the maximum length of one word is fixed at 10 characters.

Words in a plain language in the text of a mixed telegram (plain and code language) are assimilated to the code words, and each

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

counted at the rate of ten characters to one word, any excess being counted as one word.

Words combined or abbreviated against the usage of a language are counted according to their correct spelling usage.

(3) Special charge;—Urgent telegrams taking precedence in transmission over other ordinary telegrams.

Telegram rate to Formosa, Korea, etc.

Fees for telegrams exchanged between Formosa, Manchuria, Chefoo (China), the Bonins, Saghalien and Korea and the offices in Japan proper:

(1) Kana telegrams:—For each 15 *Kana* or fraction, 30 *sen*, and for each additional 5 *Kana* or fraction, 5 *sen*.

(2) Roman-letter telegram (between Japan proper and Formosa):—For each 5 words, 40 *sen*, and for each additional word, 5 *sen*.

Parcel Post

Weight:—A postal parcel sent from one place to another in Japan Proper as well as that exchanged between a place in Japan Proper and Formosa and Saghalien, and between themselves, may weigh up to 1,600 *momme*.

Dimensions:—Not to exceed 2 *shaku* in length, breadth and the depth. If both the breadth and the depth do not exceed ½ *shaku* the length is allowed up to 3 *shaku*.

Rates of Postage: (as revised and came in force from the 15th April, 1919):—(1) Domestic parcel post charges and (2) Charges for postal parcels exchanged between Japan Proper and Formosa, Saghalien, or between these territories:—

	(1) Domestic		(2) Colonial	
Up to.	Ord	Reg.	Ord.	Reg.
200 *momme*	12 *sen*	18 *sen*	30 *sen*	45 *sen*
400 „	18 „	27 „	40 „	55 „
600 „	24 „	36 „	50 „	65 „
800 „	30 „	45 „	60 „	75 „
1,000 „	36 „	54 „	70 „	85 „
1,200 „	42 „	63 „	75 „	90 „
1,400 „	48 „	72 „	80 „	95 „
1,600 „	54 „	81 „	85 „	100 „

Rates to Korea and to Manchuria and the South Seas are same as in the last column above.

Within a locality under the control of one and the same post office or within the same city:—Registered parcel, 12 *sen*, and Ordinary parcel, 6 *sen*, up to 1,600 *momme*.

Domestic Money Orders

Domestic money orders are classified into three, i.e., Postal Petty

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Orders, Ordinary Money Orders and Telegraphic Money Orders. The rates of the fee now in force are as follows in *yen*:—

	Up to ¥1.00	Up to ¥5.00	Up to ¥10.00	Up to ¥15.00	Up to ¥20.00 (Maximum)
Postal Petty Orders ...	0.03	0.05	0.07	0.10	0.13

	Up to ¥20.00	Up to ¥50.00	Up to ¥100.00	Up to ¥150.00	Up to ¥200.00
Ordinary M. O ...	0.15	0.25	0.35	0.45	0.55
Telegraphic M. O	0.50	0.70	0.90	1.10	1.30

(*Continued*) Up to ¥250.00	Up to ¥300.00	Up to ¥350.00	Up to ¥400.00	Up to ¥450.00	Up to ¥500.00
0.65	0.75	—	—	—	—
1.50	1.70	1.90	2.10	2.30	2.50

In case of special telegraphic money order the fee is greater than the ordinary telegraphic money order by about 40%.

Foreign Mail Matters

Letters: 20 *sen* for the first 20 grammes or fraction; for every additional 20 grammes or fraction, 10 *sen*. Postcards: single, 8 *sen*; with reply paid, 16 *sen*. Printed matters: with single address per 50 grammes or fraction thereof, 4 *sen*; those impressed in Braille type for the use of the blind, 2 *sen* per every 500 grammes or fraction. Commercial papers: for the first 250 grammes or fraction, 20 *sen*; for each additional 50 grammes or fraction, 4 *sen*. Samples of merchandise: for the first 100 grammes or fraction, 8 *sen*; for each additional 50 grammes 4 *sen*.

Registration, 20 *sen*. Acknowledgment of receipt, 20 *sen*; for enquiry, made after posting, as to the disposal of a registered or an insured ordinary mail matter, 40 *sen*. Express delivery: 40 *sen* for an ordinary mail matter; 20 *sen*, a postal parcel.

Collection of trade charges: 4 *sen* for an ordinary mail matter (this fee is not to be prepaid, but is to be deducted afterwards from the sum collected from the addressee): for a postal parcel, 20 *sen* for 20 *yen* or fraction, of the collected sum: for every additional 1 *yen* or fraction 1 *sen*.

Limit of Weight and Dimensions: (1) Printed Matters and Commercial papers: Weight, 2 kilogrammes; Dimensions, 45 centimetres in any one direction. Packets in the form of a roll may, however, be 75 centimetres in length, and 10 centimetres in diameter. (2) Samples of merchandise: Weight, 0.5 kilogrammes; Dimensions, 30 centimetres in lenght, 20 centimetres in breadth, 10 centimetres in depth. Packets in the form of a roll, 30 centimetres in length and 15 centimetres in diameter. (3) Parcels: Weight 5 kg., dimensions 125 cubic c. m.

Foreign Parcel Rates

Destination		Rate		¥
Argentine Rep.	Direct–Japanese boat	up to	1 kg.	1.80
		"	5 "	2.20

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Destination		Rate			¥
Austria	Via France-Jap. or French boat	up to	1 kg.	Fr.	1.42
		„	5 „	Fr.	2.14
Belgium	Direct-Jap. boat	„	1 „		1.22
		„	5 „		1.62
Bolivia	Via Arg.-Jap. boat ...	„	1 „		1.90
		„	5 „		2.30
Brazil	Via Arg.-Jap. boat ...	„	1 „		2.20
		„	5 „		2.60
Bulgaria	Via Italy-Ital. boat ...	„	1 „		1.70
		„	5 „		2.60
Chili	Direct-Jap. boat	„	1 „		1.60
		„	5 „		1.84
China	Direct-Jap. boat	„	200 *momme*		0.45
		„	400 „		0.55
		„	600 „		0.65
		„	900 „		0.80
		„	1,200 „		1.00
		„	1,500 „		1.20
Czecho-Slovakia	Via Italy-Ital. boat ...	„	1 kg.		1.22
		„	5 „		2.50
Denmark	Via France-Jap. or Fr. boat	„	1 „	Fr.	1.22
		„	5 „	Fr.	2.04
Finland	Via England-Jap. boat .	„	3 lb.		1.32
		„	7 „		2.96
		„	11 „		3.54
France	Direct-Jap. or Fr. boat ...	„	1 kg.	Fr.	0.90
		„	5 „	Fr.	1.54
French Indo-China	Via Hongkong-Jap. & other boats	„	3 lb.		0.92
		„	7 „		1.36
		„	11 „		1.66
Germany	Via France-Jap. or Fr. boat	„	1 kg.	Fr.	1.02
		„	5 „	Fr.	1.74
Great Britain	Direct-Jap. boat	„	3 lb.		1.00
		„	7 „		1.50
		,	11 „		2.00
Br. N. Borneo	Via Hongkong-Jap. mail boats or others	„	3 „		0.60
		„	7 „		1.10
		„	11 „		1.60
Straits Settlements	Direct-Jap. boat ...	„	3 „		0.60
		„	7 „		1.00
		„	11 „		1.40
Malay States	Via Straits Set.-Jap. boat	„	3 „		0.80
		„	7 „		1.42
		„	11 „		2.04
Union of S. Africa Including Cape of Good Hope, Natal & Orange River State	Via Br. India-Jap. boat	„	1 kg.		2.00
		„	3 „		2.48
		„	5 „		3.08

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Destination		Rate		¥
Canada	Direct-Jap. mail boat or others	up to	3 lb	0.60
		,,	7 ,,	1.00
		,,	11 ,,	1.40
Australia	Direct-Jap. mail boat or others	,,	3 ,,	0.80
		,,	7 ,,	1.70
		,,	11 ,,	2.60
New Zealand	Via Aust.-Jap. mail boat or others ...	,,	3 ,,	1.00
		,,	7 ,,	2.38
		,,	11 ,,	3.88
Hungary	Via Italy-Itnl. boat ...	,,	1 kg.	1.22
		,,	5 ,,	2.50
Italy	Via Egypt-Jap. or Fr. boat	,,	1 ,,	2.20
		,,	5 ,, ,,	2.28
Mexico	Direct-Jap. boat	,,	266 *momme*	0.90
		,,	1,333 ,,	1.10
Netherlands	Via France-Jap. or Fr. boat	,,	1 kg.	1.58
		,,	5 ,,	1.92
Peru	Direct-Jap. boat	,,	1 ,,	1.60
		,,	5 ,,	1.76
Portugal	Via France-Jap. or Fr. boat	,,	1 ,, Fr.	1.34
		,,	5 ,, ,,	2.08
Roumania	Via Egypt-Jap. or Fr. boat	,,	1 ,, ,,	2.12
		,,	5 ,,	2.68
Russia in Asia Maritime Prov. Amur Prov.	Direct-Jap. boat	,,	5 ,,	1.00
Siam	Via Hongkong-Jap. mail boat or others ..	,,	3 lb.	1.40
		,,	7 ,,	2.00
		,,	11 ,,	2.60
Spain	Via France-Jap. or Fr. boat	,,	1 kg. Fr.	1.24
		,,	5 ,, ,,	2.04
Sweden	Via Eng.-Jap. boa t...	,,	3 lb.	1.60
		,,	7 ,,	2.40
		,,	11 ,,	3.20
Switzerland	Via France-Jap. or Fr. boat	,,	1 kg. Fr.	1.06
		,,	5 ,, ,,	2.36
U. S. A.	Direct-Jap. & other boats	For each 120 *momme* (1 lb.) or fraction thereof ..		0.24
		Maximum 1,320 *m.* (11 lb.)		

N.B.—In the above table cheapest rate or shorter routes are given.

International Money Orders

Foreign money orders are transacted at any post office dealing with domestic money orders.

A résume list of principal countries on which money orders may be drawn together with the maximum amounts, fees, the kinds of money in which to express the amount to be sent, etc. is given below.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

	Maximum	Ordinary order fee	Fee for express delivery	Fee for notice for payment
Asia				
Kiaochow* Wihsien*	800 marks	10 *sen* for each 40 m. or fraction	not adm.	5 *sen.*
Hongkong* Wei-hai-wei*	400 Mex. dollars	10 *sen* for each $10 or fraction	„	not adm.
Siam*	400 *yen*	10 *sen* for each 10 *yen* or fraction	12 *sen*	5 *sen.*
British India* Ceylon, Burma	400 Mex. dollars	10 *sen* for each $10 or fraction	not adm.	not. adm
Russia in Asia	£ 30	10 *sen* per £ or fraction	„	5 *sen.*
French Indo-China	1,000 fr.	10 *sen* per 50 fr.	12 *sen*	„
Oceania				
Hawn Philippines	100 Amer. dollars	10 *sen* for each $10 or fraction	„	not adm.
Dutch East Indies*	430 Florins	10 *sen* for each 25 Florins or fraction	„	5 *sen.*
Europe				
Great Britain*	£ 40	10 *sen* per £ or fraction	„	„
Germany	80 marks	10 *sen* for each 40 m. or fraction	12 *sen*	„
France	1,000 frans	10 *sen* for each 50 frcs. or fraction	not adm.	„
Belgium, Italy Switzerland, Luxemburg	„	„	12 *sen*	„
Austria	1,000 kronen	10 *sen* for each 50 kron. or fraction	„	„
Hungary	1,000 corana	10 *sen* for each 50 cor. or fraction	„	„
Denmark	720 kroner	10 *sen* for each 6 kron. or fraction	„	„
Netherlands	430 florins	10 *sen* for each 25 flor. or fraction	12 *sen*	5 *sen.*
Russia*	£ 30	10 *sen* per £ or fraction	not adm.	„
America				
U.S.A.	$ 100	10 *sen* for each $10 or fraction	„	ton adm.
Canada*	do.	10 *sen* for each $5 or fraction	„	„
Brazil*	1,000 francs	10 *sen* for each 50 frcs. or fraction	„	5 *sen.*
Argentine*	„	„	12 *sen*	„
Africa				
Egypt	„	„	„	„

N. B.—The telegraphic money orders are not drawable upon those countries marked with an asterisk, (*)

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

International Telegraph Rates

The rates for telegrams per word to places abroad are as follows (subject to alteration):—

Asia	Via Shanghai yen
Tongking	1.27
Macao	0.32
Canton, Hongkong, Amoy	0.23
Ceylon, Burmah, India	1.46
Penang, Singapore, Malacca	0.94
Siam, Annam	1.27
Russia in Asia (via Vladivostok)	0.62

Europe	Via Shanghai
All offices in Europe (ex't Russia)	1.79
Russia in Europe, Caucasus	1.79

North America	Via Europe	Via Shanghai or Manila
Alabama, Miss., Ohio, Mich., Texas, etc.	3.48	2.40
New York, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, etc.	3.34	2.50
Oakland, San Francisco	3.62	2.26
British Columbia	3.72-4.52	2.50-3.01
Quebec, Ontario	3.34	2.54
Mexico	3.86	2.72

South America	Via Europe	Via Shanghai or Manila
Argentine Republic, Chili	4.66	4.00
Peru	5.65-5.64	4.00-5.08
Brazil	5.40-6.40	3.72-4.00

Oceania	Via Shanghai
Brisbane, New S. W., Queensland, Victoria	1.51
Honolulu (Bonin)	1.93
Manila	0.76
New Zealand	1.70

"Urgent" telegrams, taking precedence in transmission over other telegrams of the same class are charged three times the rate of ordinary telegrams.

Combinations or alterations of words against the usage of the language are not admitted.

The length of a word in plain language is limited to fifteen letters per word, any excess being charged for as an additional word.

In code language the maximum length of a word is fixed at ten letters each.

Groups of figures are reckoned at the rate of five to a word, any fraction of five being reckoned as one word.

Words in plain language in the text of a mixed telegram—i.e., composed of words in plain language and words in code language are each counted as one word up to ten letters, any excess being counted as one word.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

CHAPTER XXIV

RAILWAYS

1. INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

The advent of the nationalized system and the removal of various drawbacks incidental to diverse management and different methods of working marks a new epoch in the history of Japanese railway business. The memorable plan was realized in the two years of 1906 and '07, the Government acquiring in consequence seventeen leading private lines representing 2,824 m. out of the total private mileage of 3,248 then existing. The total Government lines on the completion of the railway nationalization extended about 4,340 miles, roughly three times their former length 1,518 miles, while the invested capital grew from ¥170,000,000 to ¥700,000,000.

The capital invested up to April, 1921 was ¥1,542,381,275 and the annual net profit for one year beginning April, 1920 was ¥108,537,898 or about 7.7%. The figures showing the rate of profit accruing from the railway working for the last five years are as follows:—

1916-17	7.2%	1919-20	7.7%
1917-18	8.3%	1920-21	7.0%
1918-19	7.8%		

The Nationalization Program as Worked out

The Railway Nationalization Program that had been thrown out repeatedly by the Diet was at last adopted by the 22nd Session (1905—'06). Seventeen lines were purchased in 1906 and '07 with domestic loan bonds at 5% issued for the purpose. The lines represented 2,822 m. 54 ch. open with the capital invested amounting to *yen* 108,763,000 in round numbers. The price paid for the lines was *yen* 481,981,000 approximately. It was determined in this way. First the average rate of profit against the cost of construction during the six half terms was calculated. Twenty times that rate multiplied to the cost of construction existing at the date of purchase was the purchasing price plus the cost price of shares that existed at the time of purchase. For those railways that had not yet passed six business terms since their opening, the cost of construction, when it did not come up to the purchasing price, was made as purchasing price.

In the financial arrangement of the State, the Government Railways are set apart as special account, and all disbursements for construction, working, improvement, etc. are to be met by the receipts and profit accruing from the railway traffic.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

The railway lines in Japan proper are of narrow gauge, but the Railway Management is doing its best to effect within this limit innovation in passenger and other service as regards comfort, speed, and safety.

The Financial Aspect of Nationalization is too complicated a question to be solved off hand. Viewed in respect of the redemption of loans involved, the nationalization is a failure, since the principal remains stationary. On the other hand, considered in the light of railways being a public utility, the result may be called fairly satisfactory. The service has been vastly improved, the lines have been extended to remote places which private railways can hardly exploit, the passenger and goods tariff has been more or less lowered in spite of marked advance of wages and commodities. Lastly the earnings have amounted on an average to 5.8% of the capital cost totalling 172 million *yen*, more than half the capital outlay settled during the period has been invested in improvements and construction, and all that while the interest of 35 millions per annum, subsidy of 5 millions to private light railways, and an addition of 3 millions to the reserve fund have been met.

On the completion of the railway net as designed by the Government, the Railway Management took up the question of revising passenger and goods tariffs that had been on divers systems peculiar to each company. The passenger tariff was thoroughly revised in November, 1907, adopting the tapering system on all the lines, though considerations relating to local conditions and competition prevented the fundamental unification of the goods tariff.

The passenger and goods rates.—In 1907 the diverse passenger rates, 2 on State and 17 on purchased lines, were superseded by the uniform system as adopted on the occasion. The rate per mile was reduced, except for 1–50 m. journey, by 1 *sen* for the 3rd class; 25% for the 2nd and 50% for the 1st. In 1918 and again in 1920, they were raised as mentioned elsewhere. As it stands at present, the passenger fare for the 3rd class is 2.5 *sen* up to 50 miles, 2.1 *sen* under 100 miles, and from 1.7 *sen* to 1 *sen* for distances over 100 miles.

Next in October, 1912 the goods tariff was placed on a uniform basis on all the Government lines except the San-yo line. The repeated revisions since effected have not only simplified transactions, but also proved beneficial to all travellers and shippers. The rates have been raised thrice, in 1918 (20%), in 1920 (18% for ferry service only), and in 1921 (28%). Taking the car-load consignment of minerals as basis of comparison, the rate per ton for 100 m. becomes thus; ¥2.7 before the nationalization and ¥1.89 in 1916–17.

The New Construction Law

The Railway Construction Law as enacted in 1891 and which had been in force ever since with some revisions, was replaced by a new law that was carried through the regular session of the Diet in March

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

1922 and put in force on April 10th. The new Law embraces a construction scheme that covers 178 new lines to be laid by the Government in the future in Japan proper, with the total length of 6,349 miles. The period in which they are be completed and their cost are to be determined on each occasion with the approval of the Diet. Any alteration in the program must be discussed by the Railway Council,

2. GENERAL STATISTICS ON RAILWAYS

End of March	Railway mileage open to traffic: State m. ch.	Private m. ch.	Total m. ch.
1917	5,856.64	1,764.25	7,621.09
1918	5,999.52	1,807.09	7,806.61
1919	6,072.74	1,941.69	8,014.63
1920	6,202.26	1,994.40	8,196.66
1921	6,480.79	1,994.13	8,475.39

Year ended March	State railways: Capital invested from beginning (¥)	Profit% to capital	Private railways open to traffic: Capital (¥)	Reserves (¥)
1917 ...	1,108,060,237	7.2	94,083,694	3,563,346
1918	1,189,913,734	8.3	115,738,920	3,665,497
1919	1,277,505,543	7.8	140,825,738	4,761,384
1920	1,382,996,186	7.7	188,799,907	5,783,162
1921	1,542,381,275	7.0	212,108,913	8,552,115

3. THE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

Administration & Staff

For convenience of administration the Government Railways are divided into six divisions, i. e., the Tokyo, the Nagoya, the Kobe, the Moji, the Sendai and the Sapporo.

The central administration is the Railway Department which is composed of the Minister's Secretariat and seven bureaux: Private Railway Administration, Traffic, Construction, Way & Works, Mechanical Engineering, Electric and Finance, and is presided over by the Minister assisted by the Vice-Minister and a large number of subordinates.

The system of administration underwent several modifications, in 1910, 1913 and 1919. In May, 1920, it was further reorganized and the Railway Board was elevated in status and made a regular Department of State. Then in June 1921, the Electric Bureau was newly created and the office of Engineer-in-Chief was abolished.

On March 31st, 1921 the staff comprised 163,822 officers and employees, classified as under.

Superintending officers and engineers	683
Clerks and junior engineers	11,758
Employees	50,400

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Subordinate employees	100,381
Total	163,822
Increase over the previous year	5,252

Mileage

The mileage of lines worked and length of tracks on March 31st, 1921 are given below in comparison with the preceding year.

Division	Route				Tracks	
	Single track m. ch.	Double track m. ch.	Triple & over m. ch.	Total m. ch.	Main m. ch.	Total incl. others m. ch.
Tokyo	621.02	276.11	23.45	920.58	1,275.54	1,841.64
Nagoya	753.15	201.58	—	954.73	1,156.51	1,583.20
Kobe	924.46	200.41	—	1,125.07	1,325.48	1,808.65
Moji	998.75	85.42	—	1,084 37	1,169.79	1,702.07
Sendai	1,236.16	5.00	—	1,241.16	1,246.16	1,620.33
Sapporo	1,066.24	88.24	—	1,154.48	1,242.72	1,684.37
Total	5,600.13	857.16	23.45	6,480.79	7,417.00	10,240.66
Total for 1920 ..	5,369.61	809.00	23.45	6,202.26	7,090.11	9,745.10

Main Lines and Mileage Under Traffic, end of Mar., 1921

Name of principal lines	Open mileage	Name of principal lines	Open mileage
Tokaido line	411.6	Hokuriku line	229.8
Sanyo „	335.1	O-u „	303.4
Sobu „	73.2	Riku-u „	119.7
Kwansai „	109.9	Tohoku „	458.9
Shin-etsu „	203.6	San-in „	286.0
Central line	259.2	Chiku-ho line	46.2
Miyazaki „	85.7	Hakodate „	265.4
Ban-etsu „	161.4	Kushiro „	273.5
Sanuki „	62.9	Muroran „	86.7
Tokushima line	46.0	Abashiri „	120.4
Kagoshima „	239.6	Rumoi „	31.1
Nagasaki „	98.6	Soya „	138.5
Hoshu „	132.3	Boso „	44.3

Railway Finance

The Government railway finance has been set apart as an independent account since the 1909-10 year. The capital is to consist of the investment already made or to be made in future and the stores fund. All the disbursements are to be met with the receipts while the expenses needed in construction or improvement are to be met from the profit accruing from the traffic, and also from ¥20,000,000 to be set apart every year on the railway account or from Government general account.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Disposition of Net Earnings (in ¥1,000)

Year ended March	Additional works	Survey and Private line inspection	Interest charge	Subsidy to light rly	Net profit
1917	3,946	86	30,815	1,250	38,037
1918	12,966	124	40,983	1,500	46.635
1919	12,076	125	42,321	1,500	47,408
1920	2,107	229	43,791	1,500	64,386
1921	4,375	342	48,479	621	54,358

Construction and Improvement Expenditure

The program revised in the 1915-16 year session of the Diet represents an outlay of ¥342,009,260 on account of construction, of which ¥200,529,366 was spent up to 1915-16 year and the balance ¥141,479,394 to be disbursed down to 1927. On the other hand ¥475,335,041 was voted on account of improvement, consisting of ¥177,865,998 already disbursed up to 1915-16 and ¥297,469,043 to be paid down to 1927.

TRAFFIC

Results of Working.—The steady increase of goods receipts was relatively the largest in 1916-17, when the ratio was reversed for the first time.

Traffic Mileage

Year ended March	Average working mileage	Passenger mileage 1000	Ton mileage 1000
1917	5,810.0	4,255,375	4,179,135
1918	5,916.8	5,515,546	5,033,344
1919	6,041.2	6,563,442	5,603,851
1920	6,138.6	7,942,632	6,233,733
1921	6,314.1	8,384,143	5,927,184

Working Revenue and Expenses

Year ended March	Revenue ¥ 1000	Expenses ¥ 1000	Net profits ¥ 1000	Per mile, worked (¥) Revenue	Expenses	Profits	Ratio of exp. to rev. %
1919	243,547	144,101	99,445	40,314	23,853	16,461	59.2
1920 ...	309,932	202,817	107,115	50,480	33,040	17,449	65.4
1921.....	350,700	242,162	108,538	55,542	38,353	17,190	69.1

Working Revenue Classified (¥ 1,000)

Year ended March	Coaching	Goods	Total incl. sundries
1919	123,335	112,133	243,547
1920	166,697	135,015	309,932
1921	207,840	137,390	350,700

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Working Expenses Classified (¥ 1,000)

Year ended March	1919	1920	1921
General	2,540	4,068	5,547
Maintenance of way & works ...	24,590	32,499	39,683
„ of equipments ...	16,502	22,913	26 836
Transportation	59,169	83,124	89,960
Traffic	33,151	50,760	66,680
Shipping	7,025	7,733	9,022
Others	1,124	1,720	4,434

Railway Working and Shipping Receipts (¥ 1,000)

Year ended March	1918	1919	1920	1921
Railway working ...	173,165	229,644	293,356	337,070
Shipping	4,258	5,525	7,691	8,729
Total	177,423	235,169	301,046	345,800

Passenger Traffic :—The fare scale was twice revised, in July 1918 and Feb. 1920, so that as compared with the pre-war tariff, it has been increased by 50 per cent. on an average. As it stands at present the 3rd class fare for a mile is 2.5 *sen* up to 50 miles; 2.1 under 100 miles; 1.7 under 200 miles; 1.4 under 300 miles; 1.2 under 400 miles; 1.1 under 500 miles; 1.0 above 500 miles, with the 2nd and 1st class fares twice and 3 times as much as 3rd class. Ordinary express charges are ¥0.65, ¥1.30 and ¥2.00 for respective classes below 250 miles, ¥1.00, ¥2.00 and ¥3.00 below 500 miles, ¥1.25 ¥2.50 and ¥3.75 above 500 miles, these being doubled in case of the limited express composed of 1st and 2nd classes only.

Passenger Earnings (¥1,000)

Year ended March	1918	1919	1920	1921
1st class	1,146	1,733	1,759	1,513
2nd „	11,543	17,758	26,323	31,049
3rd „	61,471	84,644	113,398	147,651
Total	74,160	104,135	141,485	182,213

Passengers Carried, etc.

Year ended March	No. of pass. carried (1,000)	No. of pass. carried 1 mile (1,000)	Av'ge miles of journey per pass.	Pass. per day per mile	Pass. per train mile
1918	245,234	5,515,546	22.5	2.581	159.9
1919	233,061	6,569,412	22.8	3,017	183.0
1920	357,881	7,943,632	22.2	3,583	200.8
1921	405,820	8,384,143	20.7	3,683	199.7

Ratio of Passengers per 1,000 by Class

Year ended March	1918	1919	1920	1921
1st class	15	9	1	—
2nd „	156	121	53	45
3rd „	829	870	946	955

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Goods Traffic.—Goods acceptable for transportation are divided into five classes. Principal items are coal, timber, stones, rice, manures, and fuel. During the year ended Mar. 1921, the 59 principal items hauled by the State lines amounted to 494,415,864 tons, of which the items named below constituted the following:—

Rice	2,361 (1,000 tons)	Stone (1,000 tons) ...	956
Wheat... ...	568 „	Coal ... „	19,100
Timber ...	5,776 „	Minerals „	1,316
Charcoal ...	1,255 „	Fertilizers „	2,561

Goods Earnings (¥1,000)

Year ended March	1918	1919	1920	1921
Ordinary	11,515	20,386	25,939	26,753
Express	947	1,499	1,624	1,632
Carload	69,260	86,950	103,119	103,645
Total	87,723	108,835	130,682	132,030

Tonnage of Goods (1,000 tons)

Year ended March	1918	1919	1920	1921
Ordinary	4,653	4,637	5,929	5,703
Express	41	57	89	119
Carload	44,059	48,620	53,921	50,802
Total	48,753	53,314	59,939	56,624

Aggregate Ton-mileage of Goods Hauled (1,000 m.)

	1918	1919	1920	1921
Ordinary	506,930	505,964	643,450	603,569
Express	11,348	15,770	22,208	24,100
Carload	4,515,067	5,087,118	5,628,180	5,299,515
Total	5,033,344	5,608,851	6,293,798	5,927,184

Rolling Stock

Locomotives

The next summary gives the number and weight of engine stock in use during the last few years ending March 31, 1921:—

Year ending March 31	Number			Total number	Weight in working order (with tenders)	Average weight per engine	Average no. per 10 open miles
	Tank	Tender	Electric				
1919 ..	1,192	1,729	12	2,933	178,064	60.8	4.8
1920	1,181	1,920	19	3,120	194,655	62.4	5.1
1921	1,136	2,088	22	3,306	209,523	63.33	5.4

The locomotives as classified by the Division they belong to and their weight at the end of March 1921 are given below.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Division	Steam loco. Saturated No.	Saturated Weight	Superheater No.	Superheater Weight	Electric loco. No.	Electric loco. Weight	Total No.	Total Weight
Tokyo	472	25,491	243	20,673	22	1,150	737	47,314
Nagoya	366	18,257	200	16,890	—	—	556	35,147
Kobe	347	17,019	199	16,724	—	—	546	33,743
Moji	357	18,903	171	14,301	—	—	528	33,204
Sendai	329	18,568	183	14,726	—	—	512	33,294
Sapporo... ...	310	17,523	93	8,180	—	—	403	26 703
Lines under construction	14	118	—	—	—	—	14	118
Total ...	2,195	116,880	1,089	91,494	22	1,150	3,306	209,523

Number of Passenger Carriages

Year ended March	No. Bogie	No. Trams & 4-wheel motor cars	No. Total	Seat. Cap'y Total	Seat. Cap'y Av'ge per car	Av'ge no. pe 10 open m
1919	2,918	3,992	7,118	312,836	43.5	11.7
1920	3,333	3,937	7,523	334,765	44.5	12.3
1921.....	3,765	3,999	8,072	370,383	45.9	12.5

Number of Goods Wagons

Year ended March	No. Covered	No. Open	No. Total	Capacity (ton) Total	Capacity (ton) Av'ge per vehicle	Av'ge no. per 10 open miles
1919	22,719	25,849	48,568	515,845	10.6	79.9
1920	24,525	26,542	51,067	570,192	11.2	83.2
1921	25,500	26,699	52,199	596,810	11.4	78.1

CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION

Speed, Carrying Capacity, etc.—The gauge being narrow, the maximum carrying capacity of a train is 300 tons on the Tokaido and the San-yo lines. The fastest speed developed is that on the Tokyo-Yokohama section, 18 m., the distance being covered in 28 minutes. As regards the long distance running, the distance between Tokyo and Shimonoseki, 704.5 m., is covered in 25 hrs. 8 mins. by the down train and in 25 hrs. 15 mins. by the up train; Osaka is the busiest station as to number of trains arriving and departing, 273 trains of all descriptions being received per day.

The Gauge.—The gauge is of 3 ft. 6 ins., that having been adopted when the first railway in Japan was laid. The rails used being generally 60 pounds, in speed and carrying capacity Japanese railways are much behind those in Europe and America. As yet with the exception of the Tokaido line, most of the lines are in a single track. In the San-yo, Tohoku and a few other lines, however, partial doubling has either been effected or is in course of completion.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Gradient.—The maximum gradient is 1 in 40 in ordinary cases with a minimum radius of 15 chains. A notable exception is the case of the Usui pass on the Tokyo-Nagano line for which the Abt system was adopted. The gradient for it is 1 in 15, for the section of 7 miles from Yokogawa to Karuizawa, with a minimum radius of 13 chains. There are 26 tunnels with the aggregate length of 14,645 ft. Altogether this section forms the worst portion in the whole work of railway construction in Japan. The steam locomotives at first used on this section have been recently replaced with electric locomotives with the double object of increasing the hauling power and of getting rid of the nuisance of smoke. The change has proved highly satisfactory.

Tunnels.—In regard to tunnelling work, there are 25 tunnels of over 200 ft. That bored at Sasago on the Tokyo-Shiojiri of the Central line is the longest, 15,275 ft., and required about six years, being opened to traffic in February, 1893.

Rails.—Rails used are in most cases 60 lbs. per yard steel rail, but they are to be replaced by the 75 lb. type for trunk lines, in view of the steady expansion of the volume of traffic and the necessity in consequence to run heavier trains. The rails formerly used to come from abroad, but of late the rails turned out at the Government Steel Works at Wakamatsu, Kyushu, and some other works are used.

Sleepers.—The standard dimension of the sleepers is 8″×5½″×6′0″, and 14 to 16 are laid for every 30 ft. of rails. Chestnut wood is predominant, but owing to growing scarcity of this particular lumber, softer varieties as pines, *tamo*, cercidiphylum, *sen*, beech, etc., are mixed, after they are properly creosoted.

Bridge work.—The longest structures are first that over the river Akano (4,077 ft.) on the Murakami Line, the second over the Tenryu (3,967 ft.) and the third over the Oi (3,332 ft.), the latter two being on the Tokaido Line. The foundation work for all such bridges is in the shape of cylindrical brick wells with steel girders. In rare cases wrought iron girders used in bridges made in the early days of railway construction in Japan are mixed with them.

Railway Stores and Materials

All the Government railway cars are generally supplied at home either by having them built at their own works with necessary materials procured from approved foreign makers or by placing orders with the three leading carriage works in Japan, viz., Osaka Railway Car Co., Nagoya Railway Car Co., and Amano Works in Tokyo. Orders placed with foreign works for supply of locomotives and other railway materials generally amount to between 10 and 20 million *yen* a year.

Domestic and Foreign Orders and their Percentage

During the last few years the materials purchased by the Government Railways are estimated to have been as follows, in *yen* 1,000:—

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Year ended March	Home purchase	Foreign purchase	Total	Percentage of foreign purchase to the total
1917	42,045	5,197	47,242	11.0
1918	86,360	12,996	99,356	13.1
1919	161,622	11,546	173,169	6.7
1920	159,341	20,868	180,209	11.6
1921	165,980	3,380	169,360	0.8

Leading Approved Foreign Makers

Leading approved makers for locomotive engines prior to the war were as follows for Government railways, the list remaining suspended :—

Arthur Koppel A.-G.
A. Borsig Tegel bei Berlin
Baldwin Loco. Works, U.S.A.
Berliner Maschinenbau A.-G.
Beyer Peacock & Co.
Brooks Loco. Works of A.L.C.
Cooke Loco. Works of A.L.C.
Pittsburgh Loco. Works of A.L.C.
Schenectady Loco. Works of A.L.C.
Hannoverische Maschinenbau A.-G.
Henschel & Sohn, Kassel.
Hohenzollen A.G. fur Lokomotivbau
Krauss & Co.
Hawthorn Leslie & Co., Ltd.
Humboldt Engineering Works Co.
J. A. Maffei, München.
Robert Stephenson & Co.
Rogers Loco. Works, of A.L.C.
La Societie John Cockerill, Belgium.
Schneider & Cie, Crensot.
Societe Francaise de Construction Mechaniques.
Maschinenfabrik Esslingen, Esslinger.
The North British Loco. Co.
Vulcan Foundry.
Kitson & Co., Leeds.

4. PRIVATE RAILWAYS

The railways under private management are under the control of the Local Railway Law which came into force in August 1919, replacing the Laws relating to Private and Light Railways. The 'Local' railways under the new Law include all the light railways privately operated, these numbering 137 at the end of March 1921, with an aggregate open mileage of 1,994.5 and the total capital invested of ¥247,654,804.

Below are given results of working of the Local railways in Japan proper for the year ended March 31st 1921 as compared with the two preceding years :—

Item \ Year	1920–21	1919–20	1918–19
Number of railways	137	140	136
Open mileage	1,994.13	2,005.68	1,941.69
Average mileage worked	1,961.1	1,947.0	1,840.8
Capital on open lines (yen) ...	247,654,804	217,046,204	188,799,907
Cost of Constructions of open lines	145,184,567	135,517,746	120,257,355
Revenue (yen)	35,352,658	28,671,794	12,930,532
Working expenses (yen)	22,223,199	18,078,309	21,141,861

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Item \ Year	1920—21	1919 - 20	1918—19
Percentage of expenses to revenue	629	63.1	61.2
Profit (yen)	13,129,459	10,592,985	8,271,329
Percentage of profit on cost of construction	9.5	8.0	6.8
Locomotives	522	515	486
Passenger carriages	1,773	1,782	1,721
Goods wagons	6,637	6,526	5,864
Passengers carried	116,007,153	109,681,017	86,987,670
Passengers carried one mile	765,397,148	746,362,633	596,906,428
Earnings from passenger traffic (yen)	22,113,860	17,428,748	12,560,200
Tonnage of goods hauled	12,044,580	12,358,209	10,474,522
Tonnage of goods hauled one mile	147,562,288	153,559,663	134,481,532
Earnings from goods traffic (yen)	10,170,971	8,899,396	6,504,684
Train mileage — passenger	718,419	752,903	847,134
Train mileage — goods	891,626	1,076,746	961,055
Train mileage — mixed	7,930,760	7,901,545	7,571,606
Train mileage — Total	9,540,805	9,731,194	9,379,795
Employees	17,824	16,664	15,562
Aggregate monthly compensation of employees (yen)	542,207	414,760	293,428

Leading Local Railways in Japan (March, 1921)

Title	Office	Length of lines open m. ch.	Motive power	Gauge ft. in.	Paid up cap. (¥1000)
Banshu Rly	Kakogawa, (Hyogo-ken)	33.17	steam	3.6	5,000
Chiba Prefectural „	Chiba	47.11	„	2.6	2,500
Chichibu „	Kumagai, (Saitamaken)	31.06	„	3.6	2,000
Chugoku „	Okayama	50.36	„	3.6	4,300
Echigo „	Niigata	53.19	„	3.6	2,250
Fuji-Minobu „	Tokyo	26.77	„	3.6	4,000
Geibi „	Hiroshima	41.64	„	3.6	4,100
Iwate Keiben „	Hanamaki	40.55	„	3.6	1,500
Iyo „	Matsuyama	27.03	„	2.6	4,600
Joso „	Mizukaido, (Ibaraki ken)	32.10	„	3.6	1,250
Kokura „	Kokura	25.00	„	3.6	3,500
Musashino „	Hanno, (Saitamaken)	27.39	„	3.6	1,000
Nagoya Elect. „	Nagoya	34.28	electric	3.6	11,500
Nankai „	Osaka	43.14	steam	3.6	4,000
Narita „	Narita (Chiba-ken)	45.06	„	3.6	5,000
Osaka-Koya „	Osaka	28.76	„	3.6	4,000

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Continued Title	Office	Length of lines open m ch.	Motive power	Gauge ft. m.	Paid up cap (¥1000)
Omi Rly	Aonami, (Shiga ken)	27.65	steam	3.6	1,100
Shimabara „	Shimabara, (Nagasaki ken)	26.24	„	3.6	1,200
Tobu „	Tokyo	124.59	„	3.6	13,500
Tomakomai „	Tomakomai	25.32	„	3.6	500
Tsukuba „	Manabe (Ibaraki ken)	25.00	„	3.6	1,500
Yoro „	Ogaki, (Gifu ken)	36.01	„	3.6	1,500

5. ELECTRIFICATION OF RAILWAYS

Lines in and Around Tokyo, etc.

The first railway line in Japan on which electric traction was applied was the city portion of the Central Line (formerly Kobu Railway, acquired by the Government in 1906). The conversion was effected in 1905 between Manseibashi, then the metropolitan terminus of the line and Nakano on the outskirts of Tokyo, a distance of 8 miles. Later on the Line was extended to Tokyo Station on one hand and to Kichijoji on the other. Next the Yamanote Line, which is a suburban belt line of Tokyo, was similarly converted in 1910. The distance is 19.3 miles besides the 3.5 mile Ikebukuro-Akabane branch.

The electrification of the Tokyo-Yokohama Line, 19.2 miles, was started in 1912 and completed in 1915. A double track was newly laid for electric operation. The electric trains on this section are composed of two motor-cars with one to three trailers between, and the maximum speed is 54 miles per hour, the whole distance being covered in about 47 minutes, at a schedule speed of 24.5 m. per hour. This represents a substantial gain over steam operation in point of speed as well as in the frequency of service, the latter having been increased from 46 to 100 runs.

In the 44th session of the Diet plans were approved for electrifying 10 sections around or near Tokyo and Osaka, i.e., Tokyo-Odawara, Ofuna-Yokosuka, Nakano-Kokubunji, Uyeno-Omiya, Ryogokubashi-Chiba, Tokyo-Uyeno, Manseibashi-Ryogokubashi, Kokubunji-Hachioji, Kozu-Numazu, and Minatomachi (Osaka)—Katamachi-Yojowato, and for erecting a big power station (capacity 65,000 k. w.) in Niigata prefecture, utilizing the water power of the river Shinano. These works are spread over 10 years beginning with 1920 and the total continuing expenditures were increased in 1921 to ¥76,561,000, or nearly double the original estimate. The allotment for the fiscal years 1921 and 1922 is respectively ¥11,897,000 and ¥12,523,000. Of the above-named sections, the Ofuna-Yokosuka and Tokyo-Kozu-Odawara will be completed by the end of 1923.

Tokaido Line

A scheme has been drafted by the Railway Department for electrifying the whole Tokaido Line at an estimated cost of ¥67,000,000 in seven years commencing 1923. The work is to be commenced at

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Tokyo and Kobe first, and later on sections between the two cities will be taken in hand. Altogether 291 electric locomotives, including 9 for special express trains, 46 for ordinary express, and 107 for sectional passenger trains and freight cars, are required, the total cost being ¥35,000,000. They will be used to draw 800 tons of goods cars and 400 tons of passenger cars, an increase of 20 or 30 percent as compared with the existing steam system.

At present a special express train consists of 10 cars, but these will be increased to 12 or 13 while the service will be expedited by 1 or 2 hours between Tokyo and Kobe, or perhaps 4 hours in case the locomotives are used to full capacity. Direct current electricity of 1,500 volts at the maximum is to be used and the single wire overhead system will be adopted. The Akabane Electric Station of the Railway Department will shortly be completed and the Shinagawa Electric Station in 1926. The electric current there is to be supplied to the section near Tokyo and therefore a larger portion of the power must be purchased from electric companies along the line. Switch houses will be erected at intervals of 20 or 25 miles.

The Usui Pass, Shin-etsu Line

The Abt rackrail section across the Usui Pass is located 3,000 ft. above sea-level, and the difference in level amounts to 1,817 ft. in a length of 6.9 miles. This steep section was electrified in 1912. Twelve rack electric locomotives are in service, each capable of drawing, at a speed of 11 m. per hour, 8 cars on a gradient of 6 percent. The power is supplied by a power station at Yokogawa, specially erected for the purpose and containing three 1,000 k. w. vertical turbo-generators. There are substations at the highest and the lowest point of the rack section.

6. INTERNATIONAL TRAFFIC ARRANGEMENTS

With Russia and Europe

The nationalization of the railways and the Continental expansion of the Empire after the successful campaign with Russia with the partial lease of the Liaotung Peninsula and the annexation of Chosen, in consequence of the war, brought Japan's frontier in contact with Russian Siberia and China on the Continent. With the trans-peninsular railways of Chosen opened through in 1905, and the reconstruction of the South Manchuria Railway completed on the Dairen-Changchun line in 1909, and the Antung-Mukden line in 1911, the time was now ripe for opening through railway service between Japan proper and Chosen and South Manchuria, with the co-operation of some steamship concerns. The different international through services, those with Siberia and Europe interrupted since 1914, are described below:—

(1) **Through Passenger Traffic between Japan and North Manchuria and the Maritime Province.**—The service was established in 1910 between the Chinese Eastern Railway, the Ussuri Railway and the Russian Volunteer Fleet on the Russian side, and

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

the Japanese Railways, the South Manchuria Railway, and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha on the Japanese side, and was joined by the Chosen Railways two years later. The service gives option of travelling between Japan and Harbin by any of the three following routes:—

(a) via the Chosen, the South Manchuria, and the Chinese Eastern (North Manchuria) Railway lines, ferry service across the Japan-Chosen Strait being undertaken by the Japanese Railway; (b) via Dairen route, on the South Manchuria Railway and the Chinese Eastern Railway lines, intermediate service between Japanese port and Dairen being undertaken by the Osaka Shosen Kaisha (c) via Vladivostok route, on the Ussuri Railway line (the Maritime Province), the intermediate service between the Japanese port, Tsuruga, and Vladivostok being undertaken by the Russian Volunteer Fleet and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

(2) **Russo-Manchurian-Japanese Through Traffic.**—Opened in 1911, this service, was practically an extension of the Manchurian-Japanese Through Traffic—Petrograd, Moscow, Warsaw, Odessa, and Irkutsk being added to the list of station open to the service. The service comprises the three routes, i.e. via Vladivostok, via Dairen, and via Chosen as above.

(3) **Trans-Siberian International Traffic.**—Opened in 1913 this service first arranged with Russia was extended so as to bring Japan into direct rail communication with London, Paris, Berlin, and all other leading cities in Western Europe.

(4) **Circular tour via Siberia and Suez and the Around-the-World tour via Siberia and Canada.**—The "Circular Tour via Siberia and Suez" and the "Around-the World Tour via Siberia and Canada" were a natural outcome of the through traffic with Europe. The former tour service takes the traveller to Europe via Siberia, to the East by sea via Suez, or vice versa. The latter service takes him around the world via Canada and Siberia and comprises four different routes; (1) London to Petrograd or Moscow via Canada, Japan, and Siberia; (2) Petrograd or Moscow to London via Siberia, Japan, and Canada; (3) Japan to London via Siberia, and return to Japan via Canada; (4) Japan to London via Canada, and return to Japan via Siberia.

(5) **Through Goods Traffic Service with Russia.**—This through goods traffic between Japan and Russia was brought about in January, 1914, and is limited in scope, covering North Manchuria and the Maritime Province on the Russian side.

(6) **Through Transportation of Raw Silk.**—To supply Japanese raw silk direct to Russia, one of the principal European markets for the goods, instead of its being shipped from Yokohama to Marseilles, Hamburg, or Odessa, the facility of prompt overland carriage of silk to Moscow was established in May, 1914. The result was highly satisfactory, the new route taking no more than three weeks, instead of as many months, as required by the sea-route via Suez.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

With China

In 1913 the Japan-China Through Passenger Traffic was established between Tokyo, Yokohama, Osaka, Kobe, and five other stations on the Japanese Government Railways; Fusan, Nandaimon (Seoul), and three others on the Chosen Railway; and Peking and Tientsin on the Peking-Mukden Line. In June, 1914 the service was extended to Shanghai, Nanking, Pukow, Hankow, Kalgan, and two others stations. All Japanese railways in Japan Proper, Chosen, and Manchuria, and the five principal lines of the Chinese Government Railways, were brought into direct communication with one another as to passenger and luggage through service. In April, 1915, the Japan-China Circular Tours was established for the benefit of the ever-increasing number of tourists for business and pleasure between the two countries. Under these arrangements, circular tour tickets are issued at reduced fares for the routes covered by the Japanese and Chinese railways and the steamer lines on the Yangtze, and also between Shanghai and Japanese ports. There are two circular routes open to choice from Japan, both leading first to Peking and ending in Shanghai: (1) Hankow by the Peking-Hankow Line and Shanghai by the N. K. K. steamer down the Yangtze; (2) from Peking to Tientsin, whence to Shanghai, via Tsinanfu, Pukow, and Nanking, by the Tientsin-Nanking Line.

Japan-China Overland Tour tickets:—are sold by the steamship companies to their passengers for the journey between Yokohama and Shanghai, at about 30% discount off the ordinary fare on both the Japanese and the Chinese railways.

7. IMPORTANT HAPPENINGS IN 1921-22

The working of Government Railways for the year ended March 1922 was not marked by such an alarming falling off in revenue as in the preceding year. The traffic seems to be recovering normal conditions. The working revenue and expenditure for the year were estimated at ¥ 337,952,000 and ¥ 243,271,000 respectively. Revenue from freight traffic showed an increase of over ¥430,000 due to active movement in the latter half year, while on the other hand utmost efforts were made to economise in coal and other consumption. Prices of commodities also showed a decline to some extent and altogether the Railways were able to save about ¥16,020,000. The net profit came to ¥164,940,000 showing a gain of about ¥20,250,000 over estimates.

The total mileage added during the year was returned at 314.9 miles for the Government system and 154.7 miles for the private lines. The principal sections newly opened on the Government lines were: Iyodoi-Iyosaijo section (16 m.), Sanuki Line; Awahojo-Minamimihara section, (10.1 m.), Hojo Line; Obama-Wakasa-Takahama section (12.1 m.), Obama Line; and Takanabe-Mimitsu section (14.9 m.), Miyazaki Line. Besides, the Nayoro Line in Hokkaido was completed with the opening of the Nakayubetsu-Okoppe section (17.9 m.), and also the Ominato light railway line in Aomori Prefecture by the opening of the Mutsuyokohama-Ominato section (17.6 m.). The Tokaido Line was

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

shortened by 2.9 miles with the completion of the deflection of 7.2 miles between Kyoto and Otsu, which had been taken up as part of the Tokaido Line improvement work.

On Oct. 15th, the 50th anniversary of the inauguration of railway service in Japan was celebrated. The Jubilee took place at a pavilion specially built for the purpose before Tokyo Station, was attended by about three thousand persons, and was honored with the presence of the Prince Regent.

An unusually cold snap prevailed in Northern and Western Japan this winter and many lines in these districts suffered from heavy snowfalls. On the Shin-etsu Line the train service between Naoetsu and Nagano was completely paralysed from Jan. 21st, 1922. There the snow lay to the depth of 20 ft. at places and even snow ploughs could not work their way through. Several hundred coolies as well as five hundred soldiers from the Takata Regiment were engaged for several days in clearing the tracks, but with little results. All this meant to the Railways a loss of more than one million *yen* both on account of the suspension of train service and the clearing work. Then on the night of Feb. 3rd a terrible avalanche (40 ft. in length) occurred at the Katsuyama tunnel between Ichiburi and Oyashirazu stations, Hokuriku Line, burying a train that carried railway coolies as they were returning from the clearing work. Ninety of them were crushed to death while 35 were injured.

There were two other serious accidents during the year. One was the derailment of a passenger train between Ugosakai and Kariwano, O-u Line, on Feb. 24th. The engine and three 2nd class passenger coaches and two luggage vans were overturned and smashed, resulting in the death of three passengers and one of the crew, besides injuring nine passengers and four of the crew. The cause was attributed to the collapse of the embankment. No less serious was the occurrence at the Hotsugawa railway bridge near Kyoto on the evening of April 3rd when a goods wagon in a mixed train which was about to enter the tunnel near the bridge suddenly went off the rail, so that other wagons and passenger cars were also either derailed or telescoped. Three people including the guard were killed while some thirty passengers were more or less seriously injured. It was about a month before the traffic was reopened on the line.

Up to the end of January damages paid amounted to 521,843 *yen* for goods lost or damaged and 303,507 *yen* for other claims including consolation for loss or injury to life or limbs and also loss of property caused by the sparks issuing from the engine funnels.

In march 1922 the Railway Construction Law Bill passed the 45th session of the Diet and was promulgated on the 10th of April. It is described at some length elsewhere in this chapter.

8. TRAMWAYS

The Japanese tramways date back from 1880, when an application was tendered for the construction of the Tokyo Horse Tram Co.'s line. It was completed and opened for traffic in 1883. The first electric

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

tramway in Japan was laid in Kyoto and was opened to traffic in January, 1895. Since then this convenient means of transport has become widely in vogue both in cities and the country. The use of steam and gas as motive power dates from 1900 and 1904 respectively.

The following shows the results of working of the tramways during the five years to March, 1921.

Year ending March 31	No. of Tramways	Mileage	Capital	Cost of construction	No. of passengers carried	Weight of goods hauld	Revenue	Working expenses	Profit
		m. ch.	¥1,000	¥1,000	1,000	1,000 tons	¥1,000	¥1,000	¥1,000
1917	139	1,277.23	307,868	231,116	695,462	1,756	31,999	15,333	16,655
1918	141	1,296.56	342,112	239,013	848,118	2,285	40,294	19,147	21,147
1919	141	1,261.03	394,129	245,688	983,068	2,435	49,136	27,628	21,817
1920	141	1,288.20	469,188	260,418	1,226,485	2,643	62,670	40,042	22,628
1921	137	1,310.62	659,610	313,006	1,273,157	2,312	87,055	55,760	31,241

Leading Tramways

(As existing at the end of March 1921)

Name and location	Open mileage m. ch.	Motive power	Gauge	Capital ¥1,000
Tokyo Municipality, Tokyo	90.39	Electric	4.6	94,459
Keisei El. Tr. Co., Tokyo	13.53	„	4.6	5,000
Keio El. Tr. Co., Tokyo-fu	14.34	„	4.6	2,500
Keihin El. Rly. Co., Kawasaki ...	17.32	„	4.6	5,100
Kyoto Municipality, Kyoto	15.23 15.05	„ „	4.8 1/2 3.6	15,127
Osaka Municipality, Osaka	43.75	„	4.8 1/2	40,472
Hanshin Express El. Rly. Co., Osaka-fu	37.31	„	4.8 1/2	11,000
Hanshin El. Rly. Co., Amagasaki	22.11	„	4.8 1/2	25,000
Keihan El. Rly. Co., Osaka	33.70	„	4.8 1/2	16,000
Nankai El. Rly. Co., Osaka	16.75	„	4.8 1/2	22,000
Nagoya El. Rly. Co., Nagoya... ...	26.66	„	3.6	11,500
Mino El. Tr. Co., Gifu	18.54	„	3.6	1,500
Takasaki Hydro-El. Co., Takasaki	20.46	„	3.6	2,500
Kyushu El. Tr. Co., Kokura	21.57	„	4.8 1/2	1,600
Tosa El. Tr. Co., Kochi	16.00	„	3.6	1,500
Chikugo Tr. Co., Fukuoka-ken ...	5.53 27.22	Electric Steam	3.6 2.6	1,500
Enshu „ „ Hamamatsu ...	17.02	„	2.6	1,000
Shintatsu Tr. Co., Fukuoka-ken ...	29.71	Steam	2.6	1,000
Kyushu Hydro-El. Co., Oita	5.12 7.29 10.30	Electric „ Steam	4.8 1/2 4.6 3.6	35,000

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Municipal Tramways in Tokyo and Osaka

In such larger cities as Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto and Nagoya, there are, besides electric trams in the urban area, several lines connecting suburban districts or adjoining towns and cities.

Tokyo.—The system as existing in July 1922 comprises 31 lines with the total mileage of 92.3 and 343 stops. The cars total 1,723, i.e. 795 4-wheel, 926 bogie and 2 freight cars. The staff totals 4,130, consisting of 1,753 motor-men and 2,377 conductors. The fare is uniform, 7 *sen* for single and 14 *sen* for return ticket besides transit duty of 1 *sen* for each. Reduced fare (5 *sen*) is allowed to workmen and students in early morning.

Osaka.—The figures in July 1922 were :—total working mileage, 51.57, number of cars, 774, made up of 464 4-wheel, 150 ordinary bogie and 160 low-floor bogie cars ; staff 4,058 including both motor-men and conductors.

The working results for the two cities for the year ended December 1921 were as follows :—

	No. of cars run (reduced on 4-wheel basis)		Vehicle mileage in 1000 (reduced on 4-wheel basis)		Passengers carried in 1000		Receipts in ¥1000	
	Tokyo	Osaka	Tokyo	Osaka	Tokyo	Osaka	Tokyo	Osaka
Total ...	668,309	238,540	58,465	24,887	448,408	237,097	29,787	15,224
Av. per day ...	1,831	654	160	68	1,228	732	82	42

9. AUTOMOBILE & AUXILIARY TRANSPORT

As an auxiliary organ of transport to supplement railway traffic automobile service is still infantile in Japan. As reported latest there are only 12,117 cars of this type, private cars included, against 8,474 open mileage of railway traffic. Mr. Yoshio Kinoshita, ex-Dir. of Traffic Bureau, Gov. Rlys. and a leading authority in transportation, explains that for the tardy growth of this convenient organ of transportation are chiefly responsible (1) bad roads, (2) heavy tariff on automobiles and fuel, (3) imperfect development of the industry at home, (4) heavy tax, etc. He argues further that while the cost of constructing new railway lines, necessarily through remote and unprofitable districts hereafter, will require between ¥200,000 and 300,000 per mile, ¥30,000 would be enough even when a new road fit for automobile traffic, say 6 yards, is constructed, while for reconstructing an existing road the cost would be less than ¥15,000. For laying the 198 lines included in the new construction program aggregating over 6,000 miles some ¥2,000 millions may have to be consolidated, and it is highly probable that financial requirements may postpone the construction of not a few lines to an indefinite period. Mr. Kinoshita thinks that one 2-ton car per 5 miles would be enough and that if 10,000 such cars are used for public service on suitably laid roads the

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

public would be afforded convenient facilities of conveyance at an outlay not exceeding 10 per cent. He judges that the total working expenses per mile may lie between 70 to 80 *sen* and that the tariff may therefore be fixed at 7 to 8 *sen* per passenger mile and 4-5 *sen* per 100 *kin* of goods. Special attention should be directed toward avoiding suicidal competition between railways and automobiles, as it is experienced at present in England and the United States. He therefore suggests that this particular auxiliary service should either be undertaken by the Gov. Railway authorities themselves or by a private corporation under special control of the Government to ensure against harmful competition.

10. JAPAN TOURIST BUREAU

The Bureau was established in 1912 as a joint enterprise of the Imperial Government Railways, and other railway and steamship companies, hotels, and firms dealing with foreign tourists, and affords special facilities gratis to foreign tourists, such as furnishing all necessary information as to travelling, issuing letters of introduction, securing admission to place of interest, arranging itineraries, giving estimates of expenses, supplying information, booklets, etc. The head office is situated in the Tokyo Station Building, Tokyo and Branches or Inquiring Offices at Dairen, Port Arthur, Seoul (Keijo), Taipeh (Taihoku), Yokohama, Kobe, Shimonoseki, Nagasaki, Peking, etc.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

CHAPTER XXV

SHIPPING AND SHIPBUILDING

I. SHIPPING

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

Generally speaking, war has been a potent factor in the development of Japan's mercantile marine as to numerical strength, while for improvement in quality it has chiefly to thank the Government protection. The tonnage of our merchant vessels, that did not exceed 15,000 tons gross in 1893, grew in 1896 to 709,000 after the conclusion of the Japan-China war of 1894-5, to 1,527,000 tons at the end of the year of Portsmouth Treaty (1905), and finally to 4,144,774 tons in May, 1920.

Till 1896 Japan had no definite plan to follow for encouraging shipping trade. In that year the Laws relating to Shipbuilding and Navigation Bounties were enacted. These laws were amended in 1909, and continued in force until 1917 when the shipbuilding bounty was discontinued, and the navigation subsidy regulation was radically revised. As regards aids given to navigation Japan now adopts the same policy as England or France, only a mail subsidy being granted.

The steamship cos. that are under the mail subsidy contract are the Nippon Yusen, Osaka Shosen, Toyo Kisen, Nisshin Kisen, Nan-yo Yusen, Chosen Yusen, and Kita Nihon Kisen. The mail routes, however, constitute only a small part of the total volume of the carrying trade conducted by the Nippon Yusen, Osaka Shosen and some others. These run regular liners, but there are shipping cos. or individual owners that place their boats in tramp service or regular coasting service of local character. It was these tramp-boats that displayed unusual activity during the war boom, their sphere of operation being extended either as their own enterprise or by chartering their ships to other parties, both native and foreign, to all parts of the world.

For about three years from 1906, the carrying trade of Japan was affected by the general depression that prevailed throughout the world and its merchant tonnage remained almost stationary. The shipping business was so dull at that time that both in 1907 and 1908 no small number of vessels had to remain idle. With the favorable turn of trade in 1911 and especially in 1912, our ship-owners vied with one another in purchasing foreign vessels, with the result that the total tonnage acquired a sudden addition, as shown elsewhere. The vessels purchased subsequent to the Russo-Japanese war, whether registered

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

at home or at Dairen, were almost wholly imported during the three years prior to 1914.

The European war has revolutionized both the mercantile fleet and the shipbuilding industry of Japan, the former in respect of its worldwide expansion and the latter in the marvellous development made both in scope and technical skill The expansion was especially marked in regard to tramp boats, as is natural, for the subsidized liners were checked by the subsidy regulation they were under from utilizing the unique occasion to the fullest advantage. Another important feature during the war was that the increment of merchant tonnage occasioned by it chiefly consisted of old ships hastily bought from abroad, while steamers of younger age were much in demand by foreign shipowners and the tonnage of new steamers consequently declined. As regards the tramp boats this general tendency was reversed, they are now strong in newer and younger boats than in the pre-war days.

The universal depression soon after the short-lived post-bellum boom is being acutely felt in Japan's shipping and building trade. With the exception of subsidized mail liners, Japanese tramps operating abroad have declined heavily. In May 1920 as many as 92 steamers under our colors with 502,974 g.t. were actively on service in European waters, to dwindle to 58 of 350,000 g.t. a year later. The situation of the shipbuilding industry is even worse. During 1921 the tonnage launched was returned at only 227,792 tons, being a fall of as much as 255,746 below the corresponding figures of 1920.

STATISTICS OF VESSELS AND SEAMEN

Number of Registered Vessels Classified by Tonnage

	20-500 tons		500-1,000 ton		Above 1,000		Total number		Gross tonnage	
Dec.	Steamer	Sailer	Steam.	Sail.	Steam.	Sail.	Steam.	Sail.	Steam.	Sail.
1918 ...	1,676	12,423	347	5	616	2	2,641	12,430	2,310,959	857,556
1919 ...	1,761	13,497	371	5	706	3	2,870	13,816	2,840,650	946,376
1920 ...	1,946	14,407	335	5	750	3	2,931	14,415	3,011,634	976,286
1921 ...	1,855	14,451	321	5	768	3	2,944	14,459	3,121,575	978,230
1922(June)	1,889	14,134	303	5	793	2	2,985	14,141	3,225,170	945,318

Tonnage Registered in Kwantung, Korea and Formosa

Ships over 20 tons registered in the three jurisdictions and their tonnage were as follows, in 1,000 gross tons:—

	End 1919		End 1920		End 1921	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Korea	87	35	95	43	98	36
Formosa	15	7	32	13	31	12
Kwantung	68	121	67	120	66	120
Total	170	163	194	176	195	168

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Licensed Seamen of Higher Grade

Licensees		1920 Japanese	1920 Foreigners	1921 Japanese	1921 Foreigners
A class	Captains	2,175	176	2,406	176
	Chief Mates	1,529	31	1,276	31
	Second Mates	1,525	11	1,675	11
B class	Captains	1,307	—	1,437	—
	Chief Mates	2,208	3	2,252	3
	Second Mates	4,398	2	4,589	2
C class	Captains	216	—	231	—
	Mates	16,902	—	17,500	—
Chief Engineers		1,670	79	1,779	79
1st	"	2,806	43	2,968	43
2nd	"	2,377	2	2,489	2
3rd	"	6,453	2	7,173	2
Total		43,296	349	45,775	349

Pilots

The Pilotage Law promulgated in 1899 restricts pilotage only to Japanese subjects except foreign pilots licensed under Japanese law and those foreigners sanctioned within five years from 1898. The figures are as follows:—

	1919	1920	1921
Japanese	21	29	27
Foreigners	2	2	2

SHIPOWNERS AND NAVIGATION COMPANIES

Leading Shipowners

In May 1922 the registered record of Japanese shipowners owning more than 15,000 tons gross was as follows:—

Owners	Head offices at	Fleet No	Fleet Gross ton.
Japan Mail S.S. Co. (N.Y.K.)	Tokyo	103	533,898
Osaka Mercantile S.S. Co. (O.S.K.)	Osaka	92	390,113
International S.S. Co.	Kobe	58	311,985
Oriental S.S. Co. (T.K.K.)	Tokyo	18	141,145
Kawasaki Shipbuilding Yard	Kobe	17	102,515
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha	Tokyo	19	66,538
Kawasaki S.S. Co.	Kobe	9	52,793
Kishimoto S.S. Co.	Osaka	14	51,535
Tatsuma S.S. Co.	Nishinomiya	10	43,943
Nisshin S.S. Co.	Tokyo	18	42,394
Ocean S.S. Co.	Kobe	8	42,182
Yamashita S.S. Co.	Tokyo	15	39,711
Katsuta S.S. Co.	Kobe	9	33,227
Teikoku S.S. Co.	"	10	33,602

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Owners	Head offices at	Fleet No.	Fleet Gross ton.
Department of Finance		4	32,349
Hiromi Trading Co.	Osaka	6	21,801
Nakamura & Co.	Chinnampo	9	20,462
Department of Railways...		10	19,241
Mitsubishi Trading Co.	Tokyo	7	18,561
Uchida S.S. Co.	Kobe	7	18,097
Nitta S.S. Co.	"	10	18,070
Meiji Shipping Co.	"	5	16,906
Kuribayashi Mercantile S.S. Co.	Tokyo	8	16,727
K. Inugami	Otaru	8	16,523
South Seas Mail S.S. Co....	Tokyo	4	15,808

Leading Steamship Companies

Nippon Yusen Kaisha (*Japan Mail Steamship Company*).—Formed in 1885 by the amalgamation of the two rival companies, the Mitsubishi and the Kyodo Un-yu, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha was in a position to furnish to the Government 57 steamers with 130,000 tons gross when war broke out between Japan and China in 1894. The company's service during the Russo-Japanese War reached the maximum of 74 ships with 252,000 tons in May '04. In 1896 the company put into execution its ambitious scheme of opening a regular service to Europe, and in the following year that to America and Australia. The company is also carrying on a regular coasting trade and a service to the neighboring Asiatic ports. It has opened the New York-via-Panama line and the South American line as its latest expansion. In Sept. 1915 the Yusen Kaisha doubled its capital, i.e. to ¥44,000,000 and in 1918 further increased it to ¥100,000,000.

Osaka Shosen Kaisha (*Osaka Mercantile S.S. Co.*)—The company was created in 1883 with the express object of running steamers between the important trading ports lying west of Osaka. The field of operation has subsequently been enlarged and at present the company's steamers regularly visit Formosan, Korean and Chinese ports, also Tacoma, Vladivostok, Bombay, S. American and European ports. Fortnightly service running regularly between Hongkong and Tacoma, via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama, was opened in 1910. The company has lately started a service between the South Seas and Formosa, Japan-South American line and has also begun the European service.

Toyo Kisen Kaisha (*Oriental S.S. Co.*)—The Toyo Kisen Kaisha is the youngest sister of the three, having been established in 1896, and the service opened at the end of 1898. The company runs a regular monthly service to San Francisco at one end and to Shanghai and Hongkong as the other terminus with steamers of 13,000 tons each. It started in Dec. '95 a two-monthly service to South America and has three steamers of 10,000 to 8,700 tons on it.

Nisshin Kisen Kaisha (*Japan-China Steamship Co.*)—The company was formed by the amalgamation of the Hunan S.S. Co. and the Daito S.S. (both exclusively carrying on inland service on the Yangtsze),

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

and the same service of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Nan-yo Yusen Kaisha (*South Seas Mail S.S. Co.*)—To encourage the South Sea exploitation the company (formerly "Nan-yo Yusen Gumi") was organized in October, 1912 and opened service with 4 steamers between Kobe and Sourabaja, Java, calling at Hongkong, Batavia and Samarang. The service is monthly or sixteen times a year.

Kokusai Kisen Kaisha (*International S.S. Co.*)—Organized in 1919 by shipowners to save individual owners and small new cos. from the post-war slump in mercantile marine and shipbuilding industry. Capital ¥100,000,000. Its business chiefly consists of charterage of its vessels.

Business Returns of the Three Leading Companies

		N. Y. K.		O. S. K.		T. K. K.	
		Half Year ended Sept. 30 1921	H. Y. ended Mar. 31 1922	H. Y. ended Dec. 31 1921	H. Y. ended June 30 1922	H. Y. ended Dec. 31 1921	H. Y. ended June 30 1922
Paid up capital (¥1,000)		58,000	58,000	62,500	62,500	22,750	22,750
Debentures (¥1,000)		—		—	—	22,500	22,500
Reserve funds (¥1,000)		92,925	84,839	49,139	45,791	12,231	11,460
Fleet	number	102	104	196	183	19	19
	gross tonnage	517,030	542,792	470,439	453,533	155,611	155,611
	book value (¥1,000)	57,945	65,090	69,374	70,438	40,433	39,643
Receipts	cargo	29,939	29,644	21,529	20,658	5,374	4,698
	passenger	5,507	5,985	4,744	4,923	4,880	4,257
	subsidy	1,317	1,089	1,120	1,132	734	698
	others	5,577	4,586	1,872	1,725	223	209
	total	42,339	40,305	29,625	28,445	11,211	9,863
Expenditure (¥1,000)		39,008	37,701	22,457	22,450	10,008	9,625
Net profit (¥1,000)		3,331	2,605	1,624	1,050	84(loss)	933
Div. per annum		20%	15%	10%	10%	6%	5%

REGULAR SERVICES AND SUBSIDIES

Near Sea and Ocean Service Now Run

According to the investigation made by the Dept. of Communications, in August, 1922 vessels over 1,000 tons engaged in the near sea and ocean numbered 824, with 2,899,802 tons, classified as follows according to the service:—

Lines	No. S.S.	Gross tons.	Lines	No. S.S.	Gross tons.
Coastwise	751	818,307	Formosa	37	112,611
Vladivostok	20	65,349	South China	13	31,453
Korea	20	32,618	Yangtze River	18	42,621
North China	38	99,256	Oceania	19	69,369
Central China	47	145,774	Java	11	38,598

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Lines	No. S.S.	Gross tons.
Straits Settlements	8	34,437
India	33	151,633
Australia	14	73,312
Europe	52	367,313
N. America (Eastern Coast) ...	20	123,742
N. America (Western Coast) ...	69	467,354
Central America.	5	29,578
S. America (Eastern Coast) ...	7	40,726
S. America (Western Coast) ...	5	42,353
In foreign charter	5	12,295
Tied up	32	100,598
In dockyards ...		
Stranded ...		
Total	824	2,399,802

Mail Subsidy for Oversea Service

In 1909 the Oversea Navigation Subsidy Law was promulgated to replace the Navigation Bounty Law in operation since 1896. According to this Law, which was radically revised in 1917, Japanese navigation companies can operate subsidized mail oversea services to Europe, North and South America, and Australia, under contract with the Government for not more than 5 years. The vessels qualified for the service are steamships of over 3,000 tons with a speed of 12 knots or over, built and registered in Japan, and not more than 15 years old. The subsidy is granted at the rate of not more than 50 *sen* per 1,000 miles run for a vessel having a speed of 12 knots per hour, and for every additional mile of speed over 12 knots the limit of 50 *sen* is increased by 10%. The companies receiving the subsidy are under obligation to get the approval of the competent Minister for their passenger and freight tariff, to carry mail matters or materials without any charge, to equip the vessels on service with wireless apparatus, etc.

The oversea services run and class of steamers used under the Law are as follows:—

	Lines	No. of steamers	Tonnage limit of steamers	Knots	No. of service per year
North America	(T.K.K.)	... 3	11,500-13,500	18-20	14
South ,,	East. coast (O.S.K.)	... 6	5,000- 7,500	14-16	10
,, ,,	West. ,, (T.K.K.)	... 6	6,000- 9,700	13-15	12

Regular Oversea Mail Service

Under special contract with the Government, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha runs regular mail services to or from foreign countries. They are at present as follows:—

Lines	Ports of call	No. of service
Yokohama-London... ...	Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles	Fortnightly or more
Kobe-Seattle	Yokohama, Victoria (or Seattle)	Twice every 3 weeks or more

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Lines	Ports of call	No. of service
Kobe-Hongkong	Nagasaki, Shanghai	Once every 3 weeks or more
Yokohama-Melbourne ...	Hongkong, Manila, Thursday Is., Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney	Monthly or more

COASTWISE AND NEAR SEA SERVICES

Coastwise.—Before the conclusion of Treaty revision of 1894 the coasting trade was open to vessels flying foreign flags, but by the revision this privilege was restricted to the conveyance of passengers and cargo between Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, and Hakodate. In 1911 the restriction was extended and foreign vessels were forbidden to carry passengers and cargoes between those ports except on a continuous voyage. It should be remembered that the coasting trade of Japan and Great Britain was dealt with in the revised Anglo-Japanese treaty dated April 3, 1911, which provides that the trade should be regulated according to the laws of the United Kingdom and Japan respectively.

"Near Sea."—The Near-sea service zone previously covered a space between longitude 130°–170° E. and latitude 21°-63° N. including Kamchatka, the Kuriles, Formosa and Hongkong, but in view of the enormous expansion of the South-Sea trade recently, it was extended in July 1919, to 95°–130° E. and 11°-27° S., comprising the Philippines, Straits Settlements, Java, Borneo, Celebes, etc. This latter forms the 2nd section of the Near-sea service as distinguished from the 1st section represented by the former. Steamers of over 1,000 tons gross or sailers over 500 tons are now allowed to run in the new and 2nd Section or in both 1st and 2nd combined, subject to the approval of the competent authorities. The scope of coastwise and calm-water services has also been much extended. Equally noteworthy in this connection is that the regulations controlling near-sea, coastwise and calm-water services in Japan proper have been extended and made applicable to those Japanese vessels engaged in the carrying trade between foreign ports or in the rivers and lakes of Korea, Formosa, Saghalien and foreign countries.

Subsidy to Near Sea and South Sea Services.—The Government grants a subsidy to navigation companies to maintain regular services to the South Seas, China and near sea ports. The contract for the subsidy is renewed every year and covers the carrying of mail matters and other obligations.

The principal subsidized lines and maximum of their subsidy for 1922 as approved by the Diet are as follows:—

Lines	Subsidy for 1922 (¥)	Lines	Subsidy for 1922 (¥)
South Seas	370,000	Japan Sea	251,500
South China Coast ...	150,000	Kagoshima-Nawa	60,000
Korea, West Coast ...	100,000	China (Yangtze-kiang) ...	437,000
Dairen	100,000	Hokkaido	207,154

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Lines	Subsidy for 1922 (¥)	Lines	Subsidy for 1922 (¥)
Shanghai...	350,000	Vladivostok and Korea,	
North China	117,000	East Coast	40,00
Main Island-Hokkaido ..	50,000	Bonin Island	100,000

FREIGHT AND CHARTER MARKET

FREIGHT MARKET

The coal freight between Wakamatsu and Yokohama is regarded as the standard rate in Japan's near-sea service. Its movement in recent years is shown below: —

	Jan.	Mar.	May	July	Sept.	Nov.	Aver.
1917...	...¥4.70	6.00	6.50	9.30	10.95	7.92	6.918
1918...	.. 7.74	7.62	10.75	9.91	9.73	10.45	8.350
1919...	... 5.11	3.81	3.87	5.32	5.25	6.09	4.789
1920 ..	... 4.30	4.50	5.10	2.40	2.80	2.50	3.480
1921...	... 1.72	1.82	1.90	1.87	1.79	2.28	1.893

Freight Rate of Open Sea Lines

(*Per ton of General Cargo*)

Year end	European Line		American Line		Australian Line		Bombay Line	
	Subsidized vessels s. d	Unsubs. vessels s. d.	Subsid. vessels $	Unsubs. vessels $	Subsid. vessels s. d.	Unsubsid. vessels s. d.	Subsid. vessels ¥	Unsub. vessels ¥
1914	50.0	50.0	6.50	6.50	20.0	20.0	11	11
1917	90.9	455.0	9.00	30.00	50.0	10.0	40	44
1918	90.9	600 0	9.00	25.00	50.0	220.0	65	65
1919	× 120.0	× 180.0	9.00	9.00	50.0	50.0	× 45	× 45
1920	× 120.0	× 120.0	10.00	(None)	—	—	× 40	× 40
1921	× 75.0	× 75.0	10.00	„	60.0	60.0	× 21	× 21
Highest during the war (1917)								
	90.0	800.0	6.00	43.00	30.0	280.0	65	80

N.B.—× includes the 10% drawback allowed.

Freight Rate of Staple Commodities

On European Line (*per ton*)

Year end	Barley	Oats	Fish Oil	Raw silk (Lbs. 112)	Waste silk (Lbs. 112)
	s. d.	s. d	s. d	¥	¥
1914	21.0	47.3	27.0	5.40	22.00
1918	135.0	135.0	100.0	13.00	43.50
1919	100.0	234.0	120.0	13.00	× 48.50
1920	× 190.0	× 234.0	× 120.0	15.00	× 58.20
1921	× 120.0	× 147.0	× 65.0	× 15.00	× 37.00

N.B.—× includes the 10% drawback allowed.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

On N. American Line (per ton)

Year end	Tea		Raw Silk (100 lb.)		Peanuts (with shell)	
	Subsidized vessels	Unsubs. vessels	Subsidized vessels	Unsub. vessels	Subsidized vessels	Unsubs. vessels
1914	$10	$10	$2	$2	$ 7	$ 7
Highest during the War.	30	30	7	7	15	100
1919	8	8	5	5	15	15
1920	10	10	5	5	13	13
1921	6	—	4	—	13	—

Charter Market

The war caused a boom in the market which rose to nearly ten or even fifteen times the rate quoted before the calamity. In the antebellum days a boat of from 3,000 to 6,000 tons deadweight could not command more than ¥1.25 to ¥1.50, but by March 1915 the rate had risen to ¥2.14, while the maximum of ¥5.50 was even demanded for a young boat. At the end of 1915 the two extremes stood at ¥4.00 and 10.50.

Recent movements of charterage (per ton) are given in the following table:—

		June steamers			Dec. steamers		
		Larger ¥	Medium-sized ¥	Smaller ¥	Larger ¥	Medium-sized ¥	Smaller ¥
1919	Min.	11.0	5.0	8.0	14.0	11.0	9.0
	Max.	18.0	13.0	8.5			10.0
1920	Min.	8.0	7.8	7.0	5.0	4.0	3.0
	Max.	8.5	8.5	8.0		4.5	3.1
1221	Min.	3.0	2.8	2.9	3.0	2.5	2.8
	Max.	3.5	3.3	3.2			3.2
1922*	Min.	—	3.2	3.5	—	—	—
	Max.	—	3.6	3.6			

Note.—* Figures at end of July. There has been no demand for larger ships.

OBSERVATORY, LIGHTHOUSES, SHIPWRECKS, ETC.

Imperial Marine Observatory, Kobe

The institute was established in April 1919, at the cost of ¥ 230,000 subscribed by the leading shipping men at Kobe. Its principal aims are to make scientific investigations in meteorology, oceanography, terrestrial magnetism and nautical astronomy, in the interests of the seamen of all nationalities, and also to repair and certify marine chronometers, mariner's compasses, sextants and other measuring instruments of navigation. Daily weather charts, weekly weather reports, bulletins and other scientific memoirs are being published.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

This is the 5th of the kind in the world. The wireless station attached is now under construction.

Lighthouses, Marks, and Signals

The first regular lighthouse was erected in Japan at Kannonzaki, in the Bay of Tokyo, on New Year's Day 1869. The lighthouses at Kannonzaki and other places were built under the supervision of foreign experts. In 1881 Japan could dispense with service of the foreign experts, all the lighthouses and other signals built since then being the work of native experts. The figures at the end of Sept., 1920 were as follows:—

Kind of signals	Government	Public	Total
Lights			
Lighthouse ...	160	28	188
Staff-light ...	2	21	23
Ligtlship ...	—	—	—
Leading light ..	5	4	9
Beacon light ...	20	4	24
Light buoy ...	33	16	53
Daymarks			
Beacon (9 private)	4	13	26
Buoy...	16	24	40
Fairway mark...	—	56	56
Land-mark ...	1	—	1
Leading land mark	1	—	1
Fogsignals			
Siren...	19	—	19
Bell	2	—	2
Firing	5	—	5
Explosive ...	4	—	4
Submarine ...	1	—	1
Signal station...	11	—	11
Total	282	166	463

Shipwrecks

	Steamers		Sailing ships and junks		Lives lost or injured		
	Destroyed	Damaged	Dest.	Dam.	Death	Injured	Missing
1918 ...	... 49	854	218	448	119	55	231
1919 ...	... 64	891	191	374	104	48	161
1920 ...	... 74	1,040	168	369	102	13	112

According to the returns of the Osaka Inspection Office which controls more than one-half of the total steamers registered in Japan proper, for shipwrecks in 1915 the crew's fault or negligence was responsible for 77%, and *vis major* the remainder.

II. SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRY

RECENT DEVELOPMENT

The putting in force in 1896 of the Law for Encouraging Shipbuilding has given an impetus to the development of this industry. It was amended in 1909 and the new law came into force in January 1910, to be effective for ten years. In July 1917 it was suspended and finally lapsed in 1920, and since then no such measure has been adopted. The Hitachi-Maru, 6,000 tons, built in 1898 by the Mitsubishi Shipbuilding Yards at Nagasaki for the Nippon Yusen Kaisha was the first large steamer built in Japan. Since then the Mitsubishi and Kawasaki Shipbuilding Yards have undertaken the construction of

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

several larger steamers of over 10,000 displacement for the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and the Toyo Kisen Kaisha. Cruisers and other small size vessels built for the Imperial Navy and for China should also be recorded to their credit. This shipbuilding record was broken when the two dockyards were each ordered in 1912 to build a dreadnaught of 27,500 tons. Soon after the outbreak of the War the private shipyards enlarged their capacity for shipbuilding and though seriously handicapped by inadequate supply of materials and skilled labor they attained a marked progress. All those yards are suffering from the after-war reaction and have been obliged either severely to curtail the scope of their work or temporarily or even permanently to suspend it.

Number of Ships Launched

	1918		1919		1920		1921	
Steamships	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
1,000 tons and over	189	518,786	136	621,513	93	433,265	41	37,230
Under 1,000 tons ...	107	122,270	54	24,831	52	15,061	28	8,851
Total	396	641,056	190	646,344	145	448,326	69	226,081
Sailing vessels								
1,000 tons and over	—	—	1	1,000	—	—	—	—
Under 1,000 tons ...	470	80,408	165	27,135	52	7,420	12	1,711
Total	470	80,408	166	28,135	52	7,420	12	1,711
Grand Total	866	721,464	356	674,479	197	455,746	81	227,792

Price of Newly Built Ships

(per ton)

	1918 ¥	1919 ¥	1920 ¥	1921 ¥
Jan.	620	335	330 (Feb.)	180
June	726	300	185 (May)	130
Dec.	725	350	180 (Nov.)	125

SHIPYARDS AND DOCKS

The number of shipbuilding yards and docks for the past five years are as follows:—

Year	No. of shipyards	No. of docks	No. of floating docks
1917	335	61	2
1918	371	62	2
1919	363	69	3
1920	348	71	3
1921	350	71	3

A comparison of the number of shipbuilding yards (with capacity

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

for ships of 1,000 tons and over), their berths and employees, before and after the War is given below:—

	1913	1918	1921
No. of yards	6	57	26
„ „ berths	17	157	87
„ „ employees	26,000	95,000	74,000

PRINCIPAL SHIPBUILDING YARDS (Aug. 1922)

Name	No. of berths	Est'd	Location
Hakodate Dockyard...	2	1896	Hakodate
Ishikawajima Shipbuild. Yard	4	1855	Tokyo
Asano S. Yard	10	1916	Kanagawa
Yokohama D. Yard...	5	1891	Yokohama
Uraga D. Yard...	6	1894	Kanagawa
Harima S. Yard	5	1908	Kobe
Osaka Ironworks	8	1880	Osaka
„ „ Innoshima Yard ...	8	1914	Hiroshima
Aizawa S. Yard	3	1911	Osaka
Fujinagata S. Yard	8	1874	„
Ono Ironworks...	5	1877	„
Nitta S. Yard	3	1917	Kobe
Mitsubishi S. Yard, Kobe	4	1905	„
„ „ „ Nagasaki	6	1857	Nagasaki
Kawasaki S. Yard	4	1881	Kobe
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha	3	1917	Okayama
Tochigi S. Yard	2	1913	Fukuoka
Matsuo Ironworks	2	1883	Nagasaki

Mitsubishi Shipbuilding Yard at Nagasaki. This is the oldest and foremost shipyard in Japan, and in equipment etc. stands comparison with leading shipbuilding works in the world. The works have a water frontage of about one and a half miles and cover nearly 115 acres. Most of the machines and tools in the works are driven by electricity, and for that purpose the firm has a large power house with turbo-generators and dynamos of 2,000 k.w. in total, and also many electric wharf and shop cranes. Besides, a 150 ton electric hammer crane was lately erected. It employs about 10,000 men. The Firm holds the license for building Parson's turbines.

Kawasaki Shipbuild. Yard.—The yards cover about 40 acres of land with a water frontage of about one mile. Until a few years ago the company devoted their attention chiefly to building medium-sized steamers and torpedo crafts, but now the works can build ships of any size up to a dreadnaught of 27,000 tons. The works are equipped with a large electric driven floating crane of 100 ton lifting capacity. Their steel foundry at Hyogo was started a few years ago, and is provided with a 20 ton Siemens furnace, turning out very fine steel castings. The Co. has secured Italian patents for submarine architecture and for motors.

Osaka Iron Works.—Started by the late Mr. E. H. Hunter in 1880, it was converted into a joint stock co. in 1914. The works now

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

consist of engine department, shipyard and repairing works kept apart, also a branch on Innoshima in the Inland Sea. The shipyard covers nearly 16 acres, with a water frontage of more than 1,000 feet. At first the attention was directed specially to the construction of dredgers, shallow draught steamers, trawlers, etc. Of late they have begun to build ordinary passenger and cargo boats up to 10,000 tons, with annual capacity of 200,000 tons. The Isherwood type craft is a specialty of the works which have purchasd the patent.

Asano Shipbuild. Yard at Tsurumi, near Tokyo made a hurried appearance in 1917, and possesses a number of cradles for ships of 12,000 ton class. The year's capacity almost equals the total of the Japanese dockyards before the War.

Mitsui's Shipbuild. Yard at Uno Bay near Okayama is a gigantic undertaking which was launched in the Spring of 1918, a big town having already sprung up at the place. When completed it will rival the Mitsubishi, Asano and Osaka Ironworks in importance and scope of work.

Ishikawajima Shipbuilding Yard in Tokyo has recently resuscitated building work and has built a number of 6,000 ton vessels.

Uraga Dockyard is under control of Mr. K. Yamashita, a war millionaire, and is equipped to build six vessels of 5,000 to 10,000 tons.

Yokohama Dockyard at Yokohama that was formerly confined to repair work has lately begun to combine shipbuilding.

The other dockyards worth notice are the **Asahi** financed in greater part by the Masudaya Firm, Yokohama; the **Uchida** owned by Mr. S. Uchida, a new ship-millionaire of Kobe.

In building devices and supply of materials a marked advance has been made. The Osaka Iron Works' achievement of building about 20 duplicates of the Isherwood pattern vessels is the first record in Japan. Then the division of labor between hull and engines, boilers, etc. and the appearance of many small workshops to construct engines in Osaka and neighborhood are a new feature. The ambitious attempt has been started by the Mitsubishi, Kawasaki, Asano, etc. to be self-supporting in plates and other important materials, so that they may no longer experience the annoyance caused by the inadequate supply.

III. RECENT SITUATION OF SHIPPING & SHIPBUILDING

Shipbuilding.—In common with the rest of the world Japan's shipbuilding insustry has suffered heavily from the postbellum depression. In 1919 the full building capacity stood at 1,259,500 tons of which the Kawasaki Dock claimed 300,000 tons, Asano Dockyard, 200,000, Osaka Iron Works, 122,000, Mitsubishi yard, 110,000, Counting vessels of 1000 tons and over only, the figures in 1919 were 133 vessels representing 613,849 tons, as against 93 and 433,266 respectively in 1920.

At the beginning of 1921 there were, under construction 51 vessels of 264,892 tons besides 61 vessels with 333,057 contracted, but afterwards those under construction and contract heavily shrank

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

so that the total launched during the year dwindled to only 81 vessels representing 227,792 tons. In 1922 the corresponding figures fell as low as 60,000 tons.

Vessels bought or sold.—From about the fall of 1921 to the later part of 1922 Japanese shippers, allured by what they considered good price, purchased 46 vessels with 277,000 tons at the cost of £1,367,000 approximately. On the other hand the ships sold from January to November 1922 numbered only 8 with 14,675 tons. The selling price did not even cover half the cost of construction. As transacted in the home market a new ship fetched from ¥75 to 110 per ton, while for a second-hand the price ranged between ¥30 and 60. A new wooden ship changed hands at only ¥23–27.

Ships and Bankers.—Bankers who made advances on steamers are placed in highly embarrassing circumstances as very few shipowners are in position to redeem or to make good the heavy fall of the margin. They are at a loss what to do with the unwieldy and expensive pledges that the helpless debtors surrender to their hands. A significant example is the starting of shipping business by the First Bank with the capital of ¥500,000 by taking over the ships of the Nitta Kisen and the Taisho Kisen which were unable to fulfill the obligations of repaying the advances obtained on their steamers.

Charter Market.—The excess of bottoms in comparison with dwindling cargo both in oversea and coasting trade has plunged the market to the lowest depth, so that shipowners are now experiencing the worst reaction of all those hit by the adverse turn of fortune since the return of peace. The situation in 1922 is shown in the following figures given in *sen*:—

Charterage Per Ton

	Coasting		Oversea	
	Medium	Small	Large	Medium
January	300	333	235	240
May	270	407	175	—
September	183	330	130	—
December	130	310	120	—

Idle Ships.—Ships tied up in Japanese ports or even abroad steadily went on increasing from about the fall of 1920 to the spring of the following year attaining the record figures in March 1921, but as the year progressed the situation became somewhat improved.

	No.	Tonnage tied up		No.	Tonnage tied up
Sept. 1920	117	180,000	March 1922	46	45,517
March 1921	161	239,298	Sept. „	26	52,261
Dec. „	53	72,012	Dec. „	18	66,259

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

CHAPTER XXVI

PATENTS, DESIGNS, TRADE-MARKS AND UTILITY MODELS

INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY

The first legislative measure Japan had for the protection of industrial property was the Brief Monopoly Regulations (Sembai Ryaku Kisoku) issued in 1871, but they were abolished before they went into force. The actual protection commenced in June 1884 when the Trade Mark Regulations were promulgated, followed by the Monopoly Patent Regulation in 1885. In 1888, the two were superseded by the Patent, Design and Trade Mark Regulations. In those days Japan was still bound by extraterritorial treaties and as foreigners were beyond the control of the native laws their industrial property could not obtain protection in Japan. With the revision of the treaties in 1894-95 the laws on indnstrial property were snbjected to necessary amendment and for the first time the general system of protection as understood in Europe and America was put into force in this country. Subsequently the laws were amended twice, i.e. in 1909 and in 1921, when the present Patent, Utility Model, Design and Trade Mark Laws and rules appertaining to them came into existence, to take effect from January 11, 1922. Main features common to these four laws are as follows:—

(1) Japan from the first adopted the examination system, that is, when there are applications for patents, or registration of utility models, designs or trade marks, they are first examined by Examiners of the Patent Office, and they are granted only when they are found conformable to law. This principle remains unchanged. In the new laws, the system of publication has been adopted, that is to say, when the Examiners are satisfied with applications, they first issue an order that publicity be given them, and if within a period of two months no objections appear against the published applications, then upon the expiration of said period the Examiner gives decision to register, and effects registration on payment of prescribed fees. The only exception to the above is in connection with applications for the registration of designs for which registration is effected by dispensing with the process of publicity.

The system of re-examination has been abolished in the new laws. If the Examiner should decide to reject an application, he has to show

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

to the applicant the reasons, if any, for the rejection in order to give him an opportunity to protest. In case the protest is overruled and the applicant is not satisfied with the ruling, he can request a trial-on-appeal.

A trial can be requested to invalidate a patent or a registration granted contrary to the laws, or to a person not entitled thereto; but this power of request lapses after expiration of five years from the day of registration in the case of patents and with regard to registrations affecting private interests, and three years in the case of utility models. A trial may also be requested to confirm the limits of claims. From a trial an appeal is open to a trial-on-appeal, and from a trial-on-appeal to the court of cassation, but this latter is in regard to points of law only.

(2) Formerly patents were granted only to first inventors, but in the new Patent Law they, as well as the registration of utility models, designs and trade-marks, are granted to the first applicants; and in case there are two or more applications on the same day on the same subject, a patent or registration is granted according to an agreement among the applicants, but is withheld when no such agreement exists. In case a patent or registration has been granted to a person who is not entitled thereto, such patent or registration may be invalidated through a trial upon application, and shall be granted to a person entitled thereto.

(3) As regards an invention, a utility model or a design effected by an employe of a private firm or public establishment, even when the invention, utility model, or design lies within the scope of business of the employer, and is accomplished by the employe in discharge of his duty and assigned to the employer according to stipulations in a contract or business regulations, the employer has to pay a reasonable compensation to the employe. In case such employe obtains a patent or registration there-of, owing to absence of such stipulations, the employer is entitled to work it.

(4) A patent, utility model or design, and right to work a patented invention, or registered utility model, or design as well as right of pledge having such patent, utility model, or design or right of working it as its object is transferable with or without limitation, but unless such transfer is registered at the Patent Office, it cannot be set up against a third party.

(5) With regard to patented articles, and registered utility models and designs, an indication that the article is patented or registered, must be attached thereto, otherwise no damages can be recovered for infringement. No such requirement is needed for trade marks.

(6) When a patent is granted, letters patent shall be issued, and when a utility model or design is registered, a certificate of registration; but for the registration of a trade mark no certificate shall be issued.

(7) A foreigner who is not domiciled, nor has a residence in Japan, is not entitled to enjoy industrial property, unless he is a subject or citizen of a country with which Japan has a treaty or anything corresponding thereto, pledging mutual protection of industrial properties.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Even a national of such a country is not allowed to make an application or a request or take any other steps with regard to industrial property, unless he is domiciled or has a residence or bona fide place of business in Japan, or when he does so through an agent living in Japan.

(8) For persons residing in foreign countries or in remote districts where communication is difficult, the Director of the Patent Office may, by virtue of his official authority or in compliance with request, extend the periods prescribed for procedures to be taken vis-a-vis the Patent Office.

PATENTS

NOT PATENTABLE.—The following are not patentable:

1. Articles of food of drink or taste (Genusmittel);
2. Medicines or methods of compounding them;
3. Substances manufactured by chemical processes;
4. Articles which are prejudicial to public order, moral or health.

NOT NEW.—The following are not "new":—

1. Inventions which have been publicly known or publicly used in the Empire prior to application for patents therefor;
2. Inventions which have been described in publications distributed in the Empire prior to application for patents therefor to such an extent that the description can easily be put into practice.

TERM.—The term of a duration of a patent is fifteen years, counting from the date of publication, a patent for addition expiring with its original.

This term of fifteen years may be extended for not less than three and not more than ten years, if the invention is a very important one and the inventor has not realized proper profits for his invention through no fault of his own.

PATENT FEE.—The fee is ¥10 annually, 1st—3rd year; ¥15, 4th—5th year; ¥25, 6th—9th year; ¥35, 10th—12th year; and ¥50, 13th—15th year. The fee for an extended patent is:—

1. 1st year to 3rd year, inclusive, annually ... ... ¥100.
   First three years' fee to be paid at once.
2. From 4th year to 6th year, inclusive, annually ... ... ¥150.
3. From 7th year to 10th year, inclusive, annually ... ... ¥200.

USE OF OTHER'S PATENT.—When a patented invention can not be worked without a patented invention or a registered utility model belonging to another person being used, a trial may be requested in case the person refuses to grant a license on reasonable terms without proper reasons. This use of a patented invention cannot be exacted unless three years have elapsed from the establishment of the patent right.

In case a patent remains unworked in the Empire without any

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

good reason consecutively for three years or more, and if such patent is necessary for public interests, the Director of the Patent Office may upon receiving application cancel the patent or order the patentee to grant a license on terms to be decided by him, or cancel it in virtue of his authority.

UTILITY MODELS

Any person who has conceived a new model of practical utility in regard to shape, construction or combination of articles may obtain the registration of a utility model with regard to the article. Prohibitive clauses concerning registration are practically identical to those for the registration of designs.

The term of the exclusive use of a utility model is ten years from the registration.

The fee is at the rate of ¥7 annually for the first three years, ¥15 annually for the next three years, and ¥25 annually for the last four years.

DESIGNS

Subject Matters.—Any new design consisting of forms, patterns, colorings, or their combinations and applicable to articles of industry may be registered with regard to the articles, excepting those which are the same or similar to the Imperial Chrysanthemum Crest, or those which are prejudicial to public order and so forth.

Secrecy of Designs.—A design may be kept secret pending the application and for a period not exceeding three years from its registration.

Term.—The term allowed for the exclusive use of a design is ten years from the registration, similar design expiring with the original.

Fees.—The fee is at the rate of ¥3 yearly for the first three years, ¥5 yearly from the fourth to the tenth year. Register fee of a similar design is ¥3.

TRADE-MARK

Object of Trade-marks.—A trade-mark may be registered in order to distinguish the goods which are produced, manufactured, worked up, selected, certified, handled or sold by a person as a business. A trade-mark to be registerable must consist of letters, devices or signs, or their combinations, and must be distinctive and conspicuous. A designation of colors may be registered.

The following marks are not registerable:

1. Those containing a device similar to the Imperial Chrysanthemum Crest;
2. Those similar to the national flag, the army or navy ensign, decoration, &c., or a foreign national flag; and

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

3. To a Red Cross, or designation or characters therefor;
4. Those liable to disturb public order or morals;
5. Those containing a likeness, the name or other designation, or the tradename of another person, unless consent is obtained therefor from the person concerned.
6. Those similar to a mark commonly used with the same, or similar kind, of goods;
7. Those containing a device similar to a prize medal or the like given by an authorized exposition, except in the case when a person uses such medal which he has obtained, as part of his trade-mark;
8. Those similar to a mark of another person well known in trade and to be used with similar kinds of goods;
9. Those similar to registered trade-mark of another person and to be used for similar kinds of goods; and
10. Those similar to a mark of another person, before the lapse of one year since the loss of validity of such mark, unless the mark remained unused more than one year previous to the loss of its validity.
11. Those apprehended to cause mistake or confusion of merchandise.

Even in cases where the essential part of a trade-mark is not, when separated, unregisterable for its not being special and distinctive, such trade-mark shall be registered if the owner disclaims any right to that part.

A trade-mark similar to another trade-mark owned by the same person and to be used for the same merchandise, or a mark identical with another mark owned by the same person and to be used for a similar kind of merchandise may be registered by the same person as associated trade marks.

A mark used by a person in business the object of which is not profit, will be considered as a trade-mark and is registerable.

A mark of a juridical person to be used by members of the corporation may be registered as a corporation mark.

When Transferable.—A trade-mark right may be transferred only when it is transferred together with the business; it may also be transferred by division according to the goods on which the mark is used.

Cancelled.—It may be cancelled when, without proper reasons, the owner of a trade-mark right has failed to use his trade mark within the Empire for more than one year from the date of registration, or has discontinued the use thereof for more than three years. Registered trade-marks of foreign countries are exceptions.

Term.—The term of the exclusive use of a registered trade-mark is twenty years. The term for a trade-mark already registered in another State, coextends with the term allowed in that State, but in no case can it exceed twenty years. Registration of trade-marks can be renewed.

Fees.—¥30 for registration of a trade-mark and ¥50 for a renewal

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

thereof, the same fee for an associated trade-mark; and ¥100 for registration of a corporation mark and ¥150 for a renewal thereof.

STATISTICS

The number of applications filed with the Patent Office for patents and for registration of designs and trade-marks and utility models, number of patents granted and of designs, etc. registered during the past six years, are as follows:—

Registration of Patent Right

	Applications	Registered		Applications	Registered
1915–16	6,356	1,782	1918–19	7,384	1,639
1916–17	6,382	1,797	1919–20	9,883	2,015
1917–18	6,482	1,448	1920–21	11,017	2,890

Registration of Designs

	Applications	Registered		Applications	Registered
1915–16	3,662	1,663	1918–19	2,673	955
1916–17	3,109	1,479	1919–20	3,011	1,421
1917–18	2,763	867	1920–21	2,776	1,338

Registration of Trade-Marks

	Applications	Registered		Applications	Registered
1915–16 ...	13,274	6,912	1918–19	19,561	8,991
1916–17	14,074	6,779	1919–20	26,092	11,564
1917–18	16,482	6,907	1920–21	24,864	13,405

Registration of Utility-Models

	Applications	Registered		Applications	Registered
1915–16	15,738	4,200	1918–19	14,045	2,737
1916–17	14,195	3,749	1919–20	18,543	3,584
1917–18	13,618	2,725	1920–21	19,717	7,469

ENCOURAGEMENT OF INVENTIONS

The Society for the Encouragement of Inventions was organized in 1905, and in 1919 the Government announced they would grant every year a certain amount of encouragement fund. In the same year gold medals specially designed were awarded to 19 inventors of merit. The Society is presided over by Baron Y. Sakatani.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

CHAPTER XXVII

INSURANCE

PROGRESS AND SITUATION

Though insurance business after the European system dates from about 1881 in our country, it was with the promulgation in 1890 of the Commercial Code that regular provisions for control of the business were first enacted. The present Code containing provisions about insurance contracts was put in force in March 1899, to be followed in 1900 by the law for insurance business and the control and supervision of companies engaged in it. According to the latter law, insurance business to be undertaken either by a joint stock company or under the "Mutual system" must have a capital of not less than ¥100,000. A revised law was enforced in 1913. Special regulations were enacted in 1900 for the supervision of foreign insurance companies transacting business in Japan.

Insurance business was no less considerably affected by the European War than the other lines of commerce and industry. The War brought on an unusual boom which, however, was followed by as great a reaction after the restoration of peace. New policies declined while cancellations increased, and the situation was made worse owing to the swelling of working expenses resultant upon the soaring prices of commodities. It may be noted also that life business was severely hit by the Spanish influenza that raged in the country in recent years and marine business was no better from the inactivity of trade and shipping. Yet, as shown in the statistics that are given in this chapter, on the whole satisfactory results were obtained by the companies, furnishing a conclusive proof that insurance business in Japan, though of much later origin than that in Europe and America, is making a sound development.

During the 10 years ending March 31st 1920 the number of life assurance companies increased from 34 with paid up capital of ¥3,938,200 to 42 with ¥12,457,460. The number of policies in force increased from 1,288,721 to 3,188,652. In the same period the expansion of fire and marine insurances was more conspicuous both in number of cos. and capital paid up. Engine, boiler, accident, transportation, Fidelity, automobile and burglary insurances are carried on as subsidiary enterprises by either fire or marine insurance business. Their benefit is being recognized by the general public very slowly. Burglary is of the latest origin, the policies as issued in March 1921 amounting to 691 covering ¥770,000.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

One thing that should be noted as regards the effect of the War on the position of Japanese property insurance is the fact that it has acquired far more international and cosmopolitan character. The interests of Japanese fire and marine insurers are now more closely bound up with those of England and America, who had, during that troubled period, to discontinue business relations with the Continental, especially the German, insurers. The gap occasioned was at least partially filled up by Japanese insurers. Almost all the leading Japanese marine and fire insurance cos. are under reciprocal treaty relation with first class cos. in the two countries, so that the Japanese, as reinsurers, have worldwide interests. Such development could hardly have been expected in ordinary times. Naturally there are many Japanese fire insurance cos. that are members of F. C. O., London, and are conducting their business exactly like leading co-workers in England and America.

STATISTICS OF INSURANCE COMPANIES

The starting by fire cos. of various other insurance businesses, chiefly marine, is a new feature. The combination of fire and marine is now a rule. In 1916 the Nippon Fire started its marine service as an additional line and many other cos. have followed its example. At the same time the Nippon has opened its burglary service, the first in Japan, the same co. having conducted an accident service for some years past. In the following statistics are shown the number of policies in force and the amount thereof as existing at the end of the year.

	Year ended March	No. of Cos.	Paid up capital ¥1,000	Liability reserves ¥1,000	Premiums ¥1,000	Claims paid ¥1,000	Policies in force: No. 1,000	Policies in force: Amount ¥1,000
Life	1920	41	12,305	276,067	92,186	25,525	2,817	2,063,657
	1921	42	12,457	328,892	107,125	32,006	3,189	2,497,711
	1922	43	13,886	388,652	121,739	31,366	3,417	2,817,333
Conscription	1920	2	550	16	3,500	239	451	99,321
	1921	2	550	20,559	5,646	281	631	140,959
	1922	2	955	24,580	6,964	333	583	175,327
Accident	1920	3	500	227	356	178	15	39,392
	1921	3	1,250	218	324	215	15	35,962
	1922	3	—	201	272	110	15	43,502
Fire	1920	36	30,300	33,504	24,704	8,994	3,007	4,248,865
	1921	42	30,875	45,766	36,738	9,752	3,632	5,742,272
	1922	46	—	45,520	42,28	14,665	4,774	7,221,007
Marine	1920	34	30,065	55,814	34,261	14,919	262	724,054
	1921	35	32,565	57,300	35,188	23,310	241	569,619
	1922	41	—	50,614	23,845	13,274	196	529,908
Transportation	1920	20	—	797	928	206	11	32,849
	1921	19	—	1,092	1,224	341	15	37,872
	1922	25	—	979	840	304	23	63,032
Fidelity	1920	1	—	51	23	11	*2,253	2,262
	1921	1	—	50	62	11	*2,136	2,834
	1922	1	—	40	42	12	*2,080	2,881

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Continued

	Year ended March	No. of Cos.	Paid up capital ¥1,000	Liability reserves ¥1,000	Premiums ¥1,000	Claims paid ¥1,000	Policies in force No. 1,000	Policies in force Amount ¥1,000
Engine & boiler	1920	1	125	24	46	—	*444	3,648
	1921	1	125	29	58	—	*623	4,358
	1922	1	—	32	63	—	*691	4,427
Automobile	1920	1	—	350	382	174	45	23,027
	1921	1	—	350	513	299	48	34,623
	1922	2	—	200	389	320	29	12,639
Burglary	1920	1	—	50	*4,064	*1,191	*590	699
	1921	1	—	50	*6,430	*2,827	*691	770
	1922	1	—	50	*5,728	*2,744	*664	762

N. B.—* shows the full number.

The paid up capital of the property ins. cos. for the year ended Mar. 31, 1922 totalled ¥78,865,000.

LEADING INSURANCE COMPANIES

Most of the minor insurance businesses other than life, marine and fire insurance form part of the business of Japanese fire and other offices, the leading insurance companies being as follows:—

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES (YEAR ENDED MARCH 31ST 1922)

Name of Co.	Nominal cap. or fund (¥1,000)	Policies in force No. (1,000)	Policies in force Amount (¥1,000)	Premiums received (¥1,000)	Claims paid (¥1,000)
Meiji Life	500	231	210,830	8,664	3,014
Teikoku „	1,000	302	246,870	10,125	3,143
Nippon „	3,000	439	365,228	14,423	4,248
Kyodo „	500	25	18,301	946	139
Yurin „	300	150	87,026	3,931	1,075
Nippon Kyoritsu Life	2,000	38	27,754	1,278	160
Jinju Life	1,000	160	115,646	5,310	1,524
Aikoku „	300	143	80,590	3,473	1,511
Kyoho „	1,000	128	78,980	3,285	933
Toyo „	2,000	119	101,619	3,818	944
Daido „	300	155	127,527	5,171	1,778
First Life (mutual)	—	69	125,610	4,763	1,023
Chiyoda „ („)	—	136	192,855	7,610	2,592
Banzai „	1,500	59	41,126	1,703	537
Nisshin „	2,000	81	70,150	3,182	621
Yokohama Life	1,000	57	50,650	2,142	490
Fukuju Life	1,000	35	25,065	1,267	272
Kokko „	200	103	65,353	4,168	708
Tokai „	490	70	54,003	2,218	501
Taihei „	500	68	55,013	2,577	554
Horai „	500	36	27,314	1,324	308
Chohei „	300	C. 427	11,932	4,822	528
Fukutoku Life	500	41	40,126	2,050	319
Tokiwa „	1,000	39	32,099	1,656	155
Yachiyo „	1,000	86	64,653	2,933	381
Taisho „	500	68	61,638	3,182	443
Nikka „	1,000	53	52,140	2,552	301

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

PROPERTY INSURANCE COMPANIES (YEAR ENDED MARCH 31ST 1922)

Name of Co.	Nominal cap. or fund (¥1,000)	Policies in force No. (1,000)	Policies in force Amount (¥1,000)	Premiums received (¥1,000)	Claims paid (¥1,000)
Tokyo Marine & Fire	30,000...	F. 765	801,945	4,043	1,276
		M. 36	101,211	8,620	5,550
		A. 29	12,679	389	320
Tokyo Fire... ...	...10,000 ..	153	368,224	2,309	892
Meiji „	... 1,000...	247	627,647	2,764	1,036
Nippon „	...10,000 ..	833	713,136	4,809	1,995
Teikoku Marine Transport & Fire	10,000...	F. 191	145,552	876	415
		M. 2	34,042	1,205	994
Osaka Marine & Fire	10,000...	F. 159	386,322	1,944	555
		M. 4	17,311	281	1,384
Nippon Marine ...	...10,000 ..	26	28,102	1,674	1,510
Kyodo Fire	.. 10,000 ..	193	429,166	1,764	599
Yokohama Fire & Marine	12,500...	F. 321	744,792	3,066	1,298
		M. 2	6,324	676	590
Kobe Marine Transport & Fire ...	15,000...	F. 193	207,890	1,286	415
		M. 3	4,951	669	309
Toyo Marine	3,000 ..	21	31,605	692	562
Tomei Fire & Marine	2,000...	F. 126	103,168	494	175
Fukuju Fire ...	2,000 ..	85	151,089	742	255
Chio Fire & Accident	5,000 ..	F. 22	19,982	355	181
Nisshin Fire & Marine	2,000...	F. 120	103,137	798	284
		M. 9	14,125	243	284
Teikoku Fire	10,000 ..	F. 100	229,786	1,330	406
Chiyoda „	10,000 ..	102	275,347	1,745	655
First Fire & Marine Insurance	5,000...	F. 54	72,120	540	269
		M. 11	17,464	324	354
Fuso Marine & Fire	...10,000 ..	M. 7	34,320	1,010	490
Toho Fire	3,000 ..	68	136,660	756	267
Hokoku Fire ...	3,000 ..	89	197,528	1,272	330
Taihei Fire & Marine	5,000	F. 29	49,285	296	95
		M. 3	2,784	147	148
Yachiyo Marine... ...	2,000 ..	F. 136	71,117	235	103
		M. 4	2,803	125	143

N. B.—C.—Conscription ins. business.
F.—Fire „ „
M.—Marine „ „
A.—Automobile „ „

THE STATE INSURANCE

The State insurance business project for the benefit of laborers was adopted by the Diet in the '15-16 year session and was put in

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

operation in October 1915, the business to be taken in charge by the Post Offices throughout the country. There are only Endowment and Life Policies, the limit to extend from ¥20 to ¥350, and applicants from 12 to 60 years of age will be accepted without medical examination. The Post Office will be granted as initial expense 9/1000 of the insurance amount and 12/1000 on account of canvassing. The number of the policies issued since the inauguration of the business up to April 1921, reached 2,436,970 or 44,308 per month on an average. In certain provinces where the business is most popular, 50 to 70 per 1,000 population have insured themselves.

In the following is given the statistics for the last three years:—

Year ended March	Deaths		Policies in force		
	No.	Claims paid ¥1,000	No. in 1,000	Premiums ¥1,000	Amount insured ¥1,000
1919	15,677	1,555	1,166	470	105,841
1920	20,836	2,092	1,560	696	153,170
1921	25,057	2,594	2,221	1,060	224,514

MORTALITY RATE OF ASSURED IN JAPAN

Formerly the 17 Cos' mortality table of England was generally adopted by Japanese life insurance companies for determining the rate of premiums. A reliable mortality table has lately been elaborated for the first time in Japan by Mr. K. Ebihara, F. I. A. actuary, of the Meiji Life Ins. Co., who prepared the table as a joint undertaking of his and two other insurance Cos. The assured examined numbered 36,000. His data partially quoted below show that the condition of mortality of assured in Japan is somewhat different from that in England as shown in the 17 Cos' table, and that it bears great resemblance to that of France.

The mortality rate of assured in Japan and England per 100,000 is shown below.

	England		Japan	
	Number of cases	Number of deaths	Number of cases	Number of deaths
10	100,000	3,364	100,000	2,665
15	96,636	3,368	97,335	3,645
20	93,268	43,33	93,690	4,016
25	89,835	3,543	89,674	3,297
30	82,292	3,711	86,377	3,103
35	82,581	3,898	83,274	3,355
40	78,653	4,218	79,919	4,239
45	74,435	4,918	75,680	5,956
50	69,517	6,048	69,724	7,763
55	63,469	7,496	61,961	9,823
60	55,973	9,219	52,138	12,049
65	46,754	10,917	40,089	11,803

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Continued

	England		Japan	
	Number of cases	Number of deaths	Number of cases	Number of deaths
70	35,837	11,737	28,286	11,780
75	24,100	10,810	16,506	9,396
80	13,290	7,873	7,110	5,090
85	5,417	4,098	2,020	1,725
90	1,319	1,230	295	280
95	89	85	15	14
98	4	3	1	1
99	1	1	—	—

TARIFF CONVENTION OF INSURANCE

The leading five fire insurance companies of Japan, viz., Meiji, Nippon, Tokyo, Yokohama and Kyodo agreed among themselves in 1909 to discontinue undue competition in canvassing, chiefly warned by the heavy loss which they suffered in Aug. 1907 when 12,390 houses were burned down at Hakodate and the insurers had to pay claims of *yen* 2,455,925 and at Osaka in July, 1909 when 11,368 houses were destroyed and *yen* 5,187,212 was paid. By mutual agreement they raised the rates, but it was not till Sept. 1918 that a new agreement providing a conventional premium rate was concluded. The negotiation had been unduly protracted, as the foreign cos' agents and new companies hesitated to join the movement. The rate was raised by 100 to 500% so that the new tariff came quite as a surprise to the public. According to the agreement, the minimum rate in Tokyo ranges as follows:—

Rates in Tokyo, %

	Wooden building	Fire-proof
1st class district	.30- .40	.20- .25
2nd „ „	.40- .60	.25- .30
3rd „ „	.60- .80	.30- .40
4th „ „	.80-1.00	.35- .50
5th „ „	1.25-1.60	.45- .70
6th „ „	2.00-2.25	.60-1.00

The tariff is not always observed very strictly, even at present more or less rebates being allowed.

Foreign Insurance Companies in Japan

According to the Imperial Ordinance No. 380 of Sept. 1900 (revised in 1912) all foreign insurance companies carrying on their business in Japan must obtain a license from the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, and deposit with the Government a sum of ¥150,000 in the case of life insurance business and of ¥100,000 in the case of property insurance. When 60 per cent. of the liability reserves in the former case or 50 percent of premiums received, minus reinsurance premiums

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

paid in Japan in the latter case, exceed the sum of the deposit with the Government, a sum equivalent to the difference shall be added to the deposit within the six months from the beginning of the next business year.

The statistics of the foreign insurance business as reported to the Japanese authorities are given below:—

	At end of year	No. of cos.	Liability reserves ¥1,000	Policies in force: No.	Policies in force: Amount ¥1,000	Premiums received ¥1,000	Claims paid ¥,1000
Life insurance	1918...	4	19,032	30,202	78,418	3,093	1,648
	1919...	4	21,507	32,910	89,494	5,183	1,804
	1920...	4	24,274	34,284	99,051	5,705	1,565
Fire insurance	1918...	24	5,212	214,585	1,563,807	8,951	3,246
	1919...	26	5,920	297,334	2,092,311	10,112	4,759
	1920...	28	6,646	303,523	2,271,243	10,385	4,279
Marine insurance	1918...	13	3,619	11,923	62,250	4,593	2,740
	1919 ..	15	4,349	11,954	73,102	3,039	1,506
	1920...	17	3,006	9,341	51,329	2,590	2,289

N. B.—The real number of companies is 34, fifteen of which combine fire and marine business.

At the end of 1920 the aggregate amount of deposits made by the life insurance companies with the Government was ¥14,606,022 and ¥7,276,581 by the property insurance companies.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

CHAPTER XXVIII

BANKS AND BANKING BUSINESS

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

The banking system of Japan as it exists at present is based on the "Division of labor" principle mainly elaborated by Prince Matsukata, who has repeatedly filled the chair of Premier or the Minister of Finance. Briefly stated, there are five kinds of banks in Japan viewed in relation to the line of business respectively followed, namely A home trade, B foreign commerce, C industry, D agriculture and E colonization. Under category A come first the Bank of Japan as the central organ and next ordinary banks, the latter comprising savings banks. For B there is the Yokohama Specie Bank providing exchange facilities to exporters and importers. For C we have the Industrial Bank of Japan (*Nippon Kōgyō Ginkō*) devoting itself chiefly to financing industry and importation of foreign capital. The central organ for D is the Hypothec Bank of Japan (*Nippon Kangyō Ginkō*) with the provincial Hypothec Banks (*Nōkō Ginkō*) as local institutions. Lastly come colonial banking organs, such as the Banks for Hokkaido, Taiwan and Chosen. The Bank of Japan, the Yokohama Specie Bank, and those under C, D and E are each governed by a special Law and are called "special banks." They enjoy special privileges, in return for which they are bound to perform certain obligations.

The ordinary banks are under the Bank Act which also covers the savings banks. But in January 1922 the Savings Bank Law came in force and an ordinary bank was disqualified to carry on savings bank business and vice versa. The new enactment aims at protection of the depositors' interests as well as eradication of the evils arising from the combination of the ordinary and savings bank business. The minimum capital of a savings bank was raised from 30,000 to 500,000 *yen*, and restrictions have been made as regards the investment of funds and transaction of business. Moreover a savings bank is obliged to deposit with the Department of Finance an amount (in government bonds) not less than one-third of the deposits received.

It should be noted however, that though originally created for special purposes, the line of demarkation separating the field of operation of the above-stated five kinds of banks has lately tended to lose clear distinctness. Originally the ordinary banks of importance were founded in conformity with the provisions of the National Bank Act promulgated in 1872 on the pattern of the American system, and were privileged to issue bank notes. But with the creation of the Bank of Japan in

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

1882 the Government announced that the privilege would be reserved exclusively to this central organ, and that with the expiry of their charters the national banks would be deprived of their power of note issue. By February 1899 the last relic of the old banking system had disappeared, most of the national banks having in the meantime been converted into private banks.

Although the banking system of Japan thus seems to be nearly complete, much yet remains to be done in the way of encouragement on the one hand and of restriction on the other. Lack of proper organs for local and petty transactions is still keenly felt. The creation of peoples' and village banks and the encouragement of credit associations are matters well worth the attention of the authorities in the near future. It is satisfactory to note that the Government has thoroughly remodelled the savings bank system, and moreover newly enacted a Trust Law. The *Mujin* and pawnbroking (both explained later) have also received due attention of the authorities, especially the former.

Much then still remains to be done in order to increase efficiency and promote sound growth. Among other things it is most urgent that the various acts and other well-meant banking legislation should be enforced both in letter and spirit, closer harmony and co-operation should be established between different banking organs, especially as regards the unification of rate of interest in different localities and undertakings. It must at the same time be admitted that for the real and sound development of our banking system improvements of a more fundamental nature should be introduced. In other words, the general public should be trained to a more thorough understanding of banking business, so that with better knowledge and experience they may properly utilize the facilities afforded by banks and financial institutions of this class, not only for their own benefit but also for those particular organs. The question may be carried still further, for it goes without saying that to place banking business on a firm and sound basis the sanctity of promise and credit should be strictly upheld, the habit of thrift and diligence fostered, and progress in trade and industry encouraged.

Japanese banker's business has become since the war more and more international, especially as regards China and U.S.A. This is shown in the creation within a year or two of the China-Japan Bank (subscribed ¥10,000,000 between capitalists of the two countries), the increase of the East Asia Industrial Co.'s capital from ¥5 to 50 millions, the expansion of capital of the Japan Industrial Bank, Banks of Taiwan and Chosen etc. and sanction given to the three to finance foreign undertakings, the creation of the Oriental Trust and Guarantee Co. (Cap. ¥20,000,000) between Japanese and American capitalists, and so forth.

BANKING AND MONEY MARKET IN 1921–22

The amalgamation of minor banks that had been urged for some years was an outstanding feature in 1920 and 1921, as it still is at present. The Government set an example and in the 44th session of

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

the Diet a Savings Bank Law and a Law for the annexation of Agricultural and Industrial Banks to the Japan Industrial Bank were approved. Under the former law ordinary banks were disqualified from handling savings bank business, while on the other hand the capital of a savings bank was increased. This induced amalgamation, so that according to the investigation of the Bankers' Association the number of savings banks decreased to about 150 in January 1922 from about 600 existing before the enactment. The latter law too has had its effects and by June 1922 Agricultural and Industrial Banks in Shimane and ten other prefectures were annexed to the Japan Industrial Bank.

Due to the prolonged inactivity following the panic of 1920, slackness prevailed in the money market in the first half-year of 1921. But in the second half-year it suddenly stiffened, chiefly due to the fact that the public loans floated since the preceding half-year aggregated approximately 720 million *yen* including renewals and debentures issued by the local public corporations, while the private companies' debentures amounted to 325 millions, these absorbing a considerable amount of idle money.

From about the middle of the period these circumstances began to affect the market which took a turn and all concerned were put on guard. The year thus closed in the state of hardening. The advent of the new year did not relieve the strain on the market and naturally an unusually cautious feeling prevailed. Towards the end of the half-year the market experienced such a general relaxation as had never been seen since August of the preceding year. This may be accounted for by the relief measure taken by the Government in the form of the renewal of public loans amounting to 105 million *yen* and the recalling of the specie held abroad by the government to the amount of 100 million *yen*, as well as by the first favorable turn in the balance of foreign trade which in the middle decade of May showed an export excess of 7.5 millions. The bankers thus came to have a lot of money on hand but would not lend it out owing to their extreme caution to provide for what the half-year settlement might bring forth. But the satisfactory settlement of the half-yearly accounts removed the apprehension and brought on an easier feeling in the market.

The year witnessed two ugly happenings that gave a rude shock to the stability of the economic and banking world of the Kyoto-Osaka districts, one being the failure of Sadashichi Ishii, lumber and rice-operator, and the other a run on banks and suspension of payment. The inability of Ishii to meet his heavy obligations on the Rice Exchange discloses the unscrupulous means he employed in getting advances from a large number of banks in Osaka and vicinity. He had created bogus companies and raised loans by pledging the worthless shares. The sum advanced by his numerous creditors is escimated at between ¥60 and 70 millions. He was declared insolvent.

The run in question was started in Kyoto in November on the Sekizen Bank, ¥1,850,000 p. u., and spread to Tokyo, Osaka and elsewhere and altogether ten minor banks, were involved. The

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Sekizen's case gave a strong warning to all our bankers, as the trouble was caused by the misappropriation of its funds to the extent of ¥17 millions by the chairman who combined a similar post at the Osaka Stock Exchange. To prevent the panic spreading to larger banks the Bank of Japan made an enormous loan to provide against possible emergency. The volume of convertible notes in circulation on Dec. 30 stood at over ¥1,590 millions, a new record, being larger than the previous one of ¥1,555 at the end of 1919 when the war boom was in full sway.

BANK NOTES

Three kinds of currency are in circulation in Japanese territory, viz., Bank of Japan notes, Bank of Chosen notes and Bank of Taiwan notes. The first is of course the most important, for the Bank of Japan is legally entitled to issue convertible notes to any amount corresponding in value to its specie reserve, or to the extent of ¥120 millions on the security of Government bonds, Treasury or other bills, or commercial bills of a reliable nature. When necessitated by the state of the money market, it may issue notes in excess of the prescribed maximum on a similar security.

The Bank of Chosen is privileged by law to issue bank-notes to any extent against gold coins, gold or silver bullion, or Bank of Japan notes, or to a limited extent on the security of Government bonds, bills, and other bills or commercial notes of reliable nature. When deemed necessary it is allowed to make excess issue within limit of ¥50 millions against security and also to issue ¥20 millions beyond the legal limit. The notes are circulated without restrictions within the jurisdiction of the Governor-General of Chosen, and as the sphere of their currency has been extended to Kwantung province and the South Manchuria Railway zone in Manchuria, in consequence of the taking over of the Yokohama Specie Bank gold notes circulating in these regions, to be gradually replaced by the Bank of Chosen notes, the amount of issue of the notes has considerably expanded.

The Bank of Taiwan notes are legal tender within the jurisdiction of the Governor-General of Taiwan and are issued to any extent against specie reserve and also to the maximum amount of 20 million *yen* on the security of Government bonds, Bank of Japan notes, etc. An excess issue of notes on the security of a similar nature is made possible through permission obtained from the Minister of State concerned.

Besides these banks, the Yokohama Specie Bank is allowed to issue notes in China against silver reserve. These notes are unrestricted in their use in public and private transactions within the limits of that country, but they are not in circulation in Japan proper.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

AMOUNT OF ISSUE OF THE THREE BANKS (in ¥1,000)

Bank of Japan

End of	Notes issued	Specie reserve	Gov. bonds, etc.	Excess issue
Sept. 1922 ...	1,237,471	1,069,037	168,434	48,434
„ 1920 ...	1,170,144	1,078,224	91,919	—
„ 1918 ...	833,899	653,220	230,678	110,678
„ 1916 ...	444,031	303,910	140,121	20,121

Bank of Taiwan

Sept. 1922 ...	26,744	11,558	18,186	—
„ 1920 ...	36,626	24,879	12,247	—
„ 1918 ...	36,959	18,136	17,923	—
„ 1916 ...	30,974	16,215	14,782	—

Bank of Chosen

Sept. 1922 ...	87,811	33,336	54,474	—
„ 1920 ...	96,271	49,313	46,957	—
„ 1918 ...	80,294	31,722	48,571	—
„ 1916 ...	48,774	18,774	30,000	—

SPECIAL BANKS

Special banks number 53, viz. the Bank of Japan, the Yokohama Specie Bank, the Hypothec Bank of Japan, Provincial Hypothec Banks (46 in all), the Colonial Bank of Hokkaido, the Industrial Bank of Japan and the two Central Banks of Taiwan and Chosen.

The Bank of Japan.—Founded in 1322, capital ¥60,000,000 paid up. The bank issues convertible bank notes within the limit of ¥120,000,000 on the security of gold or silver coins and bullion, and of Government bonds or commercial bills of a reliable nature. It pays the tax of 1-20% for average monthly issue of note and that of 5 per cent. per annum for any excess issue.

Board of Directors.—Governor, Junnosuke Inouye; Vice-Gov., Seishiro Kimura; Directors, Eigo Fukai; Jiro Aso; Toyotaro Yuki.

Head Office.—Houryogue-cho, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo.

Branches.—Osaka, Nagoya, Moji, Hakodate, Kyoto, Kanazawa, Otaru, Fukushima, Hiroshima, Niigata, Matsumoto, Akita, Matsuye, Kumamoto.

The Yokohama Specie Bank.—Founded in 1830 the Bank furnishes financial facilities to the foreign trade of the country. Capital increased to ¥100,000,000 paid up in April 1919. The Bank gets its foreign bills of exchange rediscounted by the Bank of Japan to an amount not exceeding ¥20,000,000 a year at the rate of 2 per cent.

Board of Directors.—President, K. Kodama; Vice-Pres., R. Ichinomiya; Directors, M. Odagiri, N. Soma, Barou K. Iwasaki, K. Tatsumi, Y.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Yamakawa, F. Watanabe, I. Matsukata, M. Mitsui, Baron K. Morimura, K. Takeuchi, S. K. Suzuki, N. Kajiwara, T. Hozumi.

Head Office.—Minami Nakadori, Yokohama.

Branches and Agencies.—Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hamburg, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-yuang, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Nagoya, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, Saigon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokyo, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Vladivostok.

The Hypothec Bank of Japan.—Founded in 1895, the Bank furnishes long-period loans (within limit of 50 years) at a low rate of interest for improvement and development of agriculture and industry and serves as a central banking organ for agricultural and industrial enterprises on a larger scale throughout the whole country; cap. ¥40,000,000 paid up. The Bank is authorized, when at least one-fourth of its nominal capital is paid up, to issue mortgage debentures to an amount not exceeding ten times its paid up capital. These debentures shall be redeemed at least twice a year by means of drawings and for each issue of debentures premiums of various amounts varying from five to one thousand *yen* are allotted to a certain number of debentures to be determined by drawings.

Board of Directors.—Governor, Gentaro Shimura; Vice-Gov., Usaburo Yanagiya; Directors, Naonosuke Kawakami, Keizaburo Kato, Issei Tsukuda.

Head Office.—Yamashita-cho, Hibiya Park, Tokyo.

Provincial Hypothec Banks (*Noko Ginko*).—These banks exist one in each prefecture to act as local organ of credit for agriculture and industry, each with a capital of two hundred thousand *yen* or upwards. The lines of business transacted by these banks are similar to those dealt with by the Hypothec Bank, only in a smaller scope.

The Colonial Bank of Hokkaido.—The Bank was established in 1900 for promoting colonization and exploitation of Hokkaido; capital ¥10,000,000 p.u. The Bank is authorized to issue mortgage debentures to an amount not exceeding five times its paid-up capital, though such debentures may not exceed the total amount of outstanding loans redeemable in annual instalment.

Board of Directors.—President and Managing-Director, Riyo Mizukoshi; Directors, S. Shiokawa, Ototake Nakata, Yona Hoshino.

Head Office.—Sapporo, Hokkaido.

The Industrial Bank of Japan.—Established in 1900, capital ¥35,000,000 paid up, of which more than ¥7,500,000 is held by foreign capitalists. In 1918, in order to encourage foreign investment of Japanese the Government pledged to guarantee profits for investment made abroad, within the limit of ¥100,000,000. To make good the loss of about ¥7 millions by the fall of 4 & 5% Gov. bonds owned by it and the loans made to certain gold mines, the Bank borrowed ¥13,500,000 at a cheap rate from the Bank of Japan and the Specie Bank. The Bank enjoys the privileges of issuing debentures to an

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

amount of ten times its paid up capital and to any amount for the purpose of public utility abroad.

Board of Directors.—Governor, Kyucho Hijikata; Vice-Gov., Eijiro Ono. Directors, Teizo Iwasa, Katsumi Yanaga, Kozo Matsumoto.

Head Office.—Zenigame-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

The Bank of Taiwan.—Est. 1899 capital ¥52,500,000 paid up; it enjoys privilege of issuing against the reserve of gold, silver coins or bullion bank notes convertible into gold *yen*, notes within ¥10,000,000 covered by Government bonds, Treasury bills, etc. Nominal capital was increased from ¥10,000,000 to ¥20,000,000 in 1916 and ¥60,000,000 in 1919.

Board of Directors.—President, Kojuro Nakagawa, Vice-Pres., Shunrokuro Mori; Directors, K. Morinaga, M. Ezaki, T. Hisamune, G. Kawasaki, D. Takita.

Head Office.—Taipeh, Formosa.

Branches.—Formosa; Keelung, Tainan, Takow & 11 other places. Japan proper; Tokyo, Kobe, Moji, Osaka, Yokohama. China; Amoy, Canton, Fuchow, Hankow, Kiukiang, Shanghai, Swatow. Others; Bangkok, Batavia, Bombay, Hongkong, London, New York, Semarang, Singapore, Sourabaya.

The Bank of Chosen.—See Chap. on Chosen.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE BUSINESS IN JAPAN

In its early days, Japan's foreign exchange business was almost entirely in the hands of British, American and other foreign banks, only a small part being transacted by Japanese concerns, who had been engaged in business as Merchant Bankers for several centuries. A notable period in the evolution of Japanese banking was, therefore, that which saw the inauguration of the policy of founding exchange banks with purely Japanese capital. The first of these banks was The Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited, organized in 1880 under a special Imperial charter for the purpose of stabilizing the currency and facilitating the development of foreign trade. Later, the Bank of Taiwan and the Bank of Chosen were founded under special Imperial charters, the former in 1899 for the development of the resources of Formosa and of trade with the South Seas, and the latter in 1909 for the expansion of trade with Korea and Manchuria. In addition, Japanese banks which formerly confined their operation to purely domestic business have recently opened foreign exchange departments, with the result that the greater part of the exports and imports is now financed by Japanese institutions. As an evidence how far their system has been carried to a state of greater efficiency the creation of a discount market a few years ago may be mentioned, this rendering great assistance in facilitating transactions, and another sign of development is shown in the presence of Exchange Brokers in the leading centres of oversees trade. On the whole Japan's foreign exchange business has made exceptional development of late years, and naturally the recent world-wide depression in trade has had an adverse effect upon it. The figures at the end of October 1922 are:—

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

	Japanese Firms	Foreign Firms	Brokerage	
In Tokyo	13	1	1/8%	Seller
In Yokohama	1	5	,,	,,
In Osaka	13	0	,,	,,
In Kobe	3	6	,,	,,

Volume transacted by Japanese banks are given below in ¥ million :—

	Specie Bank		Taiwan Bank		Other banks*	
	Sold	Bought	Sold	Bought	Sold	Bought
1919 ...	2,230	3,204	1,931	2,847	1,273	1,521
1920 ...	1,649	3,202	2,187	2,504	1,402	1,562
1921 ...	1,933	2,412	2,226	3,354	1,594	1,704

* Includes 6, Chosen, Mitsui, Mitsubishi, Sumitomo, Dai-ichi, and Dai-hyaku.

BANKING STATISTICS

Remarkable as has been the development our banking business made, it still occupies a level far below that attained in Europe and America. There are too many petty banks, totalling at present as many as 2,100 banks approximately throughout the country. It is somewhat reassuring that the tendency toward amalgamation and expansion is perceptibly making head. From the outbreak of war till the end of 1918 banks that increased capital numbered 455 with the total increment of roughly ¥335,000,000. Amalgamation resulted in the creation of 56 banks and the dissolution of 64. The average amount of subscribed capital increased from about ¥430,000 at the beginning of the war to ¥620,000 at the end of 1918.

Inquiries made by the Bankers' Association of Tokyo give these data as to recent development of banking business in which is included the Branch Office of the Bank of Chosen in Japan proper (amount of money in ¥1,000): —

		No. of banks	No. of branches	Capital paid up	Reserve funds	Balance of deposits	Debenture outstanding
1919	Bank of Japan	1	14	37,500	34,805	1,185,472	—
	Special banks	51	115	233,160	123,693	1,070,087	566,599
	Ordinary banks	1,344	2,563	717,156	173,648	5,744,097	492,062
	Savings banks	656	1,897	221,186	68,672	1,777,547	86,782
	Total	2,052	4,589	1,209,002	366,019	9,777,207	1,245,443
1920	Bank of Japan	1	14	37,500	38,825	1,050,683	—
	Special banks	51	125	306,498	129,834	1,027,715	594,222
	Ordinary banks	1,326	2,796	963,572	267,404	5,826,526	443,258
	Savings banks	661	2,128	320,309	92,658	1,843,001	75,709
	Total	2,039	5,063	1,627,879	528,721	9,747,926	1,113,189
1921	Bank of Japan	1	11	37,500	43,890	973,556	—
	Special banks	48	164	323,651	140,926	1,063,815	464,798
	Ordinary banks	1,331	3,160	1,044,587	339,073	6,444,836	544,176
	Savings banks	636	2,111	325,728	99,748	1,945,990	83,350
	Total	2,016	5,449	1,736,466	623,647	10,428,196	1,092,324

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

	(*Continued*)	Balance of loans	Deposits with others	Bonds, shares etc. owned	Cash account
1919	Bank of Japan	382,524	51,926	76,998	238,952
	Special banks	1,137,961	313,661	361,214	84,943
	Ordinary banks	3,949,206	187,639	847,979	585,697
	Savings banks	1,223,539	312,425	338,607	99,098
	Total	6,603,233	865,711	1,624,798	1,007,690
1920	Bank of Japan	101,991	45,332	192,127	250,387
	Special banks	1,166,922	313,108	451,733	63,612
	Ordinary banks	4,553,233	226,168	1,085,064	528,671
	Savings banks	1,396,569	281,103	380,151	105,091
	Total	7,223,715	908,674	2,109,074	947,761
1921	Bank of Japan	99,978	32,579	191,915	250,945
	Special banks	1,601,781	316,830	400,617	110,886
	Ordinary banks	4,871,877	214,517	1,499,937	569,994
	Savings banks	1,439,633	280,646	485,559	105,838
	Total	8,013,268	844,571	2,578,028	1,037,662

Loans Classified

Inquiries instituted by the Tokyo Clearing House as to the loans advanced by the banks throughout the country make the following record in ¥1,000:—

End of Dec.	1918	1919	1920	1921
Ordinary loans	3,512,891	4,516,260	4,965,499	4,965,479
Loans on immovables...	826,143	937,437	1,451,886	1,763,672

Loans on immovables are classified as follows (in ¥1,000,000):—

	Hypothec Bk.	Loc. Hyp. Bks.	Hok. Col. Bk.	Ord. & Sav. Bks.
End of 1917	162	161	20	397
1918	169	178	27	451
1919	198	219	38	481
1920	225	285	33	901
1921	279	320	59	1,098

The striking increase of loans from the outbreak of the world's war reflects on the sudden expansion of Japan's economy, this increase being especially pronounced as regards the volume of security covered loans.

Liabilities of Banks (Dec. 31st 1921; in ¥1,000)

	Bank of Japan	Specie Bank	Hypothec Bank	Prov. Hyp. Bks.	Colonial Bank	Bank of Taiwan
Capital, nominal ...	60,000	100,000	44,730	97,700	10,000	60,000
Reserve funds ...	44,345	63,154	13,135	42,533	3,063	11,080
Notes, issued	1 546,546	8,278	—	—	—	40,861
Debenture loans ...	—	—	402,853	183,233	75,379	—

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

	Bank of Japan	Specie Bank	Hypothec Bank	Prov. Hyp. Bks.	Colonial Bank	Bank of Taiwan
Deposits	973,556	489,182	33,739	139,598	37,427	151,918
Bills re-discounted ...	—	65,560	—	—	—	—
Debts	—	114 114	—	1	—	232,553
Temporary debts ...	15	1,548	—	—	3,534	22,172
Branch accounts ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net profits ..	8,619	14,847	3,623	8,921	1,064	4,593
Other accounts ..	225,466	139,488	12,156	103,516	2,407	248,309
Total	2,858,547	996,171	501,235	575,504	133,235	779,489

(*Continued*)	Industrial Bank	Bank of Chosen	Ordinary banks	Savings banks	Total	Total for 1920
Capital nominal ..	50,000	80,000	1,703,045	561,798	2,767,283	2,643,433
Reserve funds ...	7,516	9,410	343,911	301,559	633,057	536,371
Notes issued ..	—	136,361	—	—	1,732 049	1,602,645
Debenture loans ...	360,857	—	—	—	1,022 682	866,214
Deposits.....	41,003	162,948	6,436,241 × 3,721	1,375,329 × 368,850	10,428,196	9,841,605
Bills re-discounted ...	14,565	17,316	96,329	12,324	206,157	206,513
Debts.....	42,668	75,461	544,167	83,350	1,092,324	1,115,439
Temporary debts ...	138	7,773	255,654	55,420	346,204	285,779
Branch accounts ...	—	—	1,433,264	462,870	1,896,134	1,776,845
Net profits	5,555	4,013	136,853	42,089	230,213	215,952
Other accounts ...	49,706	107,390	415,742	43,484	1,347,665	1,127,221
Total... ..	572 008	600,702	11,369,051	3,307,113	21,702,054	20,218,017

× = "Savings" account.

ASSETS OF BANKS (Dec. 31st 1921; in ¥1,000)

	Bank of Japan	Specie Bank	Hypothec Bank	Prov. Hyp. Bks.	Colonial Bank	Bank of Taiwan
Specie.	250,945	37,996	321	2,509	4,101	10,924
Bullions.....	996,086	7,478	—	—	—	13,052
Loans	99,978	155,814	407,493	333,618	82,293	172,917

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

(*Continued*)	Bank of Japan	Specie Bank	Hypothec Bank	Prov. Hyp. Bks.	Colonial Bank	Bank of Taiwan
Bills discountable	236,300	95,393	22,222	6,832	26,469	224,050
Bills bought	—	422,797	—	—	—	99,763
Documentary bills	—	—	—	—	2,800	4,523
Bonds, shares, etc.	191,915	159,316	41,166	26,447	5,226	74,485
Deposits	32,579	69,161	29,424	82,153	7,229	9,782
Land, building, etc.	2,367	8,813	2,003	3,169	1,647	7,858
Inter-bank loans	742,824	2,375	—	—	1,941	5,885
Branch accounts	—	—	—	—	—	—
Capital unpaid	22,500	—	2,025	16,741	—	15,000
Loss	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other accounts	223,053	37,029	5,575	99,036	1,530	141,288
Total	2,858,547	996,171	510,235	575,504	133,235	779,483

(*Continued*)	Industrial Banks	Banks of Chosen	Ordinary banks	Savings banks	Total	Total for 1920
Specie	4,968	50,064	569,994	105,838	1,031,662	1,008,687
Bullions	—	4,060	—	—	1,020,677	1,050,378
Loans	151,372	293,275	4,871,877	1,439,633	8,013,268	7,337,795
Bills discountable	182,377	57,119	1,295,726	153,088	2,359,577	2,296,340
Bills bought	3,135	11,673	125,434	—	662,807	619,151
Documentary bills	—	24,183	74,431	26,037	131,974	75,065
Bonds, shares, etc.	53,062	40,914	1,499,937	485,559	2,578,028	2,125,543
Deposits	115,210	3,872	214,517	280,646	884,571	914,910
Land, building, etc.	1,707	11,537	135,055	50,136	224,295	178,984
Inter-bank loans	11,858	14,920	182,875	47,654	1,010,332	1,044,392
Branch accounts	—	—	1,433,659	461,731	1,895,390	1,779,268
Capital unpaid	12	30,000	658,467	236,070	980,817	965,554
Loss	—	—	12,392	4,220	16,612	13,639
Other accounts	48,306	59,084	294,686	16,501	1,946,720	1,858,688
Total	572,008	600,702	11,369,051	3,307,113	21,702,054	20,218,017

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

LEADING ORDINARY AND SAVINGS BANKS

(As existing at the end of Oct. 1922; in ¥1,000)

Name of Bank	Capital Paid-up	Reserves	Deposits	Loans
Tokyo				
1st Bank	43,124	33,500	134,730	154,871
5rd „	20,000	11,400	68,894	85,384
15th „	49,750	25,674	133,022	159,758
Tokyo Watanabe Ginko	2,000	655	30,634	35,348
84th Bank	2,300	903	14,286	14,897
100th „	17,500	8,817	71,773	65,535
Tanaka Ginko	1,000	486	2,439	3,491
Mitsubishi „	30,000	13,550	159,313	126,616
Mitsui „	60,000	33,900	201,161	149,063
Yasuda „	17,500	15,200	96,309	115,101
Kawasaki „	10,000	4,600	98,548	109,793
Teikoku Shogyo Ginko	4,000	1,179	12,672	18,526
Tokai Ginko	14,556	4,300	36,840	46,041
Nakai „	5,000	1,300	52,738	43,755
Meiji Shogyo Ginko	8,700	2,256	45,079	39,115
Koike Ginko	3,000	600	2,070	13,256
Morimura „	1,000	1,030	14,353	13,504
Toyokuni „	10,000	2,289	34,081	40,227
Murai „	5,125	2,650	32,580	37,415
Tanaka Kogyo Ginko	1,200	156	11,434	6,760
Owariya Ginko	1,000	575	13,535	13,260
Kanda „	3,750	1,780	8,431	27,304
Taisho „	3,000	599	7,227	13,307
Tetsugyo „	1,500	281	3,247	4,179
Nippon Chuya Ginko	6,250	661	16,890	29,581
Tokyo Yamaguchi „	1,000	210	2,266	3,733
Furukawa Ginko	4,000	1,640	36,722	36,959
Hibiya „	1,550	360	10,639	9,853
Yasuda Savings Bank	1,198	500	25,406	3,028
Nakazawa Ginko	1,250	228	11,894	11,812
Shin-yu „	2,313	290	4,832	7,161
Osaka				
34th Bank	31,250	14,380	132,386	116,776
130th „	12,500	4,500	49,551	79,532
Yamaguchi Ginko	20,000	5,700	128,917	94,983
Sumitomo „	50,000	23,100	120,038	156,314
Konoike „	10,000	1,650	46,708	37,383
Setsuyo „	5,500	300	15,668	15,724
Omi „	18,750	5,060	104,493	70,110
Osaka Jitsugyo Ginko	750	218	2,675	2,966
Kawakami Ginko	500	95	6,358	5,192
Kashima „	15,100	3,900	74,737	76,331
Bishu „	2,000	909	10,334	8,989
Osaka Savings Bank	2,000	2,530	43,798	9,171

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Name of Bank	Catital Paid-up	Reserves	Deposits	Loans
Osaka				
Shiroku Ginko	285	115	1,975	1,392
Masuda Bili-broker Bank	2,750	190	17,622	5,513
Fujimoto Bill-broker Bank	3,000	3,178	50,651	32,380
Fujita Ginko	5,125	3,770	76,690	55,084
Osaka Nomura Ginko...	10,000	2,950	26,471	31,059
Nippon Shintaku „	25,000	1,010	21,183	33,870
Kyoto				
Kyoto Ginko...	**3,000**	**860**	**13,603**	**11,332**
Nagoya				
Nagoya Ginko	12,200	5,250	38,083	31,450
Ito „	1,000	987	12,709	10,923
Aichi „	9,000	3,950	40,088	38,183
Meiji „	10,440	2,700	42,220	36,667
Aichi Nosho Ginko	1,800	478	9,640	7,253
Murase Ginko	825	326	15,831	10,823
Yokohama				
2nd Bank	1,500	2,550	7,003	24,410
Hiranama Ginko	750	230	3,358	2,657
Soda „	2,500	88	22,594	12,320
Yokohama Wakao Ginko	500	258	2,438	3,351
Kanagawa Ginko	200	91	4,402	3,263
Yokohama Boeki Ginko	238	87	869	1,052
Watanabe „	2,000	480	6,166	8,614
Yokohama Koshin „	250	215	14,612	5,159
Kobe				
65th Bank	4,250	1,010	21,768	20,924
Nippon Shogyo Ginko	6,250	1,310	13,994	21,581
Kishimoto „	1,000	1,150	16,080	15,890
Kobe Okazaki „	12,250	5,000	19,089	27,950

MONETARY ORGANS FOR POORER CLASSES

Banking organs for poorer classes are still sadly inadequate in Japan. There are no people's banks, and at present, besides the ancient institutions of pawnbroking and *Mujin*, the only banking facilities available for those people are postal savings banks and credit associations.

PAWNBROKING

According to the inquiries of the Home Office, the number of licensed pawnbrokers existing in Japan proper are as follows :-

1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
27,647	28,646	27,700	26,300	24,782

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

The term of deposit differs from 3 to 6 months, according to articles, and the rate of interest charged ranges between the two extremes of 48% and 20% as converted into a yearly rate.

The general situation of the business may be gathered from the following statistics:—

	No. of pawns accepted (1000)	Money advanced (*yen* 1000)	No. of pawns redeemed (1000)	Money repaid (*yen* 1000)	Pawns forfeited (*yen* 1000)
1917	46,673	83,132	32,522	69,939	13,937
1918	41,389	116,750	33,885	102,103	9,251
1919	38,146	141,060	33,531	118,404	8,119
1920	31,610	152,799	25,523	111,894	11,021

Public Pawn Shops.—These run either as foundations or under communal management accommodate the poor with loans at lower interest and with other advantages. There are at present 14 of them, the oldest being the village pawnshop at Hosoda, Miyazaki Prefecture, founded in 1913. Tokyo has 4 such establishments in slum quarters, i.e., No. 1 to No. 4 Musashiya, conducted by the Social Works Association of Tokyo Prefecture.

Mujin

It was orginally a mutual help association that was organized for various purposes. As existing at present the members of a *mujin*, by which title this kind of association is now generally known, have to bring at each meeting a certain amount of fixed subscription. They then determine by drawing a number of members to be allowed to make use of the money collected at each meeting, and this is continued till all the members get their turn. This primitive help contrivance has been very much abused lately, being too often made a means of fraud by some unscrupulous "promoter," resulting in the enforcement of a revised regulation on Nov. 1st, '15. The fund of a *mujin* as existing in money must not fall below ¥15,000 or 30,000 in other form of assets. A *mujin* may not engage in any other additional business without license. At the end of July 1922, these pseudo banks, conducting the business or supplying the funds for these *mujin* numbered 208 representing ¥12,067,000 nominal.

Credit Associations in City Land

The business of these associations is to lend money to their members in order to develop their economic conditions and to handle the savings of their members, the families of their members, public corporations or legal persons who do not aim at profit. The number of these associations at the end of 1920 was 64 with an aggregate capital p.u. of 10,724,375 *yen*.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

RATE OF INTEREST

THE BANK OF JAPAN

Dec. 31st	Rate of loans (*sen*): On Government bonds	On other securities	Rate of dis'unt (*sen*): On Government bonds	On other securities	Commercial bill (*sen*): Rate of bill discounted in Tokyo	Rate of bill discounted out Tokyo	Rate on overdrafts (*sen*)	Interest on fixed deposits one year %
1919	2.20	2.40	2.20	2.40	2.20	2.20	2.50	3.00
1920	2.00	2.40	2.20	2.40	2.20	2.20	2.50	3.00
1921	2.20	2.40	2.20	2.40	2.20	2.20	2.50	3.00
1922	2.20	2.40	2.20	2.40	2.20	2.20	2.50	3.00

N.B. "Sen" means interest per ¥100 on daily balance. Thus 1 *sen* a day amounts to 3.65% a year. Year-end is busiest season in the year.

ASSOCIATED BANKS, TOKYO

Dec. 31st	Rate of loans (*sen*): High	Low	Average	Rate of discounts (*sen*): High	Low	Average	Rate on overdrafts (*sen*): High	Low	Average
1919	3.50 ×	1.64 ×	2.42 ×	3.20	1.50	2.54	3.00	1.70	2.48
1920	3.60 ×	1.50 ×	2.93 ×	4.00	1.50	2.81	3.60	1.50	2.97
1921	3.60 ×	0.44 ×	2.64 ×	4.00	1.30	2.50	3.50	1.50	2.53
1922(Nov.)	3.50 ×	1.30 ×	2.67 ×	4.00	2.00	2.59	3.50	1.75	2.64

(*Continued*)	Interest on current account (*sen*): High	Low	Average	Interest on fixed deposits (per cent): One year	6 months	3 months
1919	2.10	0.50	0.88	5.90	5.68	5.59
1920	2.46	0.50	1.05	6.72	6.59	6.29
1921	2.40	0.40	0.69	5.71	5.65	5.48
1922(Nov.)	1.30	0.40	0.69	6.38	6.34	6.33

ASSOCIATED BANKS, OSAKA

Dec. 31st	Rate on loans (*sen*): High	Low	Average	Rate on discounts (*sen*): High	Low	Average	Rate on overdrafts (*sen*): High	Low	Average
1919	2.50	2.10	2.35	2.70	2.30	2.40	2.80	2.30	2.50
1920	3.20	2.50	2.70	3.10	1.90	2.50	3.20	2.50	2.80
1921	3.00	2.50	2.75	2.70	2.00	2.35	2.80	2.50	2.60
1922(Nov.)	3.10	2.50	2.75	2.80	2.20	2.45	2.80	2.50	2.70

(*Continued*)	Interest on current account (*sen*): High	Low	Average	Interest on fixed deposits (per cent): One year	6 months	3 months
1919	0.80	0.60	0.75	6.20	5.50	6.00
1920	0.90	0.60	0.80	6.80	6.00	6.30
1921	0.80	0.60	0.73	6.20	5.20	5.80
1922(Nov.)	0.80	0.60	0.73	6.50	6.00	6.30

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

AVERAGE RATE IN JAPAN PROPER

Dec. 31st.	Rate on loans (*sen*)			Rate on discounts (*sen*)			Rate on overdrafts (*sen*)		
	High	Low	Average	High	Low	Average	High	Low	Average
1919 ...	1.08×	0.79×	0.93×	2.94	2.28	2.61	3.00	2.31	2.62
1920 ...	1.26×	0.96×	1.12×	3.48	2.82	3.18	3.46	2.84	3.18
1921 ...	1.18×	0.96×	1.07×	3.16	2.61	2.90	3.20	2.70	2.96
1922 (Feb.)	1.18×	0.96×	1.07×	3.15	2.61	2.87	3.19	2.70	2.95

(*Continued*)	Interest on current account (*sen*)			Interest on fixed deposits (per cent)		
	High	Low	Average	One year	6 months	3 months
1919	1.15	0.79	0.90	6.40	5.30	5.80
1920	1.31	0.97	1.08	7.20	6.00	6.60
1921	1.03	1.82	0.90	6.70	5.80	6.20
1922 (Feb.) ..	1.04	0.83	0.90	6.70	5.80	6.20

NOTE:— × = on bond.

RATE ON REAL ESTATE

According to the inquiries of the Hypothec Bank of Japan, the average rate of interest on immovables in April 1922 was 11.47% or 11.25% excluding Okinawa and Hokkaido. These figures are below those of the preceding year by 0.05%, and 0.14% respectively, as compared with the corresponding month in the previous year.

Figures for the last few years are given below:—

	1918	1919	1920	1921
Average rate throughout Japan	10.46%	10.32%	11.41%	11.53%
Average, Okinawa & Hokkaido excluded	10.20	10.12	11.18	11.39

BILL-BROKING BUSINESS

As most of our banks regard note discounting as part of the proper sphere of their business, they are not so willing to furnish call money to bill brokers. They generally do so only when they have surplus funds remaining idle on their hands. The broking business therefore does not yet possess in Japan a sufficiently congenial atmosphere for its sound development.

The first broking house made its appearance in Japan in September, 1899, in Tokyo, and the second in May, 1912, in Osaka. At present the houses that are undertaking it either exclusively or in combination with other business number over thirty. Of these three in Tokyo, four in Osaka, and one each in Kobe and Nagoya, are relatively more important than the others.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

THE TRUST BUSINESS

It was about 1906 that "trust companies" were first established in Japan, and these at the end of 1921 numbered 514, including 437 joint-stock companies with an aggregate authorized capital of ¥347 million, of which 109 million was paid up. Some of these trust companies, however, were by no means on a sound basis while the business dealt in by them was diverse and in many cases hardly entitled to be called trust business as it is known in Europe and America. Absence of a law to control this particular agency business was responsible for all these defects. It is believed that the Trust Law and Trust Business Law passed by the 45th session of the Diet, to take effect on Jan. 1st 1923, will have a salutary effect on the sound and legitimate development of trust business in Japan.

According to these new laws trust business can be carried on only by a joint-stock company with a capital of more than ¥1 million, the properties acceptable by it in trust being limited to money, negotiable papers, monetary claim, movables, land and things thereon, and superficies and lease of lands. The business that can be carried on incidentally to the regular trust comprises:—reception of deposits for safe custody; giving guarantees for debts; acting as intermediary in the sale of immovable properties, the loan of either money or immovable properties; flotation of bonds, debentures or stocks, receipt of payment from the subscribers thereto; payment of principal and interest or dividends thereof; adjustment, or liquidation of properties, collection of claims, and performance of obligations.

CLEARING HOUSES

Tokyo Clearing House.—The Tokyo Clearing House commenced its business at the end of 1887. More or less good result was realized, but the subsequent development of banking business has necessitated the form as it now stands. Its organization is mainly based on that of the clearing-house in Europe and America.

Osaka Clearing House.—Founded in 1879 the Osaka Clearing House is the first clearing house established in the country. In Osaka, the centre of trade in our country since old time, cheques and bills were in use long before the Restoration, and it took the lead in introducing clearing house facilities.

Kyoto, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagoya, Shimonoseki-Moji, Hiroshima, Kanazawa, Hakodate, Otaru, Sapporo and Fukuoka have clearing-houses of their own.

Volume of Clearing House Business in Japan

According to the Tokyo Bankers' Association the volume of clearing business in Japan is as shown below:—

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Place	Amount Cleared (¥1,000)			
	9119	1920	1921	1922*
Tokyo	35,097,131	32,691,459	30,864,025	30,683,171
Osaka	23,515,651	24,427,547	23,955,176	21,780,002
Kyoto	1,712,196	1,797,698	1,865,126	1,471,951
Yokohama	4,528,241	3,821,562	2,700,520	2,726,628
Kobe	7,209,437	6,386,967	4,223,932	4,154,522
Nagoya	2,416,260	2,423,120	2,273,474	2,152,025
Hiroshima	187,733	187,778	163,861	159,704
Shimonoseki-Moji ...	871,990	843,428	701,507	618,826
Kanazawa	142,661	140,617	132,005	112,015
Hakodate	255,694	235,262	224,577	179,486
Otaru	467,642	403,323	338,735	295,498
Total	76,404,539	73,713,952	67,442,939	64,334,830

N.B.—* Total up to the end of November.

CURRENCY SYSTEM

Coinage

Prior to the adoption of the gold standard in 1897, Japan was practically a silver country subject to all the disadvantages attending an ever fluctuating value of this particular specie. That reform has placed her at par, so to say, with the leading Powers of the world. The principal points in the currency system as amended in 1922 are as follows:—

1. The unit of the coinage to be 2 *fun* of pure gold (0.75 grams) and to be denominated one *yen*.
2. The gold coins to be of three denominations, 5 *yen* (1.1111 *momme*) coins, 10 *yen* (2.2222 *momme*) coins, and 20 *yen* (4.4444 *momme*) coins.
3. Subsidiary silver pieces to be of three denominations, 10 *sen* (0.400 *momme*) pieces, 20 *sen* (0.523 *momme*) pieces, and 50 *sen* 1.320 *momme*) pieces.
4. Other subsidiary coins, i. e. 5 *sen* (0.700 *momme*) and 10 *sen* (1.00 *momme*) nickel pieces, 1 *sen* (1.00 *momme*) pieces, 5 *rin* (0.560 *momme*), 2 *sen* and 1 *rin* pieces, issued before to continue in circulation as before.
5. The regulation fineness of the coins is as under:—
   Gold coins, 900 gold and 100 copper.
   Silver „ 720 silver and 280 copper.
   Nickel „ 250 nickel and 750 silver.
   Copper „ 950 copper and 40 tin and 10 zinc.

N.B.—Gold coins are of ½ fineness compared with those coined before.

The Convertible Note System

The law as first issued in 1884 provided that the notes would be convertible into silver, but with the adoption of gold mono-metallism

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

in 1897 the notes became convertible into gold, as is the case to-day. According to the law the Bank of Japan is to keep as conversion reserve gold and silver specie and bullion equivalent in amount to the notes issued, the silver coins and bullion not to exceed one quarter of the total reserve. The Banks may issue notes within the limit of ¥120,000,000 on the security of Government bonds, Treasury bills, and other reliable papers; also against such negotiable securities the Bank, subject to the permission of the Government, may further issue notes, when such excess issue is deemed necessary, the Bank to pay at the rate not less than 5% a year on such issue. The denominations of notes are ¥1, ¥5, ¥10, ¥20, ¥50, ¥100, ¥200, but in practice ¥50 and ¥200 notes are yet non-existent.

The convertible system practically identical with that in Japan Proper is also in force in Formosa where the additional issue against the reliable securities is limited to ¥10,000,000 and the tax at the same rate payable on the excess issue.

Amount of Coins and Paper Currency in Circulation (in ¥1,000)

Dec.	Gold coins	Silver coins	Nickel coins	Copper coins	Total	Bank notes	Grand total
1918	46,921	139,708	9,213	10,356	206,829	* 91,210 1,244,919	1,542,959
1919	59,711	123,312	12,007	12,560	212,570	* 145,300 1,728,712	2,086,002
1920 × ...	61,070	126,689	13,209	13,308	214,367	* 162,290 1,515,849	1,892,506
1921	—	—	—	—	—	* 216,500 1,520,571	1,737,071
1922 (Sept.)	—	—	—	—	—	* 191,577 1,219,392	1,410,969

NOTE: - * representing petty notes.
× at the end of May.

The amount of coins in circulation has not been made public since May 1920.

Bank Notes in Circulation Classified

At the end	1-yen notes ¥1,000	5-yen notes ¥1,000	10-yen notes ¥1,000	20-yen notes ¥1,000	100-yen notes ¥1,000	Total ¥1,000
1918 ..	48,767	292,072	562,354	85,445	156,101	1,144,739
1919	53,462	536,335	720,613	216,267	227,919	1,555,101
1920 ...	54,369	319,246	677,837	164,383	223,356	1,439,241
1921 ...	52,210	320,010	773,339	181,936	218,985	1,546,546

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Coin Turned out by the Mint

		1919 ¥	1920 ¥	1921 ¥
Gold coins	20 *yen*	36,551,080	—	—
	10 „	—	—	—
	5 „	—	—	—
	Total	36,551,080	—	—
Silver coins	50 *sen*	3,590,721	—	—
	20 „	—	—	—
	10 „	4,005,803	—	—
	Total	7,596,521	—	—
Nickel coins	10 *sen*	—	4,900,249	6,000,304
	5 „	3,240,168	3,000,252	7,100,360
	Total... ...	3,240,163	9,900,501	13,100,664
Copper coins		1,930,497	2,880,146	2,500,126
Grand total		49,318,270	12,780,619	15,600,790

Bulletins of the Bank of Japan (¥1,000)

End of Dec.	Notes issued	Specie reserve (Gold coin & bullion)	Government bonds & other securities: Gov't bonds	Gov't securities	Other: Treas'y bills	Other: securities	Com'l bills	Total	Excess issue of note
1917 ..	831,371	649,618	18,900	22,000	—	181,753	—	181,753	61,753
1918 .	1,144,739	712,925	18,600	22,900	—	337,891	53,352	413,313	211,813
1919 .	1,555,101	951,976	48,445	22,000	—	252,241	280,439	603,124	483,124
1920 ..	1,439,241	1,246,689	70,013	22,000	—	43,642	56,897	192,552	72,552
1921 .	1,516,516	1,245,571	47,358	22,000	—	62,157	169,457	300,972	180,972

FOREIGN BANKS IN JAPAN

The branches in Japan of foreign banks numbered at the end of 1917 eleven (3 savings, 8 ordinary) in all with paid-up capital ¥6,775,000, a marked diminution compared with the corresponding term of 1913, i.e. twelve banks with ¥7,127,690 paid up,

According to nationality of their head offices they are :—

Nationality	Name	Branches in Japan: No.	Location
Great Britain	Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	3	Kobe, Nagoya, Yokohama
	Chartered Bank of India Australia & China	2	Kobe, Yokohama
U. S. A. ...	International Banking Corporation	2	„ „
	Park Union Foreign Banking Corporation	2	Tokyo, Yokohama
	American Express Company...	2	Kobe, Yokohama

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Nationality	Name	Branches in Japan: No.	Location
France ...	Banque Industrielle de Chine	1	Yokohama
	Banque Franco-Japonaise ...	1	Tokyo
Russia	Russo-Asiatic Bank	2	Kobe, Yokohama
Germany ..	Deutsch-Asiatische Bank ..	2	„ „
Holland ...	Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij	1	Kobe
	Nederlandish-Indische Handelsbank	1	„

The business situation of these foreign banks in recent years is as below :—(in 1,000).

Dec.	Capital	Deposits	Loans	Net profits
1918	¥6,495	294,732	112,974	2,627
1919	¥6,495	540,643	271,376	4,646
1920	¥7,495 $50	1,027,354	360,592	7,431

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

CHAPTER XXIX

FINANCE

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

In reviewing the history of our national finance since Imperial Government was rehabilitated about half a century ago, it may be convenient to subdivide the period into several stages, as explained below.

Financial Unification.—From 1868 to 1871, when the feudatories, now subject to the Imperial Government instead of to the Tokugawa Shogunate, were displaced by so many prefectures, the attention of the Government was directed toward centralizing the control of finance in its own hands. This involved thorough reform and unification of the currency and the taxation system which differed more or less according to districts. The taxes and imposts that had existed numbered no less than two thousand or more, and these were superseded by a simpler and uniform system of taxation. It was chiefly by the late Marquis Inouye that all this difficult task was accomplished.

Financial Crisis.—The decade from 1872 to 1881 was a period of financial crisis, when the Government found its expenditure outrunning the revenue and the latter not yet acquiring any stability. Various measures calculated to remedy the matter were devised, such as the publication of budgets and settled accounts, the establishment of the Board of Audit, the unification of the mode of handling money coming into the national coffers, the reform of the taxation system, and so forth. The time, too, proved adverse for financial adjustment. The *samurai* class who had been deprived of their hereditary pensions and the conservative section of the people who were still hankering after the "good old days" filled the country with loud cries of discontent, these culminating at last in civil troubles such as the uprisings at Saga, Kumamoto, Akizuki, and the gravest of all, the rebellion in Satsuma, not to speak of the expedition to Formosa and the complications with Korea and China. These occasioned enormous disbursements and compelled the impoverished Treasury to resort to the extraordinary expedient of issuing inconvertible money. By 1878 the notes had fallen considerably below par and plunged both trade and industries into a state of unusual depression. During the greater part of this momentous period the Treasury was directed by the late Marquis Okuma.

Financial Adjustments.—Happily a favorable turn of affairs soon began to set in and during the period from 1881 to the inauguration of the Imperial Diet our national finance steadily recovered its

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

normal condition, mainly due to the strenuous efforts of the present Prince Matsukata. He first succeeded in restoring the depreciated currency to par and established the convertible system on a sound basis. The central bank (Nippon Ginko) was created, the National Bank Regulations revised, while the loans were adjusted and the fiscal system rearranged. Moreover the taxes were completely remodelled on the approved principles of the science of finance. For the first time since the re-establishment of the Imperial Government the national finance was placed on a firm basis.

The Period of Repose.—With the opening of the Imperial Diet in 1890 the national finance entered a new era as to control. The estimates and settled accounts were now placed under the supervision of the Diet, so that in reviewing the progress of our financial affairs it is no longer possible to divide it conveniently into periods each associated with one or other prominent financier. Be that as it may, the Diet of the time directed its attention toward lowering the Land tax as the most urgent financial question, and reduced the estimates in order to find ways and means. The curtailment of the expenditure resulted in a large surplus in the central coffer, a remarkable financial phenomenon in those days.

Financial Expansion.—The expansion tendency that soon set in should be treated for convenience' sake under three heads, namely, the expansion after the War of 1894-5 and those after the War of 1904-5 and the European war.

The Japan-China War.—Financially the direct result of this war was the issue of an enormous war loan, the increase of taxes and the raising of various loans to meet the large outlays involved in the post-bellum undertakings pertaining to industries, national defence and so forth. The receipt from China of the indemnity of T. 200,000,000 was used for introducing the system of gold monometallism. It was a measure of greatest moment and enabled Japan for the first time to take part in the economic affairs of the world.

The Boxer Trouble and the Russo-Japanese War.—The Boxer trouble in 1900 was followed by another addition of taxes, while the war, besides occasioning heavy emergency taxes, was fraught with grave consequence to the finance of the country. The Portsmouth Treaty denied an indemnity to Japan, and the war expenses amounting to about ¥2,000 millions were thrown on the shoulders of our tax-payers. The result was the national debt increased by as much as ¥1,500 millions. The attention of both the Government and people was concentrated subsequent to the war on the question of how to meet the heavy obligation incurred in the form of war debts of ¥1,500 millions, how to adjust the additional taxes amounting to ¥150 millions, and how to meet the increasing expenses incidental to the contemplated expansion of the armament and other necessary undertakings.

In these circumstances the question of increasing the Army by two Divisions was one that presented almost insuperable difficulty. At last the authorities decided to adopt a policy of contraction on the one hand and to curtail the expenditure that had been more than doubled since the war, and on the other to effect the redemption of debts on a larger scale than before.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

The European War.—The measures thus taken received a temporary setback with the outbreak of the European war. But contrary to what was apprehended at first it has accidentally proved, owing chiefly to the remote position of the country from the seat of war, to benefit Japan so far as regards foreign trade. For the first time in her financial history Japan has been able to extend financial support to foreign countries, i.e. the Allies, besides making material help to China, the total of the two accounts being estimated to come to about ¥1,400,000,000.

The war, however, has occasioned year after year an enormous expansion of Japan's expenditures, and it was only in the fiscal year 1922 that they were cut down, thanks to the armament reduction. How further to keep down the annual accounts by re-arranging the administrative organization is now receiving the serious attention of the Government. As regards the taxes, which form the principal source of the revenue, a commission specially appointed for the purpose is carrying out investigation with the view to reorganizing the general system of taxation.

The following is the comparison of revenue and expenditure before and after the war:—

Fiscal year	Expenditure (¥1,000)	Revenue (¥1,000)
1913 (settled)	648,420	721,975
1918 („)	1,017,036	1,479,115
1919 („)	1,172,328	1,803,633
1920 („)	1,359,978	2,000,524
1921 (estimates)	1,562,542	1,562,542
1922 („)	1,466,057	1,466,057

BUDGET FOR THE YEAR 1922-23

The General Budget for 1922-23 as passed by the 45th session of the Diet is as follows:—

Revenue	yen	Expenditure	yen
Ordinary	1,244,489,538	Ordinary	939,594,621
Extraordinary	221,567,364	Extraordinary	526,082,281
Total	1,466,056,902	Total	1,466,056,902

Supplementary Budgets Nos. 1 to 5 have also been submitted and Nos. 2, 4 and 5 were approved as mentioned below. No. 1 which amounted to ¥3,237,700 providing for the elevation of school status, and No. 3, ¥281,475 in amount, for the inauguration of the jury system were struck out as the two Bills failed to pass during the session.

No. 2 (for the entertainment of the Prince of Wales, and other items).

Revenue	yen	Expenditure	yen
Ordinary	968,096	Ordinary	946,537
Extraordinary	12,613,180	Extraordinary	12,634,739
Total	13,581,276	Total	13,581,276

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

No. 4 (for South Sea Islands Administration Office)

Revenue	yen	Expenditure	yen
Ordinary	1,939,960	Ordinary	1,939,960

No. 5 (for Communications Department)

Revenue	yen	Expenditure	yen
Ordinary	841,823	Extraordinary	841,823

Thus the Budget for 1922-23 totals, ¥1,482,419,000 for both revenue and expenditure. These estimates compare with the Budget for the preceding year (including Supplementary Budgets Nos. 2 and 3) as follows:—

Revenue	1922-23 (¥1,000)	1921-22 (¥1,000)	Inc. or dec. (¥1,000)
Revenue			
Ordinary	1,245,457	1,245,236	(−)3,778
Extraordinary	236,962	336,970	(−)100,008
Total	1,482,419	1,591,206	(−)108,786
Expenditure			
Ordinary	941,762	917,468	24,294
Extraordinary	540,656	673,737	(−)133,080
Total	1,482,419	1,591,206	(−)108,086

In drawing up the new Budget the Government pursued a policy of contraction in view of the general condition of the country. The utmost endeavours were made to keep down all items of expenses, so that new undertakings, except those of an urgent nature, were strictly withheld.

In the ordinary expenditure the Army cut down more than one million by changing the date of conscripts' entering the service and other adjustments, while the Navy saved ¥22 millions by economy in prescribed expenses, scrapping of ships, abolition of fleets, etc. Nearly ¥96 million was economised in the extraordinary section by postponing the prescribed undertakings in the Army, Navy and Departments of Finance, and Agriculture and Commerce. The retrenchment to be effected by the military and naval limitation, briefly touched in the chapter on Army and Navy, will appear in the 1923-24 Budget.

Revenue for 1922-23 (In ¥1,000)

Ordinary	
Taxes, excises, etc.	734,298
Land	74,144
Income	203,579
Business	66,838
Succession	7,159
Transit	9,275
Mining	8,343

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Continued

Ordinary	
Convertible notes	114
Saké	188,839
Soy	5,639
Sugar	43,088
Textile fabrics	42,614
Petroleum	884
Patent medicine	309
Bourse	10,876
Customs	71,744
Tonnage	852
Stamp receipts	83,658
Government undertakings and property	347,481
Post, telegraph and telephone service	187,850
Forestry	39,221
Dividends (South Man'ria R'ly)	9,875
Prisoners' receipts	4,093
Rent of Government property	471
Printing Office	1,132
Monopoly Office	101,323
Tokyo Military Arsenal	1
Osaka Military Arsenal	1
Senju Woolen Factory	3
Iron Foundry	10
Others	3,500
Miscellaneous revenues	33,024
Transferred from Special Account of Deposits	46,030
Total, ordinary revenue	1,244,490
Extraordinary	
Sale of state property	5,395
Miscellaneous	21 499
Proceeds from issue of loans	54,890
Forestry fund transferred	1,831
Transferred from previous year's account	110,693
Other receipts	27,759
Total extraordinary revenue	221,567
Grand total	1,466,057

EXPENDITURES FOR 1922-23 (In ¥1,000)

Ordinary	
Civil List	4,500
Foreign Affairs Department	19,747
Home Affairs Department	42,527
Finance Department	229,856
War Department	196,990
Navy Department	135,170
Justice Department	27,938
Education Department	87,935

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Continued

Ordinary	
Agriculture and Commerce Department	27,717
Communications Department	217,594
Total, ordinary expenditure	939,975

Extraordinary	
Foreign Affairs Department	3,832
Home Affairs Department	76,446
Finance Department	37,036
War Department	56,043
Navy Department	258,492
Justice Department	2,514
Education Department	19,321
Agriculture and Commerce Department	21,720
Communications Department	50,623
Total, extraordinary expenditure	526,082
Grand total	1,466,057

REVENUE SURPLUS

The revenue surplus has on the whole shown a decrease recently though the unexpended allotments included in it have increased, amounting to 62 millions, for instance, in 1921-22. The following figures showing the surplus are given in ¥ million.

1917-18	210	1920-21	223
1918-19	326	1921-22	117
1919-20	349		

CONTINUING EXPEDITURES

Extraordinary expenditures exist in greater part in the shape of continuing expenditures, some of which extend over 20 years. These disbursements as they existed at the end of March, 1922 are as follows:—

General Account	Total amount (¥1,000)	Disbursed by 1920-21 (¥1,000)	Allotment for 1921-22 (¥1,000)	Allotment for 1922-23 (¥1,000)
Foreign Af'rs Dept	560	304	104	100
Home „ „	502,004	238,549	49,514	39,640
Finance Dept.	72,933	41,406	8,011	6,407
War „	824,116	258,747	43,083	34,802
Navy „	2,207,721	937,444	347,383	237,366
Justice „	5,826	2,894	1,483	650
Education „	62,968	18,125	15,639	11,460
Agr. & Com., Dept.	104,018	84,119	9,449	6,840
Communications „	413,507	94,034	44,930	41,070
Total	4,193,654	1,675,572	519,596	378,659

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Special Account				
Formosan Gov't-General ...	259,081	164,184	32,010	17,960
Korean „ „ ...	96,496	56,522	13,943	10,565
Kwantung „ „ ...	8,604	1,753	2,212	2,123
Saghalien Adm. Office ...	22,372	7,072	5,549	5,526
Government Rlys	2,124,441	821,043	201,100	150,000
Total incl. others ...	2,526,097	1,055,465	259,045	188,909

SPECIAL ACCOUNT

The Special Account as distinct from the General Account nominally makes enormous figures both in revenue and in expenditure, but as many of the items are repetitions of either the General Account or the Special Account items, the actual figures are far less. The Special Account items number about 80, of which the following are principal ones in the Budget for the year 1922-23 (in ¥1,000):—

	Revenue	Expenditure
Formosan Government-General	105,910	105,910
Korean Government-General	157,731	157,531
Kwantung Government-General	15,929	15,929
Saghalien Administration Office	18,251	18,251
South Sea Islands Administration Office... ...	4,484	4,484
Government Railway Capital Account	406,178	412,593

DEPOSIT ACCOUNT

The amount in possession of the Deposit Department of the Treasury in the year 1920-21 was as follows, in unit of ¥1,000:—

	Bro't over	Received	Paid	Balanced
Postal deposits	748,731	388,812	252,684	884,858
Ordinary deposits ...	98,552	360,304	359,664	99,283
In custody	22,873	38,574	40,191	21,255
Total	870,156	787,780	652,539	1,005,396

STATISTICS OF NATIONAL WEALTH

Attempts have repeatedly been made in Japan by one publicist or another to reduce to concise figures the probable estimate as to Japan's national wealth. The latest governmental data on the subject have been elaborated at the request of the League of Nations at Geneva. The researches were intended to compare the wealth as it stood before the European war and at the end of 1919. The comparative figures are shown below:—

Items	End of 1913 ¥1 million	End of 1919 Total ¥1 million	End of 1919 Gov't or Public ¥1 million	End of 1919 Private ¥1 million
Lands	13,795	33,086	461	32,625
Mines	1,468	6,413	—	6,413

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Continued

Items	End of 1913 ¥1 million	End of 1919 Total ¥1 million	End of 1919 Gov't or Public ¥1 million	End of 1919 Private ¥1 million
Seas, lakes, rivers & harbors	2,767	4,597	4,597	—
Trees	1,760	4,534	2,829	1,705
Buildings	3,632	8,560	4,760	8,084
Furniture & household-effects	1,566	4,424	—	4,424
Machinery for manufacture	399	1,102	—	1,102
Domestic animals and fowls	154	503	9	494
Railways & tramways	299	1,111	286	825
Vehicles	47	182	—	182
Ships	471	1,182	—	1,182
Waterworks	77	149	149	—
Bridges	95	234	234	—
Agricultural products	994	3,624	29	3,595
Forestry products	41	88	—	88
Manufactures	748	2,630	—	2,630
Mineral products	85	387	—	387
Marine products	20	43	—	43
Imported goods	192	445	—	445
Gold & silver coins & bullion	747	2,360	1,051	1,309
Property of Gov't Departments	1,116	1,548	1,548	—
Property of Imperial House	346	727	727	—
Others	3,082	7,793	1,211	6,582
Balance in favor of claims	*1,860	356	*1,091	1,447
Total	32,043	86,077	12,517	73,560

N.B. *=balance in favor of liabilities.

STATE MONOPOLIES AND UNDERTAKINGS

From consideration of administrative expedient, or of furnishing model of new industry, or both combined, Government is running no small number of undertakings. The list made a sudden increase after the Japan-China war for the purpose of raising the revenue. The Steel foundry that was established in 1895-7 was not created from financial motives but from that of enabling Japan to become self-dependent as to supply of steel. The Tobacco monopoly put into force from January, 1898, was the first undertaking actuated by revenue consideration. In the same year Camphor monopoly was adopted, primarily for protecting the

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

industry in Formosa. After the Russo-Japanese war the first revenue undertaking adopted was the expansion of the Tobacco Monopoly Law, making the monopoly complete so as to cover the manufacture, first of cigarettes and cigars from July 1908, and next of cut tobacco from April the following year. The Salt monopoly was put into practice from June, 1905. These monopolies of tobacco, salt and camphor are under the control of a Bureau of the Treasury. The purchase or nationalization of 17 principal private railways between July, 1906 and October, 1907, was an event of far-reaching consequence financially.

The following figures show the amount of production and value in Japan proper of the three monopoly articles:—

Tobacco

Yield of Leaf

	Area of plantation *cho*	New leaf		Old leaf		Total	
		1,000 *kwan*	¥1,000	1,000 *kwan*	¥1,000	1,000 *kwan*	¥1,000
1916-17	28,868	12,430	13,247	333	199	12,764	13,447
1917-18	26,656	10,492	12,647	280	179	10,772	12,826
1918-19	24,439	9,282	18,831	399	284	9,681	19,115
1919-20	30,879	13,420	41,645	238	367	13,653	42,013
1920-21	37,596	16,339	52,502	256	632	16,595	53,134

Manufacture

	1919—20			1920—21		
	Man'd	Sold		Man'd	Sold	
Cigarettes	1 mil.	1 mil.	value ¥1,000	1 mil.	1 mil.	value ¥1,000
With mouthpieces ...	14,461	14,437	78,100	18,775	18,110	108,540
Without ,, ...	2,932	3,033	16,744	3,989	3,582	21,425
Cigars	3	3	234	3	2	182
Cut	*6,669	*7,241	77,044	*7,123	*7,033	82,747

* in 1,000 *kan*.

Foreign tobacco bought makes this record in ¥1,000:—

Foreign leaf tobacco bought	1918—19	1919—20	1920—21
American	2,139	2,316	5,171
Turkish	176	30	30
Manila	278	700	503
Havana	15	14	117
Burmese	23	82	60
Chinese	360	2,287	3,441
Others	24	119	340
Total	3,009	5,529	9,662

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

(*Continued*)

Foreign manufactured tobacco bought	1918–19	1919–20	1920–21
Cigarettes	216	596	470
Cigars	78	209	213
Cut	28	40	63

Salt

	Area of salt fields *cho*	Production 1,000 *kin*	Value ¥1,000
1916–17	5,881	1,034,158	11,403
1917–18	5,822	1,004,020	15,068
1918–19	5,754	672,008	14,826
1919–20	5,894	981,676	30,080
1920–21	5,853	906,594	33,484

The purchasing prices of salt are fixed and notified every December for operation in the following year. Salt for purchase is graded into five classes according to the percentage of sodium chloride contained, that is to say,—

1st class containing	90% or over	4th class containing	75% or over
2nd „ „	85 „ „ „	5th „	70 „ „ „
3rd „ „	80 „ „ „		

In delivering the purchased salt for sale to licensed agents, the Monopoly Bureau adds to the price paid to the manufacturers or licensed importers a surcharge not exceeding ¥2.50 per *koku* or ¥1.48 per 100 *kin* according to the grade.

Camphor

	Crude camphor		Camphor oil	
	1,000 *kin*	¥1,000	1,000 *kin*	¥1,000
1916–17	1,567	393	3,032	870
1917–18	984	567	1,853	536
1918–19	713	584	704	258
1919–20	781	1,156	782	560
1920–21	1,679	3,098	1,532	1,366

Figures of acreage and manufacture of crude camphor and oil for the last few years available are:—

	State	Communal	Individual	Refineries
1916–17	142 *cho*	276 *cho*	298 *cho*	4,334
1917–18	153 „	136 „	197 „	3,279
1918–19	75 „	151 „	195 „	2,777
1919–20	52 „	148 „	155 „	2,649
1920–21	32 „	206 „	87 „	3,241

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

TAXATION

History of taxation

Prior to the Japan-China war the taxation system of Japan comprised 21 items, of which taxes on land, income, *sake*, and a few others supplied the bulk of revenue. In 1896 the registration and business tax laws and the tobacco monopoly were adopted, the tax on *sake* was raised, and at same time minor taxes were adopted. By this additional taxation measure the Treasury obtained about ¥26,000,000. The second taxation program that was adopted three years later was an increase of taxes on land, income, *sake*, registration, and soy, and the creation of the convertible note tax and tonnage, these adding about ¥40,000,000 to the revenue. This was followed in 1901 by the third increased taxation measure, consisting in raising the tax on *sake* and creating the new beer tax and sugar excise, resulting in the addition of about ¥21,000,000. From that time till the Russo-Japanese war, the only tax newly adopted was that on playing cards, but this was from moral instead of financial considerations.

The increase of taxes, enforced twice in connection with the Russo-Japanese war, imposed a heavy burden upon the people, who had, as they have now, to pay about ¥145,000,000 additional taxes. The "Emergency taxes", subsequently made permanent, mainly consisted in increasing taxes on land, income, business, sugar, soy, registration, stock and rice exchanges, mining, etc., and also in elevating part of the import duties. However in the first war tax program the excises on woolen fabrics and petroleum were adopted and the rate of stamps on civil suit documents was raised; in the second, stamp duty on cheques, tax on gold placer mining, travelling tax, excise on woven goods, stamp on administration litigation papers were added. In 1905 the Treasury created the inheritance tax, though this was not to fill the war chest. The next increased tax measure was that passed by the Diet in 1908 and consisted in raising the tax on sugar and *sake*, and revising that on petroleum. In 1918 the taxes on income and *sake* were raised, and in 1920 they were further revised as described later on.

Taxation System in Force

The taxation system of Japan as it is now in force presents many points of strong contrast to the system followed in England, France and Prussia. The Japanese system of taxation lacks, for instance, what may be called the main strength. With the exception of a tax on land, business tax and income tax, Japan has no levy imposed on regular incomes. Houses and movable property are left untouched by the Central Treasury as sources of revenue. What makes this unfairness specially pronounced is the fact that landowners and businessmen are taxed twice, for they have to pay the income tax when their income reaches the taxable limit of ¥800 or over a year. The owners of houses, on the other hand, escape with the income tax alone and a small local impost. Those living on movable property in the shape of

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

securities, especially Government bonds, are placed in a more comfortable position, for practically they are free from the income tax. This is because the Japanese collectors, while making assessment on the income of the companies, do not interfere with the dividends payable to shareholders, as English collectors do. In the case of the Government bonds the law attaches to them the special privilege of exemption from the income tax.

Excises.—The gradation of excises according to the social condition of consumers and selection of excisable matters is also seriously defective. For instance, the price of salt, though more or less graded, is unfairly heavy upon the poor, and this remark also applies to soy, another article of daily necessity. Then, while petroleum, chiefly used by poorer classes, is taxed, gas and electricity for lighting purposes are still free. For the same reason cotton fabrics should be exempted from tax, while refreshing beverages such as cider, etc. now free, justify taxation.

National and Local Taxes.—Japan follows the French method in chiefly relying on sur-taxes as ways and means in raising revenue for prefectural and municipal and corporation treasuries. In the prefectural treasury the yield from sur-taxes supplies about 52% of the total revenue, and that from independent imposts the remaining 48%, while in the municipal treasury the corresponding figures are 70 and 30% respectively. The sur-taxes supply as much as 97 to 98% of the total revenue for the village treasury.

1. Land Tax

Dwelling land, % of registered value	2.5/100
Cultivated „ „ „ „ „	4.5/100
Hokkaido {Cultivated land	3.2/100
Hokkaido {Other land (ex. dwelling land)	4.0/100

2. Income Tax

(As revised in 1920 and enforced from Aug. 1 of the year)

1st kind, (Income of juridical persons)

A.—Excess incomes

Part of income exceeding 10% of the capital p. u.	4/100
„ „ „ „ 20% „ „ „ „ „	10/100
„ „ „ „ 30% „ „ „ „ „	20/100

B.—Reserve incomes

On reserves not more than 50% of capital p. u.	5/100
When exceeding 50%	10/100
„ „ the capital p. u.	20/100
On 20% of net profit for the settlement term, even when reserves exceed 50% or whole of capital p. u.	5/100

C.—Dividend incomes

Dividends on shares	5/100

D.—Liquidation incomes

Distribution on liquidation	7.5/100

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

E.—Incomes of foreign juridical persons
Income derived within Japanese Empire 7.5/100

2nd kind. (Interests, dividends & bonus)

A.—Interest on public bonds (except National bonds) ... 4/100
„ „ debentures and fixed bank deposits 5/100
B.—Dividends or bonus received 7.5/100

3rd kind, (Incomes of individuals other than 2nd kind)

Under ¥	800	... ...	0.5/100	Under ¥ 50,000	... ... 15/100
„	1,000	... ...	1/100	„ 70,000	... ... 17/100
„	1,500	... ...	2/100	„ 100,000	... ... 19/100
„	2,000	... ...	3/100	„ 200,000	... ... 21/100
„	3,000	... ...	4/100	„ 500,000	... ... 23/100
„	5,000	... ...	5/100	„ 1,000,000	... ... 25/100
„	7,000	... ...	6.5/100	„ 2,000,000	... ... 27/100
„	10,000	... ...	8/100	„ 3,000,000	... ... 30/100
„	15,000	... ...	9.5/100	„ 4,000,000	... ... 33/100
„	20,000	... ...	11/100	Over 4,000,000	... ... 36/100
„	30,000	... ...	13/100		

By the above revision small wage earners were lightened of their burden, while the heaviest part of the tax is laid on the shoulders of those drawing big incomes. The minimum taxable income was raised from ¥500 to ¥800, and abatement of ¥100 each is allowed for non-earning members of the family, i. e. parents over 60 years and children under 18. The revision includes a new levy on dividends on shares and interest on fixed bank deposits. As a result of the revision the number of income tax payers is expected to decline by about one-half, but the revenue to the national coffers to increase ¥21,920,292, in 1920-21, ¥87,498,404 in '21-22, ¥77,974,987 in '22-23 and after.

The number of juridical and individual persons and their income and tax collected were as follows in 1920-21.

	Payers	Income	Tax
1st kind			
Class A.—Excess incomes	4,969	142,046,018	12,723,561
„ B.—Reserve „	6,978	121,745,885	8,874,615
„ C.—Dividend „	5,640	255,875,111	12,793,766
„ D.—Liquidation „	59	10,550,519	791,286
„ E.—Inc. of foreign corporations	6	10,927	819
According to the old Law			
Class A.	20,360	140,353,238	13,309,526
„ B.	12,990	1,089,237,542	81,669,285
Total	51,002	1,759,819,240	130,162,858
2nd kind			
Class A.—Interests	—	194,751,234	8,059,092
„ B.—Dividends & bonus ...	—	2,883,649	216,314
Total		197,634,883	8,275,406

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

(*Continued*)		Payers	Income	Tax
	3rd kind	1,314,701	1,872,656,390	55,187,44
Grand Total	... ...	1,365,703	3,830,110,213	193,625,70
1919-20	1st kind	31,734	1,436,188,267	110,271,63
	2nd kind	—	52,098,262	1,297,2
	3rd kind	1,387,485	1,470,358,815	83,569,80
	Total	1,419,219	2,958,645,344	195,139,36

Foreign Corporations.—As explained at length by Mr. T. Miyaoka, Barrister and Counsellor at Law, in the Aug. No. of the America-Japan, 1921, published by the America-Japan Society of Tokyo, foreign corporations in Japan are taxed as follows on that portion of the profit which is in excess of 10 per cent of the invested capital, that is to say:—

1. On the amount in excess of 10% of the invested capital 4%
2. On the amount in excess of 20% 10%
3. On the amount in excess of 30% 20%

Also on income derived from business or assets in Japan ... 7½%

3. Business Tax

This is an exceedingly complicated assessment. For purpose of assessment occupations are classified into 12 items, of which those that are of wider application are as follows as amended in 1914:—

	Assessment	Rate of Tax
Sale of goods	Amount of sale	8-11/10,000 for whole sale 20-30/10,000 for retail
	Rent of building used ...	70/1,000
	No. of persons engaged ...	*yen* 2 per capita
Banking, Insurance, etc.	Capital	4.5/1,000
	Rent	70/1,000
	No. of persons	*yen* 2 per capita
Lending money or articles	Capital	6/1,000
	Rent	70/1,000
	No. of persons	*yen* 2 per capita
Manufacturing, printing, etc.	Capital	3/1,000
	Rent	70/1,000
	No. of persons	*yen* 2 per capita but 50 *sen* for artisans and laborers

4. Registration Fees

This is even more complicated than the Business Tax. For purpose of taxation registrable objects are classified into sixteen different groups each subdivided into as many items. (22 for immovables). The rate is based on value and a few examples of general interest are given here.

Acquisition by inheritance, etc.	5/1,000-60/1,000
Provisional distraint, disposal by auction, etc.... ...	4/1,000-6/1,000
Reg'tion of immovable, alteration, etc. (per item) ...	¥0.10-0.20

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Establishment of branch office	*yen*	15.00
Removal of main office or branch or director (per item)	„	7.00
Registion of house-name, appointment of director, etc.	„	5.00-7.00

5. Tax on Saké and Other Liquors

A. Tax on Saké

The tax on saké is assessed by *koku*, (ab. 40 imp. gal.) as follows :—

1.	*Dakushu* containing not more than 23° of alcohol	¥30 per *koku*.
2.	*Seishu* & *shirozake* containing not more than 23° of alcohol ..... *Mirin* & *Shochu* containing not more than 30° of alcohol	¥33 per *koku*.
3.	*Shochu* containing more than 30° and not more than 45°	¥1.25 per *koku* for each additional 1° over the rate for the 2nd kind, i.e., ¥33.
4.	*Seishu*, *dakushu* & *shirozake* containing more than 23° of alcohol ..... *Mirin* containing more than 30° of alcohol ..... *Shochu* „ „ „ 45° „ „	¥1.50 per *koku* for each 1° of alcohol.

N. B.—*Seishu* = refined saké. *Dakushu* = unrefined saké.
Shirozake = white saké. *Mirin* = sweet saké.
Shochu = distilled saké.

B. Beer Tax

This is levied upon brewers of beer at the rate of 18 *yen* per *koku* of the quantity brewed.

C. Tax on Alchol and Alcoholic Liquors

Except those subject to saké or beer tax, alcohol and alcoholic liquors are taxed at the rate of ¥1.50 for each percent of pure alcohol contained in 1 *koku* of the original fluid. In no case, however, shall the rate of the tax be less than ¥35 per *koku*.

No tax is levied upon wine or other alcoholic liquors made from fruits of all kinds.

6. Tax on Japanese Soy

The tax is assessed both on the soy manufactured for sale and on that for home consumption. In the former the tax is ¥1.75 for the refined soy and ¥1.65 for the unrefined soy and in the latter it ranges between the two extremes of ¥4.00 and ¥0.50 according to quality.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

7. Tax on Patent Medicines

Two different taxes are in force as regards patent medicines, namely, stamp duty and business tax.

1. Stamp duty,—10% of the fixed price.
2. Business tax,—Is imposed upon the manufactures on a graduated scale varying from ¥3 to ¥102 according to the output in one year of each medicine.

8. Tax on Convertible Notes

The Bank of Japan, the Bank of Formosa, the Bank of Chosen and the Yokohama Specie Bank enjoy the privilege of issuing notes, but the first alone is at present amenable to the tax which is 12½/1,000 per annum per average monthly issue.

9. Sugar Excise

	Per picul *yen*
Class 1. Under No. 11. Dutch standard	2.00-3.00
Class 2. „ No. 15. „	5.00
Class 3. Under No. 18. „	7.00
Class 4. „ No. 21. „	8.00
Class 5. Above No. 21. „	9.00
Class 6. Sugar, candy, lump-sugar, etc.	10.00
Molasses	2.00-3.00
Syrup	8.00

10. Excise on Woolen and Silk Textiles or Mixtures

Woolen or woolen mixtures ... ...
Silk or silk mixtures ... ... } 10/100 of the value

11. Travelling Tax

	sen
Under 50 miles, 1st to 3rd classes	5-1
„ 100 „ „ „	20-2
„ 200 „ „ „	40-3
200 miles and over, 1st to 3rd classes	50-4

12. Succession and Inheritance Taxes

The two allied taxes were first put into force in 1905 and have since been revised twice, with the object of lowering the rate for families of smaller means and of raising the burdens of wealthier classes. In both cases the rate has three grades corresponding to three

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

kinds of the relation of successors or inheritors to the deceased family chiefs or testators. The assessment begins when the estate succeeded to is estimated at ¥2,000 or over, or when the property bequeathed is ¥500 or over.

Value of Estate	1st grade (per 1000)	2nd grade („)	3rd grade („
¥2,000-5,000	5	6	8
Over 5,000	6	7	10
„ 10,000	7	8	12
„ 30,000	10	12	17
„ 50,000	14	17	25
„ 100,000	20	25	35
„ 150,000	25	30	40

For every additional 100,000 over 200,000 additional 5/1,000 is levied.

N. B.—1st grade, when the heir is a direct descendant of the previous family head; 2nd grade, when in the absence of legitimate or presumption heirs or of parents, the heir is selected by the family conference; 3rd grade, when the heir is selected from among scions of the previous head as a result of the family conference.

Value of bequeathment	1st grade (per 1000)	2nd grade („)	3rd grade („)
Over ¥1,000	12	13	20
„ 20,000	20	25	35
„ 50,000	35	40	50
„ 150,000	50	55	65

For every additional 100,000 over 200,000 the rate is increased by 5/1,000.

N. B.—1st grade, when the beneficiary is a direct descendant of the testator; 2nd when the beneficiary is consort or parent; 3rd, other cases.

The total assessment made in the year 1920-21 and the revenue thereof were 752,455,769 with tax of 9,027,700 paid by 70,462 persons as regards the succession to estate, while for inheritance the respective figures were ¥ 831,154,962, ¥10,645,950 and 99,449.

COLLECTION EXPENSES

The collection expenses of revenue should be taken into consideration in determining the net proceeds. The returns as regards national taxes for the last few years are shown below:—

	Tax	Expense	Percentage
1916-17	¥347,849,768	¥9,113,235	2.620
1917-18	435,028,273	10,388,718	2.388
1918-19	591,556,202	13,100,600	2.215
1919-20	842,971,642	15,563,144	1.845
1920-21	734,487,728	19,499,712	2.655

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Arrears in National and Local Taxes

Year ended March		No. of defaulters	Amount	Loss to Treasury
National	1918	86,105	¥10,323,890	¥ 16,778
	1919	98,350	28,751,334	21,707
	1920	172,863	63,357,539	73,763
	1921	236,710	44,645,028	41,761
Local	1918	2,443,926	3,493,912	97,062
	1919	2,243,688	4,258,675	102,545
	1920	2,491,427	6,422,637	116,800
	1921	2,805,772	11,427,196	185,468

The national taxes covered by the figures consist of land, income, business, saké, and other taxes.

Arrears are subject to payment of interest, as provided for in the Collection Law, as follows: "Tax-payers who fail to meet their demand notes when the tax falls due shall pay 3 sen per day on every ¥100 of the amount of tax owing."

Average Amount of Taxes per Capita

Year ended March	National tax	Pref'al tax	Communal tax	Total	Rate on nat. tax.
1917	¥2.769	¥1.252	¥2.080	¥6.101	¥1.080
1918	3.607	1.464	2.287	7.358	1.270
1919	4.341	1.873	2.848	9.062	1.997
1920	5.783	2.601	4.106	12.490	2.444
1921	5.969	3.376	5.773	15.118	3.136

NATIONAL DEBTS

The first loan raised by Japan was ¥500,000 silver borrowed in 1868 from the British Oriental Bank, though this was a temporary affair and hardly to be called a loan in the usual sense. The first *bona fide* loan, also foreign, was the issue in London in 1870 of 9% bonds amounting to ¥4,890,000 chiefly as a fund for laying the Tokyo-Yokohama railway. In 1873 another foreign loan, 7% interest, was incurred to the extent of ¥11,712,000. All these were repaid long ago. The first regular domestic loan amounting to ¥23,309,000 was raised to meet the debts incurred by the various feudal governments and which devolved on the Imperial Government. The capitalization of hereditary pensions in 1874 and 1876 of *daimyos* and their retainers, and those of Shinto priests in 1877 swelled the State debts to over ¥230,000,000 by 1877.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

National Debts, Raised, Redeemed, Outstanding and Interest thereof; Ratio per Capita

Year ended March	Amount redeemed ¥1,000	Amount issued ¥1,000	Outstanding March ¥1,000	Debt per capita ¥1,000	Interest thereof ¥1,000	Interest per capita ¥1,000
1916	54,168	37,032	2,489,234	33.090	112,831	1.526
1917	91,449	69,917	2,467,702	32.180	112,026	1.473
1918	61,914	92,957	2,498,744	32.339	113,749	1.472
1919	23,219	109,421	2,579,946	33.075	117,961	1.507
1920	498	214,112	2,793,561	36.430	—	—
1921	34,240	424,722	3,244,044	41.996	—	—

National Loans Outstanding (March 31, 1921)

Domestic Loans

	Years of issue	Years of redemption	Amount of issue ¥	Amount outstanding ¥
Old Public Loans (No interest) ...	1872	1921	10,972,725	215,626
5% Loan	1906-1920	1974	113,999,300	113,566,800
Loans for Railway Nationalization (5%) ...	1903-1909	1963	476,318,800	460,120,100
Extraordinary Military Expenditure Loan (5%) ...	1906	1935	310,407,000	148,061,500
Korean Pension Bonds (5%) ...	1910-1911 1913	1967	30,000,000	30,000,000
4% Treasury Loan (1st & 2nd issues) ...	1910-1912	1969	276,220,000	268,577,600
Korean Public Works Bonds (5%) ...	1917	1922	45,000,000	44,999,200
5% Exchequer Bonds ...	1916-1918 1921	1931	664,123,875	674,114,850
Railway Notes (5%) ...	1916-1917	1932	80,000,000	79,999,500
Total	—	—	2,007,041,700	1,819,655,225

Foreign Loans

	Years of issue	Redemable by (in)	Amount of issue ¥1,000	Amount outstanding ¥1,000
4% Sterling Loan, 1st Issue ...	1899	1953	97,630,000	92,743,500
4½% Sterling Loan 1st Issue ...	1905	1925	292,890,000	203,134,836
2nd Issue ...	"	"	292,890,000	213,506,266

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Continued	Years of issue	Redeemable by (in)	Amount of issue ¥	Amount outstanding ¥
4% Sterling Loan, 2nd Issue ...	,,	1931	244,075,000	244,068,361
5% Sterling Loan	1907	1947	224,549,000	224,543,533
4% Emprunt de 1910 ...	1910	1970	174,150,000	174,143,084
4% Sterling Loan, 3rd Issue ...	,,	,,	107,393,000	107,392,855
5% Obligations du Trésor du 1913 ...	1913	1923	77,400,000	37,931,999
Loans for former Hokkaido Tanko and Kwansai Rlys. (4.5%) ..	1906	1926	9,763,000	9,763,000
Sterling debentures of S. M. Rly Co. (5% & 4.5%) ...	1907-1908 1911	1936	117,156,000	117,156,000
Total	—	—	1,637,396,000	1,424,388,333
Grand total	—	—	3,644,957,700	3,244,043,558

Condition of Loans Raised Abroad

The conditions under which Government and other loans have been raised abroad recently are shown below:—

	Interest	Issue price			Commission			Net proceeds		
	%	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d
War loan	5	103	12	4	1	12	4	102	5	0
1st 4% Sterling	4	99	0	0	4	0	0	96	0	0
Old 5% ,, ,, ...	5	102	1	8	4	1	8	98	0	0
1st 4½% Sterling ...	5½	90	0	0	3	5	0	86	15	0
2nd ,, ,, ...	4½	90	0	0	3	5	0	86	15	0
2nd 4% ,, ...	4	90	0	0	2	0	0	88	0	0
5% ,, ...	5	99	0	10	4	0	0	95	10	0
Hokkaido Tanko	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	92	15	0
Kansai Rly	4½	—	—	—	—	—	—	92	0	0
4% French	4	61fr.	59ce.	0	6	50	0	89	0	0
3rd 4% Sterling ...	4	95	0	0	6	—	—	89	0	0

FOREIGN INDEBTEDNESS TO JAPAN

At the end of 1921, Japan's foreign loans roughly totalled ¥1,424 millions. On the other hand during the war, Japan extended credit to other countries to the amount of ¥1,500 millions. British bonds and bills issued in Japan alone, for instance, once amounted to ¥185 millions, and there were besides French bonds ¥133 millions and Russian bonds and notes ¥221 millions. Chinese loans reached ¥117 millions, taking these for the Central Government alone. These make up the total of ¥521,309,547, exclusive of scores of millions advanced to the Chinese local Governments and private persons.

At the end of 1921 foreign loans issued in Japan stood as follows:—

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

		Issue price ¥	Interest	Redeemable by (in)	Amount ¥1,000
France					
Nov. '21	National Bonds	97	6.0	Nov. '23	50,000,000
July '21	„ „	98.5	6.0	July '22	50,000,000
Oct. '21	Treasury Bills	97	7.0	Oct. '22	33,161,000
Total					133,161,000
Russia*					
Feb. '17	Treasury Bills	—	6.0	Feb. '18	50,000,000
Sept. '17	„ „	—	6.0	Sept. '18	105,000,000
Oct. '17	„ „	—	6.0	Oct. '18	66,667,000
Total					221,667,000
China					
June '11	Rly Bonds	97.5	5.0	June '36	10,000,000
Apr. '16	„ „	86.5	5.0	May '56	5,000,000
Sept. '18	Treasury Bills	—	7.0	Sept. '21	20,000,000
Sept. '18	„ „	—	8.0	„ '21	20,000,000
Sept. '18	„ „	—	8.0	„ '21	20,000,000
June '18	„ „	—	7.5	Dec. '21	10,000,000
'19–'20	1st Armament Loans	—	8.0	Sept. '21	18,716,421
'19–'20	2nd Armament Loans	—	8.0	Sept. '21	13,365,126
Total					117,081,547
Grand Total					454,295,614

*The Russian loans remain stationary.

Loans to China

It may be noted that the greatest creditors to China are England and Japan, with over ¥400 millions each, followed by Germany, France, Russia, the U.S.A., Belgium, etc. The bulk of Japan's loans was supplied during the late Count Terauchi's tenure of power, the Hara Ministry that succeeded having ceased to advance independently of the Consortium created in '19. They are classified as follows (in ¥1,000):

	Central Govt.			Local Govts.	Total incl. private loans
	Political	Rly	Industrial		
Advanced	129,000	78,876	84,698	21,203	408,178
Not yet advanced	—	45,000	14,396	2,200	67,512

PROSPECTIVE LOANS

(Exclusive of Temporary Exchequer Notes)

The prospective loans program as adopted in the year 1920-21 is as follows in ¥1,000:—

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

	Telephone	Telegraph	Education	Roadmaking
1920-21	40,100	8,000	× { 986	2,500
'21-22	31,400	9,800	{ 3,072	4,360
'22-23	31,800	8,600	6,553	7,000
'23-24	33,700	9,300	7,859	9,000
'24-25	33,800	9,200	7,137	10,000
'25-26	37,500	12,500	7,341	10,000
'26-27	36,300	16,400	—	10,000
'27-28	44,300	—	—	10,000
'28-29	—	—	—	220,000
Total	291,900	73,800	32,954	282,800

Korean undertakings	Formosan undertakings	Saghalien undertakings	Railway	Grand total
23,212	× { 1,807	3,429	100,000	{ × 79,201
	{ 7,400			{ 187,713
21,576	9,027	2,776	80,000	163,439
15,468	7,885	2,712	80,000	161,326
14,129	5,651	1,179	80,000	160,099
13,614	5,096	—	80,000	159,051
13,589	5,096	—	80,000	158,685
509	955	—	80,000	144,164
—	—	—	80,000	134,300
—	—	—	—	220,000
102,101	42,919	10,098	660,000	1,572,981

Note:—The figures marked with × are outstanding items carried over for issue in the year 1920-21. Under this head comes ¥79,201 for the temporary war account which, though omitted in the table, is included in the grand total.

Privileges of Government Bonds

In April 1909 several laws were issued with the object of granting certain privileges to Government loans in order to encourage investment. Thus income tax is exempted on the interest accruing from the loans, while government bonds deposited as security are to be taken at face value by the Government instead of at current value as before.

SPECIE HOARDED ABROAD

The specie kept abroad by Japan with the object of paying interest on her foreign loans continued before the war to demand the gravest attention of our financial authorities who devised all possible means to keep the amount from decreasing. The Treasury was plunged into keen anxiety when this specie reserve fell to ¥341 millions at the end of 1914 from ¥371 millions a year before. But soon this harassing care began to lessen with the arrival of large orders for munitions and other commodities and the growing balance of trade in favor of exports. After that the amount steadily went on increasing, the high watermark

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

being reached by the end of 1920 followed by the marked advance of prices. Next came a reaction. The balance of trade has turned decidedly adverse since January 1920, thereby causing a diminution of the amount, as shown below:—

(¥ 1000,000)	Total amount	Share of Treasury	Share of Bank of Japan	Held at home	Held abroad
End of 1916	714	262	452	227	487
June of 1918	1,182	450	732	457	725
End of 1919	2,057	1,051	1,006	702	1,355
June of 1920	1,912	898	1,014	749	1,163
End of 1920	2,183	880	1,294	1,107	1,076
June of 1921	2,155	854	1,301	1,208	947
End of 1921	2,080	791	1,289	1,225	855
June of 1922	1,868	626	1,242	1,221	647
End of 1922	1,830	667	1,163	1,215	615

FINANCE OF HOKKAIDO, PREFECTURES & CIVIC CORPORATIONS (In ¥ 1,000)

	Hok. & Pref.		Cities		Towns and Villages		Total	
	Revenue	Expense	Rev.	Exp.	Rev.	Exp.	Rev.	Exp.
1918-19	108,222	108,208	151,016	138,400	151,678	151,485	410,916	398,093
1919-20	142,791	142,767	182,977	165,851	206,208	206,036	531,976	514,654
1920-21	214,067	214,052	266,062	249,395	322,143	322,050	802,272	785,570
1921-22	285,424	285,678	—	—	—	—	—	—

NOTE.—Figures for the prefectures and those for the last 2 years for the cities, towns and villages represent estimates.

HOKKAIDO & PREFECTURAL FINANCE

The revenue of a prefecture consists of taxes and rates and grants from the Central Treasury, etc. The sur-tax is levied on the five national taxes, i e. Land, Business, Income, Mining and Placer Mining, the normal rate of sur-tax as revised in 1920 being for dwelling land 34/100 of the national tax, 3.6/100 for income, 29 for business tax and so on. The rate may be more or less increased with the consent of the central authorities. The prefecture levies a rate on each household, and this is one of the most important items of prefectural finance. The business tax as imposed by the Prefectural Treasury is levied on those occupations that do not pay national tax, such as restaurants, public performances, ships, vehicles, etc., in all about 15. Grants and subventions from the National Treasury for the year 1921-22 totalled ¥31,244,931. Of the grants, those on account of salaries and police expenses stand foremost. Subventions are made in connection with epidemics and leprosy, riverwork, industrial encouragement, etc. Repeated inundations have been a cause of heavy drain to both Prefectural and National Treasuries.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Revenue Items (¥1,000)

	1919–20	1920–21	1921–22
Land tax rate	35,913	52,505	73,562
Business tax	6,360	8,128	9,473
„ „ rate	4,709	8,420	16,680
Miscellaneous tax	18,390	26,047	35,167
Income tax rate	4,497	9,052	3,676
House tax	26,027	36,442	46,985
Brought over from last account ...	2,557	3,147	4,855
Receipts from Central Treasury ...	13,396	22,082	31,245
Receipts from property	471	711	810
Others	30,463	47,531	62,971
Total	142,790	214,067	285,424

Expenditure Items (¥1,000)

	1919–20	1920–21	1921–22
Police	30,851	41,056	69,127
Public works	28,063	41,105	69,685
Council	916	1,260	1,571
Sanitation and hospital	3,783	5,011	6,234
Education	23,093	35,870	52,790
District offices	4,871	6,391	9,448
Industry	15,930	24,112	31,826
Officers	3,755	6,804	4,232
Loans to corporations	8,512	10,266	13,650
Others	22,968	42,177	36,112
Total	142,767	214,052	285,678

Finance of Civic Corporations

The revenue of cities and rural corporations is derived from the rate charged to national or prefectural taxes and direct or indirect special taxes; and lastly national, prefectural and other subventions and miscellaneous receipts.

Revenue of Cities, Towns and Villages

Revenue consists first of proceeds from permanent properties, which stood at about ¥35,000,000 for cities and about double for the others in 1909; the charges, rents etc. are shown in the tables inserted in this Chapter. The rents are derived from the loan of property to companies or individuals, the charges and fees are obtained from issue of certificates as to property qualification, etc., copying of official registers, etc., and the proceeds from communal undertakings as electric-trams, etc. Then there are taxes and rates, fees of common schools, grants from Central and Prefectural Treasuries etc. Sur-taxes are imposed on four national taxes (Land, Income, Business and Mining), and three prefectural taxes (Household rate, House-tax, etc.).

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

The sur-tax on building land is 9/100 of the national tax, that on business and income 15/100 each. The household tax is not much different from poll-tax, being imposed on every member of the household. Cities, towns and villages have their own special taxes, as area-rate, land transfer other than that by inheritance, income not subject to the imposition of the national tax. Grants from the Central and Prefectural Treasuries are chiefly in consideration of the trouble and expense incidental to collecting their taxes. In 1921-22 the grants and subventions from the Central Treasury to Cities totalled ¥7,296,516, while those from Prefectural Treasuries amounted to ¥2,063,356.

Cities (¥1,000)

Revenue Items

	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
Taxes and Rates	21,381	25,937	34,873	67,663
Revenues from other source...	74,618	125,078	148,104	198,399
Total	96,000	151,015	182,977	266,062

Expenditure Items

	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
Offices	4,817	6,055	10,135	12,300
Public works	5,490	5,891	8,729	26,141
Education	12,734	16,795	23,288	30,400
Sanitary	18,686	21,342	27,008	42,106
Industry	262	294	476	1,090
Loans	20,945	42,175	29,040	34,279

Towns and Villages (¥1,000)

Revenue Items

	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
Total incl. others	91,230	138,400	165,851	249,375
Taxes and Rates	92,163	107,589	139,912	237,663
Revenue from other sources ...	37,403	44,088	66,296	84,483
Total	119,566	151,677	206,208	322,143

Expenditure Items

	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
Offices	25,540	29,351	37,599	59,345
Public works	9,860	12,104	19,509	21,030
Education	52,900	62,309	87,331	142,413
Sanitary	4,515	5,069	6,772	9,049
Industry	982	1,085	1,347	1,662
Loans	2,017	3,211	3,778	4,898
Total incl. others	129,552	151,485	206,036	322,059

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

LOCAL LOANS

Local loans date from 1890 in which year the Local Government system was completed, and regular provisions relating to loans local were enacted for the first time.

The provisions state that the prefectural and communal corporations may raise loans for the purpose of redeeming older debts or, when the ordinary revenue is found inadequate, to meet extraordinary disbursements occasioned by natural calamities or similar occurrences of unavoidable nature or by undertakings judged to confer a permanent benefit on the corporations. In doing so, the approval of the legislative organ of the corporation concerned and the Ministers of Home Affairs and of Finance is of course required, though within a certain limitation this provision may be waived according to the Imperial Ordinance of 1912.

With the object of enabling communal bodies to obtain cheap loans either to redeem high interest loans or to start useful undertakings, the Government, at the instance of the Diet, agreed in the year 1909, when a measure was adopted to encourage savings, to loan a portion of the postal savings deposits to the communal bodies, the loans being handled direct by the Hypothec Bank through the medium of the Provincial Hypothec Banks.

LOCAL LOANS OUTSTANDING (in ¥1,000)

March 31st	Prefectures	counties	Cities	Towns & villages	Local assoc'tions	Total
1917	53,846	1,914	267,861	6,681	6,588	336,892
1918	54,274	1,905	325,128	6,223	6,515	394,341
1919	57,041	1,829	309,283	6,270	6,365	380,789
1920	69,483	2,864	326,445	7,321	6,488	412,602
1921	70,680	3,269	350,174	8,962	6,127	439,212

Besides, there are local loans for which the approval of the Central Government is not required, totalling ¥16,591,031 for the year ended March 1921.

CLASSIFICATION OF LOCAL LOANS OUTSTANDING (¥1,000)

March 31st	Education	Sanitary	Industry	Public works	Miscellaneous	Old loans redeemed	Total
1917...	4,442	51,928	156,494	89,422	8,737	25,867	336,892
1918...	4,182	63,357	183,575	89,913	8,280	45,037	394,344
1919...	6,999	60,349	177,428	85,512	7,522	42,978	380,789
1920...	9,199	58,791	186,357	105,019	12,635	41,102	421,602
1921...	13,144	68,842	186,844	107,471	23,244	39,666	439,212

DEBENTURE LOANS

The amount of debenture loans of banks and other companies outstanding at the end of respective business years is as follows according to the returns compiled by the Bankers' Association of Tokyo:—

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

	Banks	Cos.	Total
1916	¥ 425,372,405	¥ 291,897,215	¥ 717,369,620
1917	¥ 425,709,895	¥ 327,604,270	¥ 733,314,165
1918	¥ 590,345,000	¥ 392,526,000	¥ 982,866,000
1919	¥ 715,448,000	¥ 514,735,000	¥1,230,183,000
1920	¥ 898,127,000	¥ 509,924,000	¥1,408,051,000
1921	¥1,068,794 383	¥ 685,787,945	¥1,754,582,333

The terms and conditions under which the bonds and debentures were floated in the last two years may be gathered from the few typical issues mentioned below :—

1921	Issue price	Term	Yield
South Man. Rly	¥97	7 ys	7.6%
Tokyo City	93	5 „	7.9„
Taiwan Hydro-elec.	97.5	5 „	8.2„
1922			
South Man. Rly	96.5	3 „	8.4„
Oriental Dev'ment	97.5	2 „	8.9„
Aichi Denki	98.0	3 „	9.5„

When it is remembred that the yield in '18–'19 averaged 7% with the term of 7-8 years, the situation of the money market recently may well be judged.

THE EMBARGO ON GOLD AND SILVER

The embargo on gold, silver and articles made of these precious metals that was enforced in 1917 still remains unrepealed, but in view of the demands of certain business men that it should be repealed as a means of relieving the unfavorable exchange quotations and especially in consideration of the grave trouble experienced in settling payments for goods imported, the balance of trade having continued to be adverse to imports, the Minister of Finance issued a statement in August. It was worded as follows :— "The economic condition of the world has not yet settled down to stability, and that of Japan still remaining not sufficiently stable, the immediate removal of the embargo may have an adverse effect on the economic position of this country. The Imp. Gov. therefore do not think it proper to remove the embargo on gold at present, but nevertheless hope to do so as soon as the general economic condition becomes more stable and there is no fear of bringing about a sudden upset in the monetary market. The Govt., however, will give special consideration to the unfavorable effect of the embargo upon the exchange quotations, and will proceed on the lines of giving more facilities for the sale of as much gold held abroad as possible."

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

CHAPTER XXX

AGRICULTURE

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

(1) Intensive Cultivation.—This is the most characteristic feature of Japanese agriculture, for while the area of Japan proper, 142,000 square miles, is less than 1/20th of that of the United States, it has to support a population of 56,000,000 which is about one half the population of the U.S.A. Next, the Japanese farming families that number about 5½ millions cultivate roughly 6 million *cho* or 15 million acres, a little under 3 acres per family. The total population of Japan proper being 56 million souls, one acre has to feed a little under four persons. Even in Hokkaido the average area per family is only 7½ acres. It was only after Japan had acquired the island of Formosa and a part of Saghalien, and annexed Korea that she obtained an outlet for her large and growing population.

Cultivation is chiefly done by human labor, with rude and simple implements, though the farmer is sometimes helped by a horse or an ox but seldom by a team of animals, except in Hokkaido where American implements are used.

Rice and Farm Products.—Rice is par excellence the staple farm product of Japan, more than one half of the total area cultivated being under rice, that is in paddy fields, the rice cultivation in ordinary dry fields being insignificant. As a second crop barley, rape, beans and peas are grown. The principal crops in upland farms are wheat, barley, rye, buckwheat, sweet potatoes, etc. besides vegetables, fruits, etc. Oats, flax and grasses are new crops, onions, cabbage and asparagus are new vegetables, and apples, cherries and small fruits like strawberries are also new. Indigo and cotton have almost gone out of cultivation on account of foreign competition. Tobacco-growing is under strict supervision of the Government which conducts a tobacco monopoly.

Manures.—Formerly night soil, barnyard manure, fish guano, wood ash and rice bran have been chief items of manure, especially the first, but with the introduction of the modern science of agriculture, chemical fertilizers, as Thomas phosphates, Chili nitrate etc. have come into use, to the extent of over ¥200,000,000 annually. The use of the "cash manures," as these chemical fertilizers are called, is discountenanced by specialists who enjoin the farmers to rely first of all on their own manufactures and to use commercial manures as little as possible as supplementary.

Land Holding.—It is to the lasting credit of Japan that the present system of private holding of land was effected amidst perfect

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

pence in 1872 when the feudal system of government was replaced by the Imperial regime. Till then feudal lords and their vassals nominally owned land in their respective fiefs. Only they let the land to farmers as their tenants. By that peaceful revolution the nobility and samurai lost their fiefs, while the tenants retained the lands they possessed. The government then instituted a new land survey by which the area of each holding was determined, and issued to each holder a title-deed. The value of the land was obtained by dividing the net yield of the land by the rate of interest. The net yield was to be understood as the residue of the whole of the product from which the cost of production and the amount of the taxes were to be subtracted. The former was fixed at 15% of the gross product, and the rate of interest was in most cases 6%. The national land tax was then fixed at 3%, and the local tax at 1% of the value of the land. This value of the land became the legal value, and in fact, the *Ertragswerth*. The land certificate has been abolished and the registration system has been adopted.

Agrarian Problems at Present.—Japan has no special legislation as to land holding such as the Agricultural Holding Act in England. In the civil code a long lease of farm land is defined as one extending over a period of from 20 to 50 years. Usually 10 or 12 years contract prevails, though tenancy with no agreement as to the term of years the lease is to run may be seen everywhere in the older rural districts. But the modern industrial tendency of the nation and the migration of rural population towards cities are making it more and more difficult for the landlords to find tenants. Rural reorganization is with us at the present time an important economic problem.

Agricultural Credit.—There are two kinds of agricultural credit, i. e. long credit and short credit, the former for the purchase of farm land and for the development of farm land and other permanent improvements for which a loan for a term of 50 years or less is allowed. The short term credit is one that is to be used mostly for the purchase of fertilizers farm implements, or feed for cattle. Our banks usually give credit for a term of five years or less. There are also credit associations for supplementing these agricultural banks.

RECLAMATION WORKS

Statists say there is still in Japan exclusive of Korea and Formosa about 2,000,000 *cho* (about 5,000,000 acres) of land available for tillage and that of the total about 1 million *cho* may theoretically be converted into rice paddies. The average yield per *cho* being 17.4 *koku*, the reclamation of so much area will mean addition of 35,000,000 *koku*, or about 50% to the annual yield at present. The Government decided in 1919 to reclaim 250,000 *cho* of waste land in 9 years beginning with '19. About 40% of the expenditure will, according to the regulations, be granted to those who undertake the reclamation of an area over 5 *cho*. By the end of 1921 utilization projects covering roughly 217,000 *cho* were approved of which 151,134 *cho* had either been started or completed.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Adjustment of Farms

To increase productive power by drainage, to lessen unproductive area in the shape of boundary ridges, and finally to obviate the disadvantages incidental to scattered existence of small plots of farms belonging to the same owners, the authorities have been encouraging, by offering special privileges as to tax, loan etc., since 1900 the work of adjustment of farms, by setting apart for the purpose a special sum and by turning out experts qualified to undertake it. The areas to be adjusted are primarily paddy fields and measure 117,357 *cho*, and there are also 174,230 upland farms. How important this undertaking is may be easily inferred when it is remembered in what small lots the greater parts of paddy and upland fields exist. The adjustment aims to increase the average to at least 1 *tan* or 4 at the largest for the paddies. The official calculation is that the adjustment will increase the yield by 15%. Then the unproductive areas utilized are expected to amount to 3% of the area adjusted.

By the end of 1922 the area adjusted aggregated 615,575 *cho* (that measured 588,319 before) including forests, plains, roads, ponds and indeed all sorts of area, and involved an expense of about ¥197,362,485. The average cost of farms adjusted was ¥23.1, the highest being 113.4 for Nagano and the lowest ¥12.3 for Miyagi.

Increase of Area

The addition to acreage under tillage is about 30,000 *cho* in a year, rice-paddies and other farms combined, the former constituting only one-third of the total.

Sale of Imperial Estates

To help in solving the problem of food-supply the Imp. Household decided in 1918 to sell part of the crown estates including fields and forests to the extent of roughly ¥100 million in value. The release has already been announced of its estates in Hokkaido and other places.

FUNDAMENTAL STATISTICS OF TILLAGE, ETC. LAND

Taxable & Private Owned Land

The total area of taxable land for the last few years is shown in the following table, in 1,000 *cho*:—

Jan. 1st	Paddy field	Other farm	Building lot	Forest	Plain, etc.	Total
1919	2,917	2,457	391	8,021	1,395	15,184
1920	2,923	2,502	393	8,049	1,420	15,286
1921	2,935	2,551	395	8,090	1,456	15,423

Besides there are other private-owned areas exempt from taxation

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

either permanently or for a limited period, and in 1921 these non-productive areas represented 3,364,889 *cho*. The percentage of taxable land to the gross area and the per capita rate of *tan* of the taxable land are shown below:—

	% of Taxable to Gross area				Per capita rate			
	Paddy	Upland farm	Building	Forest	Paddy	Upland farm	Building	Forest
1919 ...	7.4	6.3	1.0	19.3	5.23	4.26	0.23	15.02
1920 ...	7.6	6.5	1.0	20.9	5.04	4.13	0.23	14.05
1921 ...	7.5	6.6	1.0	20.8	5.05	4.16	0.23	14.08

Arable Land and Farming Families

Area of arable land in Japan proper may be classified as follows:—

	Landed famers area (*cho*)		Tenanted area (*cho*)		Total (*cho*)	
End of Dec.	Paddy field	Upland	Paddy field	Upland	Paddy field	Upland
1918 ...	1,454,299	1,793,683	1,548,515	1,221,184	3,002,814	3,014,867
1919 ...	1,465,113	1,814,303	1,556,767	1,235,705	3,021,880	3,050,009
1920 ...	1,464,764	1,805,843	1,569,209	1,245,452	3,033,974	3,051,302
1921 ...	1,473,262	1,803,366	1,571,627	1,249,669	3,044,890	3,053,035

Number of families engaged in farming are as follows:—

End of Dec.	Landed farmers	Tenants	Combining tenantry	Total farming families
1918	1,697,037	1,550,324	2,229,423	5,476,784
1919	1,700,747	1,545,639	2,234,801	5,481,187
1920	1,682,590	1,557,847	2,244,126	5,484,563
1921	1,669,090	1,554,667	2,231,924	5,455,681

Landed farmers are classified according to area of cultivation per family:—

Area cultivated per farmer's family	1920 No. of families	1920 Percentage	1921 No. of families	1921 Percentage
Under 0.5 *cho*	2,397,173	49.31	2,395,984	49.37
Over 0.5 „	1,180,993	24.29	1,174,276	24.20
Over 1.0 „	882,550	18.15	879,785	18.13
Over 3.0 „	227,398	4.63	228,748	4.71
Over 5.0 „	122,035	2.51	121,695	2.51
Over 10.0 „	46,962	0.97	47,927	0.99
Over 50.0 „	4,249	0.09	4,277	0.09
Total	4,861,360	—	4,852,692	100.00

Price of Arable Land

Assessed Value

The legal price of paddy and upland field as assessed decades ago still remains in force, so that it stands far below the market price, the average assessed value per *tan* of medium class being put as follows in the latest Report of the Taxation Bureau, of the Treasury, the figures showing the existing condition in January 1922:—

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

		Maximum	Minimum
Paddy	¥34.56	471,40	0.021
Upland	8.71	302.53	0.004
Building	167.37	36,000.00	0.181

As a matter of fact, the total assessed value has fallen with a partial reduction of the tax on arable land in 1911, though that on building area was subjected to addition in 1920. The figures below are given in ¥1,000.

	Paddy	Upland	Building	Forest
1888	1,231,087	273,235	142,688	24,273
1909	1,005,538	226,305	144,348	26,124
1921	1,015,051	225,253	671,778	26,770

Market Price

The marked advance of price of farm produce between 1919 and '20 pushed up the price of farms, the medium paddy field per *tan* being quoted on the average at over ¥700 in Oct. 1919, or about 2½ times the pre-war rate. With the economic slump in the spring of 1920 it fell to about ¥600. Agrarian troubles lately have much affected the market.

The average per *tan* figure of the two kinds of farms has been computed by the Hypothec Bank of Japan as below:—

	1914	1919	1922
Paddy	208	706	620
Upland	145	418	364

If from the average the figure for Hokkaido and Okinawa, the two lowest in Japan proper, is eliminated, it will stand much higher.

Rent

According to the data collected by the Hypothec Bank in March 1922 the tenant pays per *tan* of medium grade to the landowner kind for paddy field and money for the others as follows:—

Paddy 1.14 *koku* upland ¥19.56 The maximum paid is in Shikoku, being 1.31 *koku* and ¥25.35.

Increase of Productive Power

On the whole the average productive power of tilled area has continued to make perceptible improvement, owing, in regard to rice, to greater development of the knowledge of cultivation in backward districts. When the farm adjustment work (which see) shall have been completed, far more satisfactory data may be obtained in this respect. The average yield per *tan* of paddy field during the past years is given below in *koku*:—

	'04—08	'09—13	1917	1918	1919	1920
Average per *tan*	1.57	1.63	1.81	1.81	2.00	2.02

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Ratio of One-Crop and Two-Crop Farms

The official returns as to the ratio of one-crop and two-crop paddy field for the recent years are as follows in 1,000 *cho*.

	1917	1919	1921
One-crop paddy-fields	1,778	1,784	1,816
Two-crop (ordinary rotation for second crop)	1,197	1,212	1,196
Total	2,976	2,996	3,013

Animal Labor in Tillage

Cattle and horses employed in tillage are returned as follows:—

	No. of animals used	
	Horned cattle	Horses
1916	1,058,150	1,220,102
1917	1,043,332	1,222,871
1918	1,036,020	1,199,970
1919	1,273,914	1,163,536
1920	1,150,701	1,073,914

Irrigation and Drainage

For irrigation of paddy-fields rivers supply water for 64.4% of the irrigated area, then come reservoirs which supply about 20.9%, and other means providing for the balance of 14.7%. The device for irrigation is in general very simple, and it is only at a limited number of places that improved mechanical contrivances are at work. In a similar way the system of drainage leaves much room for improvement.

MANURE

Night soil constitutes by far the most important item of manure, and indeed in many districts it was almost the only manure used till some decades ago. Other manures used were stable manure, compost, fish guano, rice bran, etc. The use of chemical manures is a recent innovation. Phosphate fertilizers are at present manufactured with phosphatic rocks imported from the Oceania islands and Christmas island in Indian Ocean, and used to contain about 20% of sand mixture. This mixture was forbidden in 1910. In general only about *yen* 2-3 worth of chemical manure is used per *tan* of farm, or about a sixth of Belgium and a quarter of England and Germany in normal time.

The consumption of manufactured goods in 1921 is roughly put at ¥300 millions in cash value, including ¥173 millions of home manufactures—animal fertilizers ¥25,359,428; vegetable ¥52,852,250; mineral ¥58,793,075; compost ¥34,564,051; miscellaneous ¥1,332,131—and ¥122 millions of imported goods—bean cakes ¥85,793,000; sulphate of ammonia ¥11,006,000; phosphate ore ¥8,884,000, etc. Export of Japanese goods dwindled almost to nil.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

STAPLE FARM PRODUCTS

Rice

	Area 1,000 *cho*	Production 1,000 *koku*	Average production per *tan* *koku*	Exports (in 1,000) Quantity picul	Exports (in 1,000) Value *yen*	Imports (in 1,000) Quantity picul	Imports (in 1,000) Value *yen*
1917 ...	3,084	54,658	1.769	1,831	14,663	1,411	6,513
1918 ...	3,093	54,699	1.763	630	8,322	11,618	89,756
1919 ..	3,105	60,818	1.959	227	4,328	11 606	162 071
1920 ...	3,126	63,183	2.022	291	5,902	1,173	18,059
1921 ..	3,133	55,182	1.761	235	3,375	3,188	28,813
Normal yield ..	3,035	53,893	1.776	—	—	—	—

NOTE.—"Normal yield" represents the average of the last seven years, from which two years of abnormal yield, one of success and the other of failure, are excluded.

Varieties of Rice Plant

Of the three main varieties of early, middle and late rice-plants, the middle variety is most productive, as the following average output per *tan* at all the Government Experimental Farms testifies :—

Yield per *tan* of the early variety	2.120	*koku*
" " " middle variety	2.334	"
" " " late variety	2.223	"
Average	2.255	"

Consumption and Home Supply

The domestic yield being generally short of the amount required for consumption, the shortage is met by import from the neighboring countries as well as Formosa and Korea. By balancing the amount exported and imported the total consumed as home in recent years is estimated as follows.

	Mil. *koku*	Per capita consumed		Mil. *koku*	Per capita consumed
1893-97	39,793	0.948	1918	60,743	1.099
1898-02	43,085	0.961	1919	64,021	1.145
1903-07	48,268	1.013	1920	63,752	1.129
1908-12 . ..	52,641	1.037	1921	67,805	1.211
1913-17 . .	57,167	1.050			

Besides the sake-brewers consumed during the four years ending 1921 about 3,700,000 *koku* a year.

Adjusting the Price of Rice

To adjust the rice market the Government put into force in April 1921 the Law for Adjusting the Supply. The year 1920 being one of unusual plenty the authorities, to relieve the excess, effected purchase in June '21 of altogether 10,470,773 *koku* at the average price of 29.23.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

On the other hand the Government held in May '21 about 500,000 *koku* of foreign rice imported on its account at the time of the rice riot. In January 1923 it announced the purchase of 350,000 *koku* of domestic produce in order to protect the farmers suffering from the falling market. The adjustment program includes the erection of State granaries at six or seven principal centres of distribution.

Barley and Wheat

(Production, in 1,000 *koku*)

	Barley	Naked barley	Wheat	Total	Average per *tan* in full unit
1919	9,664	7,995	5,611	23,271	1.314
1920	8,290	8,207	5,867	22,354	1.220
1921	9,028	7,053	5,582	21,664	—

Barley, naked barley and wheat constitute the staple crops in upland farms and are also very extensively cultivated as second crops after rice. Naked barley is raised more as a second crop while the other two are cultivated in greater proportion in upland farms, as shown below, the figures shown being those for 1921:—

	Barley *cho*	Naked barley *cho*	Wheat *cho*
Paddy-field	139,450	385,493	186,533
Upland farm	389,480	280,743	329,114

The first two are principally used as food for men, and generally mixed with rice. This mixed diet is almost universally used by country people and also by others who prefer it to pure rice on account of its being more easily digestible than the other. Those affected by leg dropsy generally prefer the mixed ration. Wheat is used more as subsidiary food-stuff, as for making macaroni, confectionery, etc. The amount consumed for brewing Japanese soy is enormous. Wheat is imported in large quantities from U.S.A. and other countries, either in the original form or as flour.

Miscellaneous Grains

(Production, in 1,000 *koku*)

	Proso millet	Buck-wheat	Foxtail millet	Barnyard millet	Maize
1918	309	852	1,837	757	649
1919	339	1,133	2,000	885	731
1920	337	1,208	1,889	840	771

The millets are raised in mountainous districts not fit for rice paddies, and are used as ordinary articles of diet by poorer folks residing in remote places. Buckwheat flour is extensively used for making a popular Japanese article of diet, i.e. buckwheat macaroni. Maize as grown in Japan proper is chiefly used as food taken between regular meals, and it is only in Hokkaido, where it is extensively cultivated, that the ears are used for making flour or for feeding cattle.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

BEANS, POTATOES AND SWEET POTATOES

(Production, in 1,000)

	Soy bean *koku*	Red bean *koku*	Horse bean *koku*	Pea *koku*	Sweet potato *kan*	Potato *kan*
1918	3,451	811	426	536	918,328	323,930
1919	3,951	878	502	594	1,190,758	487,964
1920	4,270	1,063	527	303	1,183,326	288,383

Among subsidiary farm crops there is perhaps nothing which plays so important a part in the Japanese kitchen as soy beans. The three daily articles of diet for all classes, viz. *soy*, *miso* and *tofu* are manufactured with this bean either in part or wholly. The *tofu* (bean curd) is one of the most popular articles of diet, being cheap and highly nutritious; the *miso* makes Japanese soup and is used in various other ways. The *soy* is indispensable in Japanese cooking. Then for extracting oils, as manure, and food for horses beans are equally important. The supply being insuficient, a large quantity comes in from Manchuria and Korea. In Japan, Hokkaido is the principal centre of the production. Red beans, also very extensively produced in the northern island, are used for making confectionery. Peas and horse-beans, whether green or fully ripe, are cultivated as a second crop after rice and as a forerunner to rice, indigo, etc. on upland farms. Groundnuts are among the subsidiary farm produce that goes abroad, mostly to U.S.A. In Japan they are used by confectioners and also for pressing oil. Sweet potatoes occupy an important place as supplying a cheap substitute for rice for poorer folk, while the tubers are also used for making starch and some alcoholic drinks. Potatoes, first brought by the Dutch in 1589, remained comparatively neglected till about a few decades ago, when the importation of superior varieties drew the attention of farmers. The tubers go to Russian Siberia and Manila. The best potatoes come from Hokkaido.

PRODUCTIONS OF SOME SPECIAL CROPS (in 1,000)

	Leaf indigo *kan*	Leaf tobacco *kan*	Cotton *kan*	Hemp *kan*	Rape-seed *kan*
1918	2,718	9,650	681	2,564	857
1919	2,957	13,712	690	2,564	931
1920	3,204	16,594	830	2,334	901

Of the above, leaf-tobacco cultivation, being under special protection of the Government Tobacco Monopoly, shows perceptible progress as to output. The next three, especially cotton and indigo, owing to the encroachment of imported goods, have markedly fallen off.

PRODUCTIONS OF OTHER MINOR CROPS (in 1,000 *kan*)

	1917	1918	1919	1920
Radish	576,746	—	—	696,405
Carrot (Daucus-caroia)	26,976	—	—	43,846
Burdock (Lappa major)	43,424	—	—	48,378

Digitized by Google
Origina from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

	191	1918	1919	1920
"Konnyaku" (edible root) ...	11,257	8 921	9,016	9,455
Ginger	8,468	7,901	8,595	8,503
Chillies	512	441	480	373
Lily	682	—	—	766
Paper mulberry (bark dried)...	6.786	6,964	6,948	7,638
Rush for matting	13,442	10,434	9,641	9,062
Peppermint	8,656	3,380	2,206	3,503
Flax	12,269	17,300	12,593	17,547
Wax tree (seed)	14.363	13,761	10,730	10,874
Taro	159,168	—	—	170,955
Turnip	41,527	—	—	43,846
Cabbage	19,951	—	—	26,103
Onion	7,400	8,246	9,303	10,289
Welsh onion	37,601	—	—	47,523

STOCK-BREEDING

Stock-breeding has not thrived well in Japan, for religious reasons, climatic condition, absence of custom that requires a supply of animal products, such as leather, hides, bristles, etc. Cattle and horses were reared, the former by the farmer as help in tillage and beasts of burdens, while the latter were kept both for riding and also for farmers' uses. The rearing of swine dates from the Restoration while that of sheep has begun to receive serious attention since the world war.

Horned Cattle

Strictly speaking, only one original breed of cattle formerly existed in Japan, being primarily intended for the sole purpose of serving as beasts of burden. They are sufficiently hardy and strong, but owing to neglect in breeding, are somewhat deformed in appearance, especially in the hind quarters. Though uniform in breed, native cattle admit of being broadly sub-divided into two or three varieties, principally by color. One of them is black with small white spots on the belly, the second is brown, while the third is brindled with black and white spots. The black breed, which, by the way, is most valued by our people, predominates in the northeastern districts and the middle section of Honshu, as also in Shikoku and Kyushu; the brindled variety is found in Oki and Hirado and other islands, while the brown breed is generally found in the other parts of Kyushu. Of the three, the brindled cattle very much resembles in appearance the Dutch cattle, and probably this variety may be the descendants of foreign cattle imported into Japan at some unknown time. They also possess comparatively well formed heads. The brown variety apparently came originally from Korea.

Just as in the case of horses and dogs, the native breed of cattle is gradually disappearing to be replaced by imported cattle and cross. This disappearance of the native breed is regarded with extreme regret by consumers of beef, for the flesh of native cattle tastes far

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

better than that of foreign cattle. As to the breed of imported cattle, formerly it consisted mostly of Shorthorn, Devon and Ayrshire. Brown-Swiss and Shimmenthal, but lately Holstein and Ayrshire have been judged more suitable for Japan. Various measures are adopted for improving the cattle. The work of inspecting bulls for service that was formerly left in charge of provincial authorities was transferred in July '07 to the direct control of the central Government. Then prizes are bestowed by the Government on the cattle which have won 1st to 3rd prizes at district cattle shows.

Three cattle depots are kept by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, at Nanatsukahara, Oita, and at Tsukisappo, near Sapporo. The bulls reared and kept in these depots are leased out or sold to the provincial cattle and horse depots, and to the private live-stock guilds with a view to improving the breed of cattle owned by private individuals. A small sum of money is also granted to private-owned bulls. At Shibuya, a suburb of Tokyo, the Department of Agr. and Com. keeps also poultry, swine and goats.

Horses

The experiences of the Japan-China War in 1894-95 and later of the Russia-Japan War (1904-5) convinced the Government and the public of the imperative need of improving the native stock. In '06 the authorities established the Horse Bureau and even encouraged horse racing. The sudden interference with the pari mutuel by the judiciary in 1908 has, however, practically killed the sport. The policy of the Bureau is to keep for the service 1,500 stallions of foreign breed and to distribute them to principal breeding centres where they are to be paired with mares of native breed. The improvement programme is to extend over 28 years beginning with '06 and is estimated to require an outlay of about *yen* 30,000,000. The Army purchases every year between four and five thousand horses.

Native stocks.—Native stocks that originally existed belonged to the Mongolian breed; later on they received more or less intermixture of the blood of Persian breed, horses of this description having been imported to some extent as early as three centuries ago. Principal breeding centres are found in northern districts of the Main Island and in Hokkaido, in both of which exist comparatively wide plains. In the former, Nambu, Sendai, Mbaru and Akita are famous for horse-breeding, as is the province of Hidaka in Hokkaido where the Imperial Household's Niieup Depot is situated. In Southern Japan Kagoshima ranks first in horse-breeding. Among the native breeds Nambu horses are the best.

Improving Breed of Horses.—For the purpose of improving the breed of horses and otherwise realizing the object for which the Horse Bureau was founded, four kinds of establishments are maintained throughout the country, they being as follows:—

1. Pasture, (3)—in Iwate, Hidaka, Tokachi.
2. Stud, (15) in Iwate, Kumamoto, Miyagi, Akita, etc.
3. Dept (1)—in Iwate.

Castration.—The experience obtained on the occasion of the

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Japan-China War and especially on that of the Boxer trouble in 1900 convinced the authorities of the necessity to enforce castration, for the horses sent by Japan were markedly inferior and vicious compared with those belonging to the other armies. The law was enacted in 1901, and the authorities, to encourage castration give a small grant of money when a horse dies or is disabled from the effect of castration.

Sheep

Sheep-rearing is still the most backward of all the branches of stock-farming in Japan, the annual product of wool barely reaching 10,000 *kin*. Wool and worsted consumed are all product of foreign origin. The war and the great difficulty experienced in getting a supply of wool from Australia, etc. strongly impressed both Government and people with the necessity of adopting suitable measures for supplying this important textile material at home. As the first step for encouraging sheepfarming, in the 1918–19 session the Diet voted ¥330,000, to import in the course of 1918 over 1,500 sheep from Australia, England, U.S. and China, and to distribute them among government and private pastures. It was further proposed to import every year beginning with 1919 over 1,000 heads with a view to popularizing the industry among native farmers as their subsidiary trade, a sum of ¥460,000 being set apart for this purpose for the 1919-20 fiscal year. ¥5 is granted per head to farmers who keep sheep. At the end of 1920, there were reared 8,519 sheep. The number will soon be increased to 10,000.

To avoid the failure that nipped in the bud the first attempt made in the early eighties, special arrangement for treating sick sheep will be provided at Government expense. The Shropshire, Southdown, Rambouillet-Merino and Chinese breed are reared at present for the breeding purposes. In 1920 over 1,100 head were imported for this purpose from America, China and England and have been distributed among 5 state depots, Iwasaki's Koiwai Agricultural Station (Iwate-Ken), etc. A state aid of ¥40-50 per head is granted to the private depots in charge of these breeding sheep.

Stock-Farming Statistics

Number of Cattle

	Cows	Bulls	Total	Calving	Deaths
1918	900,863	406,257	1,307,120	207,891	12,761
1919	933,168	411,697	1,344,865	223,630	13,990
1920	957,007	419,042	1,376,049	229,190	14,531

Number of Horses

	Native	Cross	Foreign	Total
1918	626,674	818,987	17,200	1,510,626
1919	556,446	857,258	17,382	1,479,682
1920	500,007	897,385	17,548	1,468,488

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

The total includes some Government horses which are not specified in the table.

Number of Stallions

	Native	Cross	Foreign	Total
1918	64	2,234	2,700	4,998
1919	75	2,254	2,785	5,114
1920	51	2,421	2,857	5,329

Number of Sheep, Goats and Swine

	Sheep	Goats	Swine
1917	3,192	109,692	359,999
1918	4,546	91,777	398,155
1919	4,683	128,504	470,082
1920	8,519	133,232	528,112

Slaughtering Returns

	Slaughter houses	Cattle & calves	Horses	Sheep & goats	Swine
1918	526	226,108	86,800	9,587	327,074
1919	529	286,034	70,400	9,911	357,067
1920	538	271,903	63,255	11,938	411,154

POULTRY

Poultry has not yet attained any particular development. It still occupies an almost insignificant position as a subsidiary work of farmers, poultry-yards on any large scale being practically non-existent. For a while Japan used to import a large quantity of eggs from China. With import tariff raised in 1902 from 10 per cent. to 25, then to 50 some years after, the import has markedly fallen off. With the idea of encouraging this industry the Government established a model poultry-yard in '06 at the Experimental Breeding Farm at Chiba, where imported fowls of various breeds are kept. Eggs are sold at cost price.

STATISTICS ON POULTRY (in 1,000)

At the end of June	No. of family	Fowl: No. of fowl	Fowl: No. of chicken	Fowl: Value yen	Eggs (one year): No.	Eggs (one year): Value yen
1918 ..	.. 3,041	14,096	10,996	15,941	1,153,972	34,330
1919 ..	.. 3,026	13,735	11,292	24,643	1,161,427	51,901
1920 ..	...3,051	13,715	11,279	30,468	1,134,367	63,776

DAIRY AND MEAT-PRESERVING

Dairying is a new industry and is still in its infancy. The use of milk is naturally very much limited, as the Japanese generally

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

confine themselves to its use in a fresh state, and use comparatively little in cooking. The price is rather too high, about 5-8 *sen* per *go* (0.019 peck). The quality too is inferior. Buttermaking is regularly carried on only in dairy farms situated in remote districts, but their whole output does not much exceed 10% of the total consumption. Butter made in Hokkaido, at Koiwai and the Kozu farms commands a good price. Condensed-milk industry has not yet grown into a regular business. Cheesemaking is also insignificant. In meat preserving the only thing worth mentioning is ham, of which "Kamakura ham" made in Kanagawa-ken is noted and is largely exported to China, etc. The supply of beef being insufficient and the price very much higher than in Europe and America, there is hardly material enough to encourage preservation business.

LEADING DAIRY DISTRICTS (1920)

	District	No. of dairies	No. of milk cows	Milk output *koku*	Milk output *yen*
	Tokyo	349	9,991	73,072	3,189,193
	Kyoto	104	1,808	16,017	872,238
	Osaka	115	3,010	25,929	1,039,873
	Kanagawa ...	172	2,205	15,727	869,061
	Hyogo	192	2,085	22,166	888,339
	Aichi	198	2,265	15,518	906,725
	Hokkaido ...	245	2,107	21,470	852,881
Total	1916	5,591	44,791	308,091	8,058,138
	1917	5,567	45,739	338,664	9,429,091
	1918	5,260	52,503	336,195	13,896,117
	1919	5,021	48,697	335,115	17,361,261
	1920	4,966	50,272	352,494	20,112,899

ANIMAL EPIDEMICS

Rinderpest makes its appearance now and then and inflicts heavy damage on owners of milk cows and general stock-breeders. It comes chiefly from Korea, but rarely from China, and plays havoc at places adjoining Kobe, Yokohama and other open ports. Hokkaido is comparatively free from the attack. To prevent the import of diseased cattle the authorities enforce strict examination at Fusan and at ports of import, but this provision is still found insufficient. A small compensation is allowed for cattle slaughtered. The number of animals affected during the last few years is shown below :—

	Anthrax					Hydrophobia				
	Cattle	Horse	Blackleg (Cattle)	Cholera (Swine)	Erysipelas (Swine)	Dog	Cattle	Horse	Pig	Cat.
1918 ...	136	66	169 § 3	373	3	1,029 § 17	9	11	5	1
1919 ...	112 § 1	49 §1	219 § 2	657	5	850 § 26	11 §1	10	1	1
1920 .	150 43	50 §1	170 § 1	6,453 § 13	—	493 § 11	8	11	—	1

§ Doubtful cases.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

HORTICULTURE

Horticulture, especially fruit-culture has recently shown a marked activity. Pears, oranges, persimmons and peaches were principal fruits in old days. With the introduction of the meat-eating custom and owing to improved facilities of communications, a great change came over the habits of the people in the use of fruits. Apples, foreign oranges, peaches, pears, grapes, etc. began to be extensively cultivated. At present orchards of oranges, peaches, apples, etc. are found in various localities. Generally speaking, apples are grown in Hokkaido and Aomori, peaches near Tokyo and in Okayama, pears in Shizuoka, Okayama, Niigata, Akita, etc. grapes in Yamanashi, Ibaragi, Nagano, etc. oranges in Wakayama, Shizuoka and in Southern Japan. Persimmons may be said to grow everywhere, though seldom in orchards. Plums are more generally used as pickle, in which shape they are preserved in almost every household, and plum trees are highly valued both for flowers and fruit. In Japan cherry trees are prized more for their flowers, and their fruits are altogether secondary. Foreign cherry trees are largely cultivated in Yamagata.

OUTPUT OF FRUITS (in 1,000 *kan*)

	Plum	Peaches	Pears	Persimmons	Apples	Grapes	Oranges
1916	342	12,964	23,879	40,039	9,296	4,985	—
1917	332	13,400	28,739	45,286	10,087	5,194	—
1918	383	12,408	27,190	30,226	6,695	5,669	—
1919	412	12,809	27,107	43,618	5,990	6,246	73,705
1920	401	13,168	27,659	45,529	7,711	6,756	81,000

N.B, Plum in 1,000 *koku*.

SERICULTURE

Silk is Japan's staple commodity on the export list, supplying about 60% as against 30 of China in the total consumption of the world, and about 60% of that in U.S.A. In the farmers' economy sericulture plays almost as important a part as rice cultivation, and indeed were it not for the profit derived from this subsidiary occupation, Japanese farmers of middle and lower grade would hardly be able to maintain themselves. By rearing the worms in the three seasons of spring, summer and autumn, farmers can at least double the amount obtained from ordinary farming alone. The discovery that the hatching season may be freely regulated by keeping the eggs in cool places has made it possible to undertake summer and autumn rearing and to double the output of cocoons. As sericulture has seldom succeeded when conducted on a large scale, it looks as if it were specially designed for the benefit of otherwise hard-driven small farmers. This domestic system of rearing, however, is attended by a serious drawback, namely lack of uniformity as to quality of the filaments, and the burning question is how to remove this defect.

Japanese raw silk is characterized by its high lustre and little wear in glossing, and the filament from the best cocoons measures

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

from 2,000 to 2,500 *shaku* in length and weighs from 0.07 to 0.08 *momme*. Both in fineness and uniformity of quality marked improvement has been effected of late thanks to better methods of rearing and reeling. Still raw silk of coarse size is produced throughout the country in considerable volume, 70 to 80% of the total output, though the finer quality as turned out in such leading centres as Nagano, Gifu, Shizuoka and Yamanashi prefectures is steadily gaining in proportion. The re-reels that formerly amounted to about one half of filature have practically disappeared of late. Incidentally the amount of silk reeled by one factory girl is from 120 to 130 *momme* per day.

Artificial Selection of Silkworm Eggs

The Sericultural Experimental Station has come to the conclusion after years of experiments that the crossed silkworm eggs of the first generation are the best for the purpose for which they are intended. The Station now prepares and distributes them free to local institutes either prefectural or otherwise, which in turn carry on reproduction and distribution for the benefit of private reproducers.

After gradual selection the breeds of silkworm eggs thus prepared and distributed have been limited to the following:—

Spring silkworms —

Cross of first generation between domestic breeds J. No. 1 and C. No. 4.

Cross of first generation between domestic breeds C. No. 7 and E. No. 7.

Summer and Autumn silkworms.—

Cross of first generation between domestic breeds J. No. 107 and C. No. 8 or 9.

Cross of first generation between domestic breeds J. No. 107, C. No. 101, and C. No. 4 or 9.

N.B. The domestic breed J. No. 1 is a selection from the Japanese variety C. Nos. 4, 8, 9 and 101 from the Chinese, and E. No. 7 from the European.

Sericultural Households

	Sericultural families by season		
	Spring	Summer	Autumn
1917	1,532,586	565,007	1,496,386
1918	1,600,119	558,589	1,533,893
1919	1,597,740	596,092	1,595,617
1920	1,616,688	552,710	1,506,480
1921	1,542,542	1,638,121	

To encourage the planting of mulberry trees the Government grants some subvention, the grant corresponding to about a third of the outlay set apart by the provincial authorities toward the same end.

Output of Cocoons

Number of egg-cards hatched, output of various grades of cocoons

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

produced, and rate of cocoons turned out per egg-card are given in the following table:—

		Egg-cards hatched in 1,000	Output of cocoons (1,000 *koku* *koku* = lb 82,673)				Total Value ¥1,000
			Normal	Doupion	Waste	Total	
Spring variety	1917	2,821	2,885	279	179	2,344	219,601
	1918	2,799	3,108	279	166	3,554	279,630
	1919	2,672	3,142	279	156	3,576	398,207
	1920	2,597	2,767	247	145	3,159	219,176
	1921	2,257	2,816	256	136	3,208	224,169
Summer and autumn variety	1917	3,312	2,533	320	173	3,027	203,472
	1918	3,385	2,750	355	173	3,278	248,238
	1919	3,623	3,065	395	186	3,646	373,202
	1920	3,123	2,667	339	168	3,174	146,343
	1921	2,628	2,640	322	163	3,125	185,009

Number of Silk Reelers

The silk reeling households and establishments as classified by the number of basins make the following figures:—

No. of Establishments and Reeling Basins

Year	under 10 (1,000)	more than 10	more than 50	more than 100	Total (1,000)	Reeling basins (1,000)
1917	264	2,503	1,026	1,416	263	631
1918	251	2,262	1,009	848	255	626
1919	234	2,228	1,002	901	239	610
1920	242	2,274	992	904	247	619
1921	236	1,935	934	904	239	592

Filatures equipped with more than 5,000 basins are:—

Katakura Reel and Spin. Co. (15,000), Yamaju-gumi (12,000), Gunze Reel Co. (6,000), Oguchi-gumi (7,000), and Okaya Reel Co. (5,000).

Output of Raw Silk (in 1,000: 1 *kan* = lb. 8,267)

	Raw silk		Waste silk etc.		Total value ¥
	kwan	¥	*kwan*	¥	
1917	5,318	407,689	2,321	12,115	419,804
1918	5,796	526,708	2,095	19,835	546,543
1919	6,360	919,927	2,132	32,805	952,732
1920	5,834	570,489	1,844	13,332	583,821
1921	6,239	595,296	2,377	13,398	608,695

Average Price of Raw Silk

Average spot prices per 100 *kin* of raw silk of Futoito-jo No. 1, by steam filature as quoted at Yokohama are respectively as follows for highest, lowest and average:—

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

		¥	¥	¥
1918	H.	1,620	L. 1,300	A. 1,477.8
1919		3,280	1,300	2,006.9
1920		4,360	1,100	1,663.0
1921		2,020	1,390	1,511.0
1922		2,210	1,580	2,000.0

Silkworm Eggs

Amount Produced (in No. of moths)

Year	No. of producers	Reproductive Silkworm eggs	Industrial Silkworm eggs	Total
1918	10,790	33,482,912	948,200,853	981,683,765
1919	10,176	28,954,219	886,567,354	915,521,573
1920	9,835	25,210,059	792,871,149	818,082,108

Mulberry Plantations

Years ending June	Area of fields (*cho*)	Years ending June	Area of fields (*cho*)
1916	465,520	1919	522,521
1917	485,735	1920	534,411
1918	508,993	1921	535,100

The investigation made in 1920 by the Dep't of Agr. and Com. shows that the yield of mulberry leaves from 0.1 *cho* mulberry fields averages 322 *kwan* year.

Silk Conditioning

The only establishment is that at Yokohama, for the one started at Kobe was abolished because of lack of applications. The importance of this business having become fully recognized both by Japanese and foreign silk exporters, the Yokohama House has a very busy time.

Japanese and Foreign Exporters

The part played by Japanese in the direct export of raw silk is steadily gaining ground, the Kiito Gomei Kaisha, the Mitsui Bussan, and the Hara Export Department representing direct export trade of raw silk by the Japanese merchants.

	No. of bales exported	Of which Jap. firms	Of which foreign firms	Percentage Japanese	Percentage Foreign
1917-18	257,376	164,137	93,236	63.8	36.2
1918-19	244,743	179,194	65,549	73.2	26.8
1919-20	257,007	199,229	57,778	77.5	22.5
1920-21	180,420	133,960	46,460	74%	26%
1921-22	309,197	235,648	73 549	76%	24%

Note :—The season is reckoned from the 1st of July to the 30th of June following year.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Sericultural Institute

The Sericultural Experiment Station.—This is a Government institute undertaking scientific researches and investigations on all problems relative to the sericultural industry and also holding lectures and classes for training experts and filature hands. The Station is situated at Nakano, a suburb of Tokyo, with branches in Ayabe, Maebashi, Fukushima, Matsumoto, Ichinomiya and Kumamoto, all local centres of the industry.

TEA

Tea, in contrast to other leading industries, has remained stationary, both in gross output and volume of export. The latter, principally to America which takes over 80% of Japanese export teas, has even declined in the presence of formidable rivals i.e., Ceylon, India and Java teas. The American consumers, however, still favor the Japanese leaves as they possess a special flavor and preserve their quality much longer than their rivals. The cost of production is higher in Japan than in other centres of manufacture, labor saving appliances being used to less extent than in India and Java. Although our tea associations are prejudiced against the machine-making process on the ground that it leads to deterioration in quality and flavor, it is steadily gaining ground as it reduces materially cost of production. The Shizuoka Tea Manufacturers' Association estimates the cost of hand-made tea in 1917 at ¥1.00 to ¥1.20 per *kan* as against only 35 to 45 sen for machine-made tea, while in 1918 the figures stood at ¥1.30 to ¥1.50 as against 45 to 60 *sen*.

In 1880 manufacturers' associations were established under the Government's guidance in all the tea producing districts with the central council in Tokyo. Their duties were defined by the Government, and included prevention of the manufacture and sale of inferior or adulterated tea, improvement and unification of packing and drying and compulsory inspection of the member manufacturers' products. The Central Council in Tokyo maintains inspection houses at Yokohama, Kobe, Shizuoka, Yokkaichi and endeavors to prevent the export of adulterated or colored tea which might be rejected by tea inspectors abroad, and also is running its experimental plantation and laboratory in Shizuoka.

Recently the center of the export business has shifted from Yokohama to Shimizu, as that port is nearer to Shizuoka, where 40% of the total output is produced. During the tea season American liners call at Shimizu for the sole purpose of taking on tea consignments.

Statistics on Tea

	Area *cho*	No. of manufacturers		Area *cho*	No. of manufacturers
1915	48,119.0	1,134,838	1918	49,644.4	1,148,242
1916	48,937.8	1,103,968	1919	48,842.8	1,122,164
1917	48,530.4	1,114,023	1920	48,146.1	1,116,284

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Output of Various Kinds of Tea (*kwan*)

	Green tea 1st kind (*Hikicha*)	Green tea 2nd kind (*Gyokuro*)	Green tea 3rd kind (*Sencha*)	Green tea 4th kind (*Bancha*)	Black tea	Oolong tea	Total incl. others
1917	17,523	76,065	7,392,089	2,558,054	12,333	29	10,275,629
1918	16,001	71,429	7,671,613	2,472,409	34,009	352	10,487,923
1919	—	75,826	7,205,886	2,580,035	50,756	—	10,147,371
1920	—	72,224	6,811,058	2,339,113	14,066	—	9,646,319

Leading Tea Producing Districts (1920)

District	Output *kan*	Value ¥	District	Output *kan*	Value ¥
Shizuoka ...	3,911,118	13,955,968	Saitama	269,205	1,490,713
Kyoto ...	440,528	2,536,770	Shiga	289,010	1,204,670
Miye	640,571	2,032,105	Kagoshima ...	301,475	1,347,543

Export of Tea

The depression of Japan's tea trade of late is attracting serious attention both of the authorities and exporters. The value and quantity of export in 1917 broke the previous record, followed, however, by an adverse turn, till 1920 when the total came to only ¥17 millions. In comparison even with the pre-war year 1914 when the market price was only 43 *sen* per *kin* against last year's quotation of 87 *sen*, there is an alarming fall of 9,773,247 *kin*.

	1917 (in 1,000)		1920 (in 1,000)	
	kin	¥	*kin*	¥
Green tea (pan fired)	21,172	9,894	12,869	12,055
" " (basket fired)	7,654	3,880	4,359	4,290
Gyokuro	290	127	101	102
Bancha	674	134	141	46
Black and Oolong teas	16,181	7,022	430	364
Brick tea	721	205	115	25
Dust tea	3,478	493	1,751	227
Total	50,170	21,756	19,826	17,109

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

CHAPTER XXXI

FORESTRY

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

Forests in Japan proper, i.e. excluding Chosen, Karafuto and Taiwan, occupy roughly 48% of the total area as against 53% in Sweden, the best wooded country in Europe. If these overseas territories are taken into account percentage will come to 65. Classified according to ownership, forests may be divided into those belonging to the State, the Crown, communal bodies, temples and shrines and private individuals. As regards their uses there are two classes, utilization forests and preserves. (Statistics given later.)

Trees grow unusually well in Japan, favored as they are by a temperate climate with a plentiful supply of moisture. Over 1,000 species are represented, many of which make excellent timber. Both latitudinally and longitudinally the arboreal flora present great variation, owing to peculiar geographical formation of the land that extends over many degrees of latitude from north to south and also to the presence of high mountain chains, these naturally resulting in the diversity of climate and soils. Forests in Japan may be broadly divided into four zones.

Tropical Zone.—This zone covers the plains of Taiwan, Ogasawara islands, and the southern half of Okinawa (Luchu), with a mean temperature of about 21° C. The representative trees are *ako* (Ficus wightiana, var, japonica), *takonoki* (Pandanus odratissimus L.), etc. Bamboos attain a perfect growth in this zone.

Subtropical Zone.—Forests in this zone are found in the northern half of Okinawa, the high lands of Taiwan, Shikoku, Kyushu, and the southern half of Honshu as far as latitude 35° N., the mean temperature ranging from 13° to 21° C. The representative trees in this zone may be divided into broad-leafed evergreens, conifers and broad-leafed deciduous trees. In the first group there are *kusu* or camphor trees (Cinnamomum camphora), *kashi* (Quercus abuta) and *shi-i* (Passania cupidata): in the second, several species of pines, and in the last group, *kunugi* (Quersus serrata), *konara* (Q. glandulifera), etc.

Temperate Zone.—The forests extend over the northern part of Honshu and as far as south western section of Hokkaido corresponding to 43½° N., the mean temperature ranging from 6° to 13° C. The forests in this zone are economically the most important in Japan and are generally found in the mountain ranges that divide the Main Island—the Inner Japan section on the Japan Sea and the Outer Japan section on the Pacific. Valuable among the conifers are *sugi*

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

(Cryptomeria japonica Don.), *hinoki* (Chamaecyparis obtusa), *sawara* (Chamaecyparis pisifera S. et Z.), *hiba* (Thujopsis dolabrata S. et Z.), *tsuga* (Tsuga Sieboldi Carr), *momi* (Abies firma S. et Z.), several species of pine, etc. As deciduous trees of value there are *keyaki* (Zelkowa serrata), *buna* (Fagus sylvetica var. Sieboldi), *katsura* (Cercidiphylum japonicum), several species of Quercus, chestnut trees, maples, fig-trees, magnolia, etc.

Frigid Zone.—Forests found at an elevation of 4,000 or 5,000 feet (above sea level) in Honshu, the northeastern part of Hokkaido, and Karafuto and Chishima (Kuriles) form the frigid forests. The principal trees are *shirabe* (Abies Veitchii), *todomatsu* (Abies Sachalinensis), *ezo-matsu* (Picea ajanensis), *shikotan-matsu* (Larix Kurilensis, chiefly in Karafuto), and lastly *hai-matsu* (Pinus pumila) or creeping-pines that grow on the summits of high mountains in Honshu.

Though not more than thirty years have passed since forestry and dendrological research was placed on a practical basis, creditable progress has been made in all directions. Afforestation and economic adjustment is now receiving close attention. Of the famous wooded districts in Japan proper those of artificial origin are Yoshino (Yamato) Tenryu (Shizuoka-ken) and Owashi (Wakayama-ken) while of natural forests there are Kiso (Nagano-ken) Nagasawa (Akita-ken) and Tsugaru (Aomori-ken) etc.

AREA OF FORESTS

Forests are divided by usage into three classes, i.e. 1, Protection forests, 2, Utilization forests, and 3, Percentage forests, the last of these being the State forests which are left under the control of villages or towns which are allowed in return a certain percentage of the produce. These forests are gradually converted into communal forests. The forests in Japan proper may be broadly classified as follows (in *cho*):—

End of Year	Crown	State	Communal	Temple	Private	Total
1915 ..	.. 1,488,455	7,821,319	4,344,887	123,815	8,501,192	22,279,760
1918 ..	... 1,301,762	7,680,672	4,277,765	125,865	8,816,787	22,292,853
1920...	... 1,435,312	7,626,046	4,303,896	125,897	8,943,985	22,385,136

The protection forests as existing at the end of 1920 were composed as follows:—

Crown 14,204 *cho*; State 764,922 *cho*; Communal 501,123 *cho*; Temple 9,910 *cho*; Private, 272,102 *cho*; Total, 1,562,261 *cho*.

Kiso Forests

Kiso Forest is a Crown property covering 255,500 acres. At present about 120,000 *Shakujime* (*1 shime*=ab. 12 c. ft.) worth ¥1,000,000 are felled every year, to be increased threefold in the near future.

Digitized by Google Origina from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

ADJUSTMENT OF STATE FORESTS

The adjustment of State forests aims at ascertaining the gross areas to be preserved as State property, areas to be sold, regenerated and so forth. The fund required is to be formed with the proceeds from the sale of unnecessary land. The original program intended to finish work in 13 years beginning in 1899-1900 with a fund of ¥23,020,000 obtained by disposing of 700,000 *cho* of Government forests, but its scope was much expanded and the term extended, as the revenue accruing from the adjustment came to larger figures consequent upon the higher price of land. The area sold up to 1920-21 totalled 760,000 *cho* yielding ¥55,320,000 of which ¥52,010,000 was expended on surveying, planting, improvement of soil, roadmaking, riparian work and other facilities in connection with planting and conversion, buying up of private area, laying down of experimental stations, training of experts, etc. Including the appropriation in the budget for the 1921-22 fiscal year, the total comes to ¥58,532,586 i.e. about 2½ times the original estimate. The first term adjustment having thus been completed, the work to be attended to hereafter is about maintenance. The work of adjustment effected in the first term comprised 1,081,484 *cho* adjusted, 1,930 sq. *ri* triangular survey, artificial and natural afforestation, about 360,000 *cho*, forest roadmaking 8,074,524 *ken*, etc.

The Present Situation and Future Prospect.—The area under timber comprises 306,390 *cho* of artificial afforestation, 53,382 *cho* of natural forest, etc., and has at present in stock roughly 136,064,000 *koku* of commercial timber. The conversion to be effected annually is 18,280,000 *koku*, the area to be treated being 37,800 *cho*. On the completion of the 2nd term program, the volume of timber will be trebled with an annual yield of 80 million *koku* of commercial timber. At present conifer trees, *sugi hiba*, *akamatsu*, *kuromatsu* *larix*, etc., roughly cover 80% of the area while the remaining 20% is occupied by broad leafed trees, as *keyaki*, camphor trees, juglans, castanea, quercus, *honoki* (Magnolia hypoleuca), etc.

NEGLECTED COMMUNAL LAND AND GOVERNMENT ENCOURAGEMENT

There are about 2 million *cho* of communal forests still left neglected and blank, and though the Government has been encouraging for years past turning of the wasted land to economic purposes, planting as carried out by 1918-19 reached only 140,000 *cho*. It was decided in 1920 to adopt a new plan on an expanded scale, the object being to improve and plant 1,000,000 *cho* out of the total blank area. Of this 1,000,000 *cho*, 350,000 *cho* is to be conserved according to the river works plan now in active operation and will be wooded by 1929-30, 330,000 *cho* will be converted by the Government into economic areas, and the balance 320,000 *cho* by the communal bodies concerned. As the proceeds accruing from the yield of the converted Government forests will be placed at the disposal of the villagers and towns-people forming the communal bodies, they are required only to contribute their labor as regards the protection and preservation of the regenerated woodland. On the other hand the

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

profit to come from the worked area will be shared on equal terms between the two parties concerned. Detailed plan is as follows:—

Terms 102 years:—1st term, 15 years for plantation; 2nd term, 87 years for rearing and felling.

Planting program:—1920-22 years to be devoted to preparation. 1922-23 to plant 12,000 *cho*, 1923-34 24,000 *cho* annually.

Species:—*Sugi, hiba, akamatsu, karamatsu, kunugi, etc.*

FINANCIAL ASPECTS

Yield of Forests in *yen* (Dec. 1920)

	Timber	Fagots	Total
Crown	13,262,437	390,628	13,653,065
State	17,495,874	3,770,211	21,266,085
Communal	5,225,004	5,986,649	11,211,653
Temple	1,131,990	382,582	1,514,572
Private	140,357,227	84,973,174	225,330,401
Total ind. others ...	181,146,927	95,863,871	272,975,776

The rate must become much less when the disbursements are taken into account, but this calculation is hardly possible for private forests, as many of their owners do not generally keep exact account of labor spent and expenses paid. Much more precise calculation is shown for State forests for which the account is necessarily kept with great strictness. The data for the last few years are these, excluding Hokkaido and the Bonin (in ¥1,000):—

	Receipts	Expenses	Balance
1917	15,580	8,126	7,424
1918	22,589	9,023	13,567
1919	30,487	10,067	20,420
1920	30,251	14,977	25,277

The rate of profit is comparatively small in view of the fact that the State forests are in many places disadvantageously situated as to accessibility, while the relatively large outlay on account of planting blank areas also tells against the revenue.

Principal Timbers

The forest yield of principal timbers in Japan proper was returned as follows for the year 1920 (1 *koku* = 10 cubic ft.):—

Kind of trees	Quantity *koku*	Value *yen*
Hinoki (Chamaecyparis obtusa	1,789,485	21,563,401
Sugi (Cryptomeria japonica)	10,582,149	71,299,613
Pine	10,175,730	44,965,459
Ezomatsu (Picea ajanensis)	8,686,776	10,157,390
Momi (Abies)	2,113,639	5,447,341
Tsuga (Tsuga Sieboldii)	1,221,776	3,567,239
Camphor	21,921	211,477
Chestnut	803,985	3,221,554
Keyaki (Zelkowa serrata)	138,158	1,340,747

Digitized by Google Origina from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Kind of trees	Quantity *koku*	Value *yen*
Nara (Quercus glandulifera)	1,305,213	2,100,744
Kiri (Paulownia imperialis)	190,422	3,473,599
Total including others	42,949,773	181,146,927

Production of bamboos reached 5,398,672 bundles or ¥7,914,359 in value. Fagots that form important items in forest economy chiefly consist of pines, abies, *kunugi*, etc., these aggregating about 19,610,989 *tana* valued at ¥95,863,871.

PRINCIPAL BY-PRODUCTS (1920 in ¥1,000)

Galls	186	Wood tar	54
Agaricus Shiitake ...	3,707	Acetate of Calcium ...	335
Resin	18	Total	4,436
Pine Black	134		

Those from State forests and wild lands are as follows:—

Barks	—	Mushrooms	58
Fruits	2	Stones	54
Leaves	11	Clay, etc.	3
Under-grown grass ...	113	Total incl. others ...	260
Vegetables	7		

The total volume of felling in 1920 amounted to 42,949,773 *koku* (1 koku=10 c. f.) valued at ¥181,146,927, being 6,790,550 *koku* and ¥39,013,533 less than in the previous year. Classified according to the kind of trees coniferous timbers including *hinoki*, *sugi*, *ezomatsu*, pines, etc., occupied 86%, the rest being broad-leaved species as *kiri*, *nara*, *keyaki*, etc. State and Crown forests contributed 22 and 7 per cent respectively, the rest coming from communal, temple, private forests, etc. Against this the number of trees planted in the year totalled 367,876,383 (an increase of 20 millions over the previous year) for 85,051 *cho*, of which 91% were occupied by conifers and the rest by miscellaneous kinds. Of the broad-leaved trees planted, the *kunugi* oak claimed 50%.

SUPPLY AND DEMAND OF TIMBERS

USE OF PRINCIPAL TIMBER TREES

Of the six coniferous trees mentioned above *yezo-matsu*, *todo-matsu*, and *momi* are pulp-wood, while all the rest are valuable building timbers. The five broad-leaved trees are used for industrial purposes, though the Castania is also extensively consumed as railway sleepers. The position of *kiri*, one of the lightest and softest woods, is specially important. It is used extensively in cabinet-work, making clogs, etc.

CAMPHOR

In the world's market of this article the consumption of which is put at about 12 million *kin* (1 *kin* = 1½ lb.) per annum in normal time

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

the bulk is supplied by Japan and Formosa. The world-wide economic dislocation, however, seriously affected the market and both the output and export have gradually dwindled, the former to about 4 million *kin* in 1920 (i. e. about one half of the former figure including the Formosan produce), while the latter declined from ¥7,883,875 in 1919 to ¥4,965,350 in 1920 and ¥2,870,414 in 1921.

In Japan proper.—Camphor trees growing in state and crown forests are estimated at 12 millions to yield about 210,000 *shakujime* of ripe timber, but as these trees are not always found in easily accessible places and their conversion will not pay at ordinary market rate, the Government has recently been earnestly encouraging the planting of young trees in more convenient places and to convert them after several years' growth. Eight provinces in Southern Japan are granted a small aid. The area under camphor trees in Japan proper is about 2,000 acres, Hyogo prefecture being the refining centre.

Formosa.—In Formosa the trees of not less than a century old are estimated to yield about 2½ million *shakujime* producing 32,000,000 *kin* of camphor and 23,360,000 *kin* of oil. As the tree must be over 60 years old before it yields a maximum percentage of camphor, the supply of the trees may be exhausted in a few decades unless judiciously managed. Suggested by that consideration, in 1918 the Formosan Government expanded the original plan of planting young camphor trees over the area of 20,000 *cho* between 1900 and 1924, to one of 55,000 *cho* to be completed by 1929. The plantation of 1,500-5,000 *cho* is to be made according to the new program, which, on its consummation, will supply every year 8 million *kin* of crude camphor.

SAWING BUSINESS AND WOOD INDUSTRY

Government and Private Yards

The Government some years ago started on its own account wood-conversion enterprise, whereas formerly it confined itself to selling trees growing in State forests as they stood. At present Government conversion works number 10, they being in Aomori (est. in '06) Akita (est. '07), Kumamoto (est. '07), Oita (est. '08), Kochi (est. in '09). Some of them were sold to private persons.

At the end of 1920, 337 lumber companies backed by 32,708,030 p. u. capital, were reported, besides 270 ltd. and unltd. partnerships with ¥7,068,046.

Principal Wood Industry

Since the European war investment in forestry business and products has made a credible growth, especially the sawing business, matchsticks and forest-planting; yet on the whole the financial result in this particular line can by no means be regarded as satisfactory, considering the high percentage which wooded areas occupy in the country.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Pulp.—The wood pulp industry in Japan was represented by 268,261 tons in 1920 to decrease to 250,027 in 1921, but the figures for 1922 are estimated at 326,000 tons and at 430,000 in future. The wood consumed for this purpose comprises firs, pines, *tsuga*, etc. supplied from forests in Japan proper, Karafuto, Siberia and Korea. The volume converted amounted to 3,487,000 *koku* in 1921. With the future development of paper industry the consumption of wood will come to about 4,570,000 *koku* in 1922 and 6,430,000 in the near future. Of the total Karafuto is expected to supply about one half.

Match-sticks.—The export of match-sticks stands at about ¥3 million level, though in these abnormal times the figures fell to ¥28 millions in 1920 and 17 millions in the following year. The stock of poplar used for this industry being now scarce the supply is met with the Siberian produce.

Other smaller items are the pencil industry which has sunk into an almost insignificant position, chest-board business, toy-making, cork and acetic acid manufacturing, to mention those of recent origin.

Inflow of Foreign Timbers

Apart from wood pulp and other materials already referred to, the inflow of foreign timbers has been quite conspicuous in recent years, their arrivals being valued at ¥10,889,941 in 1919, to jump to 23,459,994 and 43,476,529 in 1920 and 1921. The imports from both China and East Russia (the Maritime Provinces) gained, but especially phenomenal in this respect has been the inflow of the American goods, the oversupply there and lowered freightage accounting for this extraordinary arrival, the declared customs value for the three corresponding years being respectively ¥4,133,341, 15,127,980 and 25,514,419. Pines, cedars, spruce, and hemlock are these American materials; the first forms the bulk and is replacing the native growth as building timber, being cheaper by 30 to 70% than the Japanese produce according to the length. The following table is taken from the *Oriental Economist*, Tokyo.

	Cedar×	Cedar, pine & fir		Total
	1,000 cubic ft.	under 66 m.m. thick 1,000 cubic ft.	Others 1,000 cb. ft.	cubic ft. (in full)
1914	29	159	744	930,816
1918	65	158	4,273	4,495,896
1919	91	313	2,532	2,935,836
1920	90	385	8,288	8,734,356
1921	22	771	32,799	33,593,670

N.B.—×Not exceeding 20 c.m. in length, 7 c.m. in width, 7 m.m. in thickness.

GAME LAWS

Formerly no regular rules existed for the protection of useful birds. The crane was then the only protected bird, chiefly from curiosity. Since then about 200 species of birds were either placed

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

under absolute protection or protected during the season of laying till September 1919 when the old game act was superseded by a new and revised one passed by the 40th Session of the Diet. Instead of specifying protected birds the new law singles out 47 species of birds and kinds of beasts as regular game open to sportsmen, although protection is given to some of them for a limited period. The shooting season extends from Oct. 15 to Apr. 15 the following year. For scientific and other special purposes forbidden game may be captured or killed with the special permission of the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce. Permission to hunt in forbidden areas and season must be applied for.

Shooting licenses are of two classes; A is issued to those who use firearms while B is issued to those who adopt other methods of killing or capturing game. Each is of 4 grades classified according to property and income of the applicant, the fees ranging between ¥100 and 5. The lowest limit is allowed only to professional hunters. Game preserves such as exist in the West are few and far between. There are only about 40 common game preserves which have come down from the old regime. The principal game birds are wild duck, pheasant, grouse, snipe, brown-ear, bulbul, dusky ouzel, etc. It should be noted that damage inflicted on crops by insects is roughly estimated at *yen* 10 millions a year.

Birds and Beasts of Game

Birds.—*Aisa*, *Atori*, *Ahodori*, *Aosagi* (heron), *Aoji*, *Ikaru*, *Isuka* (crossbill), *U* (cormorant), *Uso* (bullfinch), *Uzura* (quail), *Kakesu* (jay), *Kashiradaka*, *Kawarahiwa* (gold finch), *Kamo* (wild duck), *Karasu* (crow), *Kari* (wild goose), *Kiji* (pheasant), *Kuina* (moor-hen), *Kumadaka* (hawk), *Kuroji*, *Keri*, *Goisagi* (night-heron), *Shigi* (snipe), *Shime* (common hawfinch), *Shirohara*, *Suzume* (sparrow), *Daizen*, *Chidori* (plover), *Tsugumi* (dusky ouzel), *Nyuwai-suzume*, *Nojiko*, *Hakucho* (swan), *Hato* (dove), *Hayabusa* (peregrine falcon), *Ban* (grouse), *Hiyodori* (brown-ear), *Hiwa* (siskin), *Hojiro* (bunting), *Mashiko*, *Mamichajinai*, *Misago* (eaglefisher), *Miyama-hojiro*, △*Munaguro*, △*Yamadori* (copper pheasant), *Washi* (eagle), *Ezoyamadori*, *Oshidori* (mandarin duck).

N.—Those marked △are protected for 8 months, from Mar. to Oct.

Beasts.—Badger, weasel, otter, antelope, fox, deer, sable, flying squirrel, and squirrel, are protected for 9 months from March to Nov.

Digitized by Google Origina from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

CHAPTER XXXII

FISHERY

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

With a coast line of more than 17,815 miles, exclusive of Chosen and Karafuto, it is not to be wondered at that fishing has reached a high standard of development in Japan, as fish has been from old times one of our staple articles of food. There are two factors that deserve mention in this respect, as they specially favor the multiplication of fish in Japanese waters whether migratory or stationary, living in deep waters or inshore. The first is that the Japanese dominions extend over several degrees of latitude, from the arctic circle to the tropics, and the other, that the coast is washed by the warm Kuroshiwo current on the one side and by the cold Oyashiwo on the other. In such favorable circumstances inshore fishing has made remarkable progress. As an instance may be mentioned the stretching of nets inshore to catch migratory fish by cleverly taking advantage of the configuration of the coast. Then the splitting up of the country in former times into a large number of rival feudal dominions has brought into existence sundry ingenious fishing tools and implements, their kinds being too numerous to be counted. Perhaps in this respect Japanese fishing is unique in the world.

As regards pelagic fishing, the most important since the prohibition of sealing is line-fishing for cod. The seine fishing for bonito and tunny also promises to grow in importance. Then there is whaling (see special paragraph given later. Ed. J. Y. B.) which has made marked development since the introduction of the Norwegian method. Of late ground net fishing by motor-boats has come in vogue, the boats engaged numbering about 2,500. Activity in these various directions has stimulated the use of more effective steam-trawlers (mentioned later on) in place of simple native boats.

In marine products, besides those for home consumption there are several items that figure on the export list; those going to China are chiefly articles for table use, while fish oil, iodine from the sea-weeds, isinglass, corals, etc. are exported to Europe and America. Salt refining is an ancient industry, salt being extracted from brine, chiefly along the shores bordering on the Inland Sea. With the enforcement of the Salt Monopoly Law the districts open to the business have been restricted. Aquatic culture has been known from olden times in Japan, especially in the form of pond-culture of gold fish and carp

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

and fagot-culture of oysters and the edible sea-weed laver. Coming to more recent years the artificial rearing of snapping turtles, eels, salmonidae and some shellfish has made great development. Oyster-culture on the French plan is becoming popular in some parts of the country. With respect to the relative activities of this particular branch of fishing, salmon culture is especially noticeable in the rivers of Hokkaido and northern Japan, trout in the mountain lakes of northern Japan, carp, eel and snapping-turtle in southern Japan.

In 1919 the spawning grounds for salmon and trout numbered 92, including both government and private stations, and the number of young fish planted amounted to 180,000,000, salmon and 15,000,000, trout The lakes at Nikko and Hakone, Shikotsu lake in Hokkaido and Towada lake in Aomori are noted for trout sport.

The administrative side of the industry is fairly complete. Under the Fishery Law, which provides for protection and propagation of fish and control of fishermen, the prefectural governors are empowered to give orders regarding restriction or prohibition in the catching of fish, sale of manufactures, fishing tools and boats, the number of fishermen, etc. For the promotion of the industry legislation has lately been made in regard to aequatic products associations (Suinsan-kai). These are of two kinds, namely, the Municipal and the Prefectural, which are systematically organized and unified by one central institution, the National Aequatic Products Association. Besides, there are 3,647 fishery guilds with aggregate membership of 495,529, and 223 aequatic products guilds with 362,275 members in total.

On the economic side, the principal kinds of fish and shellfish that are used as articles of food are, in the central and southern districts of Japan proper, *pagrus, bonito, sardine, horse mackerel, tunny, oyster, clam, prawns, lobsters*, etc. in the northern districts, *herring, cod, salmonidae, crab, laminaria*, and over the whole country *tunny, flat-fish, yellow-tail* etc. For industrial use there are *coral*, the *isinglass* weed, the *starch* weed, etc. Marine products for export have found good customers in China for many years past, where dried *cuttlefish, sea cucumber, ear-shell, sharks' fins, laminaria, isinglass*, etc. are much in demand. Products going to other markets are *canned salmon, trout, sardine, crab, prawns*, preserved *cod*, and *mackerel, fish oils, potassium iodide* from sea-weed, *coral, shell-buttons*, etc.

Encouragement of the Industry

With a view to encouraging the industry, a small aid is granted to owners of fishing boats of qualified standard as to type, tonnage, engine, storage, etc. The rate is ¥45 per ton of iron or steel of the bottom, ¥22 per horse power of steam engine, ¥30 per horse power of motor engine, ¥1,500 per ton capacity of ice for storage. Besides, a small sum of ¥300,000 is annually given to those corporations organized by Japanese subjects with Japanese capital and engaged in pelagic fishery, or those engaged in the distribution or transportation of the catches by Japanese boats of approved description.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

FISHING POPULATION AND BOATS

The fishing-population for 1920 was returned at a little over 628,850 families, the number of persons engaged in the business being, male 1,019,543, female 316,010, total 1,335,555.

Fishing-boats. Without motor 377,780, with motor 5,785, total 383,565.

Two things that mark Japanese fishery of late have been the rapid increase of motored boats, due to the development of deep sea fishery and improvement in fishing methods. These numbered 1,585 including 33 steam-driven at the end of 1920, against 486 in 1915. In the same period open boats fell from 393,073 to 377,780.

THE ECONOMIC POSITION OF FISHERY

Catches and Marine Production

	1918 ¥1,000	1919 ¥1,000	1920 ¥1,000	1921 ¥1,000
Catches				
Fish	128,613	195,026	213,339	202,530
Shell fish	8,057	12,041	12,387	12,663
Other aquatic animals	20,859	26,908	31,820	30,890
Sea-weeds	13,655	12,859	12,749	12,141
Total	171,185	246,834	270,294	258,226
Marine products				
Foods	87,204	117,742	114,250	140,884
Manure	20,905	41,480	32,571	26,180
Fish oil	3,114	4,002	1,992	1,259
Glue	1,041	1,154	708	1,273
Total	[illegible]	164,378	149,522	169,598

Principal Catches

	1919		1920	
	1,000 *kan*	¥1,000	1,000 *kan*	¥1,000
Herring	123,708	24,592	107,248	18,895
Sardine and anchovy	[illegible],036	21,662	76,942	20,120
Bonito	[illegible],680	9,357	8,187	13,174
Mackerel	14,191	7,943	13,273	8,203
Tunny	2,933	5,999	3,001	6,502
Yellow tail...	5,961	10,120	5,802	12,540
Tai (Pagrus)	4,675	15,212	5,271	18,356
Salmon	—	5,615	2,860	4,285
Carp	1,152	3,278	1,565	3,953
Eel	1,149	5,204	1,568	8,231
Total incl. others ...	—	195,026	—	202,530

Principal Marine Products

	1920 ¥1,000	1921 ¥1,000
Dried bonito	22,046	28,944
Dried cuttle-fish	7,454	9,703

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

		1920 ¥1,000	1921 ¥1,000
Herring	manure	14,750	11,278
	dried	4,848	4,293
Sardine & anchovy	Salted & dried	3,306	3,591
	dried	6,417	4,920
Salted & dried trout		2,133	2,944
Prawn boiled & dried		2,271	1,641
Dried laver		6,133	7,837
Isinglass		1,435	2,269

EXPORT OF FISH AND MARINE PRODUCTS

Marine products, fishes cured in cans or bottles, and fish and whale-oils, figure on the customs report as follows (in value of ¥1,000):—

		1919	1920	1921
I	Marine products:			
	Salt	688	185	211
	Sea-weeds	3,004	4,072	4,136
	Fresh fish	730	1,225	620
	Cuttle, dried	2,346	2,998	1,910
	Ligaments of scallops	1,023	1,320	1,346
	Isinglass	2,053	1,428	1,806
	Total incl. others	18,244	17,343	14,570
II	Canned or in bottles	5,869	5,660	4,306
III	Fish and whale oil	3,043	3,389	251

Of canned articles crabs are especially prominent, the corresponding figures being (in ¥1,000), 3,035 in 1916; 4,569 in 1918; 3,938 in 1919.

ACQUICULTURE

(in ¥1,000)

	Oyster	Carp	Eel	Laver	Total incl. others.
1918	¥ 766	¥1,587	¥ 947	¥2,784	¥8,262
1919	1,252	2,453	1,675	3,092	13,298
1920	1,492	2,493	1,732	4,542	13,283

Pearl Fishery.—Mr. Mikimoto's artificial hatching at Toba of pearl-oysters according to a patented process deserves mention, this being one of the most important hatcheries in Japan and elsewhere. In principle it is identical with that in natural pearl-formation, consisting as it does of putting into the oyster-shell when it is three years old a foreign substance which it incapsulates with the beautiful secretion. After keeping it for four years the shells are taken out. Mikimoto's oyster bed is in the Bay of Ago near Toba, Shima, and extends 20 nautical miles.

The Bay of Omura, near Nagasaki, was formerly a noted centre of natural pearl, and at present both natural and culture-pearl industry is extensively conducted by the Omura Bay Pearl Co.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

FISHERY IN HOKKAIDO

Hokkaido enjoys the repute of the being one of the three important fishing grounds in the world, though not especially on account of deep-sea fishery alone, but with coast fishing combined. During the last three years catches and marine products averaged ¥50,000,000 roughly, which corresponds to about ¥130 per capita of the total population in the island. The principal kinds of fish are herring, salmonidae, cod, sardine, flat-fish, etc.; in shell-fish and sea-weeds there are cuttle-fish, crabs, octopus, scallop, laminaria, etc. Herring stands foremost in value, constituting about ¥22,000,000. Licensed grounds number over 11,000, fishermen registered 169,206.

PELAGIC FISHING AND WHALING

Pelagic Fishery.—State aid was first granted in 1898, the regulation having been revised in 1905 and '10. The aid that was limited to *yen* 150,000 has been increased to *yen* 200,000, and is granted on drag-net, drift line, and bonito-fishing.

Deep-sea fishery has made a marked development since the advent of the bounty arrangement, as may be seen from the fact that whereas before the year preceding the State grant deep-sea vessels (at first sealers only) numbered only 9 with 531 tons and ¥77,000 catch, the corresponding figures have grown to 3,297 motored boats and 724 open boats with over 100,000 tons and ¥38,608,000.

Deep Sea Catches

(In Japan proper for 1921).

	Fishing boats				
	Open boats		Motor boats		Total catch
	No. boats	Tons	No. boats	Tons	¥1,000
Circle net	94	444	—	—	1,807
Deep-sea net	130	1,430	1	25	7,668
Drift	271	1,689	—	—	5,327
Long line „	299	1,665	—	—	7,465
Hand „	98	1,397	—	—	972
Bonito angling...	3	30	34	556	24,585
Drift line	10	80	—	—	415
Total including others	905	6,735	35	581	48,243

Besides in 1920 the whale caught represented ¥1,623,000 in value.

Trawling.—This method of fishery is under control of the Government which, to check suicidal competition and overcatching, limits the number of trawlers to 70 only. The limit has already been reached. The principal fishing grounds are the Eastern China Sea and the Yellow Sea, the ports of Shimonoseki, Hakata, and Nagasaki being bases for the boats. Sea breams, Scinena schlegeli, holocephali, turbots, etc. are principal fishes caught, the yearly catch totalling ¥8,000,000.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Whaling.—The noted whaling grounds along the coast of Japan are the sea off Kinkazan island (in summer) as far south as the mouth of the Tokyo Bay, also the sea off Kishu, Tosa, Nagato and Kyushu (all in winter). Russian whalers, in the Korean field have been completely superseded by their Japanese rivals since 1914-5 war. The Kuriles also supplies a good ground.

In order to protect the cetaceans, the Dep't of Ag'ture and Com. issued in Oct., 1919 an Ordinance which came into force the following month. The new legislation provides that persons desirous of engaging in whaling business and establishing a whaling station must obtain a license which will be effective for five years. The number of ships is limited to 30. A fine not exceeding ¥100 besides confiscation of the apparatuses, etc. is imposed for violation of the provisions. The whales caught yearly both in Japan proper and the territories amount to about 2,000 in number representing ¥2,000,000 in value.

FUR-ANIMALS & FOX-FARMING

At the time of close in 1921 there were about 8,902 fur-seals in Roben island, Karafuto, and 100 sea-otters in Kuriles. At the height of season in 1921 Roben had 14,833 fur-seals (5,760 females, 3,215 males, and 5,858 ofsprings) and Kuriles about 500 sea-otters. These otters are reputed the best in the world. However, fur-seals are insignificant in Kuriles. Fox-farming in Karafuto and Hokkaido dates from 1916, there being at prosent 30 ranchers in the former and 14 in the other. The stock kept by the Karafuto ranchers in 1921 consisted of 125 red, 195 cross, 203 silver-black and 20 blue. The Government farming in Kuriles is of greater importance, the latest figures being 100 silver-black, 400 cross, 1,300 blue, 1,000 brilliant red and 1,500 common red. The wholesale price of the fox-furs now stands at ¥10-30 for common red, ¥20-50 brilliant red, ¥50-400 for cross, ¥200-1,000 for silver-black and ¥200-400 for blue.

SALT INDUSTRY

Salt produced in Japan proper is extracted almost entirely from the brine and refined by means of artifical heating, though in Formosa and Kwantung the natural heating system prevails. The districts bordering on the Inland Sea are the centre of production, which averaged a little over 9 mil. catties in 1919-21. In the same period about 6½ mil. were imported, the bulk from Kwantung and Tsingtao. Of some 13 mil. catties consumed in 1921 pickles, soy-brewing, etc. took about 84%, chemical industries 11.8, etc. With the restoration of Tsingtao to China the question of how to get regularly the supply of its cheap production has assumed a grave importance.

CORAL FISHERY

Pink, red and white corals are collected in the seas around Kyushu, the collection in 1921 being as follows (in ¥1,000):—

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Kagoshima-ken	137	Nagasaki-ken...	524
Kochi-ken	224	Total with others... ...	887

Recently a good coral bed has been discovered in the seas near Ogasawara. The exports chiefly go to Italy

JAPANESE FISHING ABROAD

Korean Seas.—These are the earliest field of exploitation by Japanese fishermen venturing from home, the progress that has been made in the Korean waters since the annexation being quite striking. At present more than 6,000 fishing craft manned by over 20,000 bold fishermen are engaged in utilizing the marine resources which the indolent and inexperienced natives left in neglect. The yearly catches amount to over ¥5,000,000. (Vide Chap. on Korea).

Russian Territory.—Japanese fishermen are allowed by virtue of the Portsmouth Treaty of Peace to carry on fishing along the coasts of the Maritime provinces and Kamchatka for twelve years, the term being extended a few years more. At present there are about 25,000 Japanese fishermen in the territory who acquire about ¥40,000,000 worth of catches, these representing about 80% and 30% respectively of the total in East Russia and Japan (deep-sea products) The chief items are salmon 100,000 *koku* (one *koku*=40 *kwan*), trout 400,000 *koku*, herring 8,000 *koku*. The cod and crab fishery is also promising. The fishing grounds include Kamchatka, the Sea of Okhotsk, Maritime Provinces and Karafuto. Of all the 800 grounds 376 were being exploited by the Japanese in 1921-22.

Of the 5 cos engaged in fishing and canning business in this region, the Kamchatka Fishery and Yushutsu Shokuhin Cos. were amalgamated in 1921 with the Nichiro Gyogyo Co., the new concern commanding a capital of ¥25 millions (18,950,000 p. u.).

Canada.—Japanese fishing in the Skeener and Fraser rivers of Canada was started in 1888, the chief catch being salmon. The enterprise has greatly developed since, and at present Japanese fishing-vessels licensed by the Canadian Government number over 200, their annual catches reaching several million *yen* in value in canned salmon alone.

California.—There are about 1,000 Japanese fishermen in California (Los Angeles, San Pedro, etc.) owning over 200 fishing vessels, mostly of the latest type. The catches are tunny, bonito, yellow-tail, saury-pike, sardine, etc., the bulk being taken by the local canning companies.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

CHAPTER XXXIII

MINES AND MINING

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

Authentic records show that mining industry in Japan was already fairly well developed by the 6th century. The demand for metals increased rapidly for coinage and armor, the casting of Buddhist images and the decoration of Buddhist and Shinto temples. The mining of precious metals, copper, iron, etc. became especially active in the 15th century. It is recorded that from about 1414 Japan began to export annually to China a considerable quantity of copper for minting purposes, while the gradual growth of trade with Holland resulted in the increased export of gold, silver and copper to Europe. About 1700 Japan supplied annually to China and Holland as much as 4,880,000 *kin* of copper, that is, almost three times the quantity consumed in this country, and 15,000 *kan* of gold and silver. Such activity points to the conclusion that the metal veins in the country must have been very rich and easily workable.

The knowledge which our miners possessed in those days was necessarily primitive as regards both extraction and melting, and with the exhaustion of easily workable veins the industry gradually suffered a decline. About the time of the Restoration of 1868 the output of the mines did not exceed 2 or 3 million *yen*. This decline may perhaps have been due, in no small degree, to governmental monopoly of all mining enterprises.

With the Restoration, however, and the extension of mining rights to private individuals on the one hand and the introduction of Western methods on the other, a complete revolution took place, opening up a new era for the industry. The progress made since that time may be seen from the statistics shown elsewhere, the output in Japan proper alone amounting to as much as ¥440-500 millions a year. When to this are added gold, iron, anthracite coal, plumbago, etc., produced in Chosen and gold and petroleum in Taiwan the annual output from Japanese dominions reaches ¥500-600 millions in normal years.

A concession is limited to not less than 50,000 *tsubo* (about 41 acres) for coal and 5,000 for other minerals, but in all cases the area must not exceed 1,000,000 *tsubo* (250,000 acres).

The right of prospecting is valid within the limit of 2 years from the date of registration. Japanese subjects and companies under

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Japanese law can acquire mining rights which are regarded as real rights and treated as immovable property. However they cannot be made object of right other than that of succession, transfer, collection of national taxes and of distraint. Right of permanent mining may constitute the object of mortgage. The Mining Mortgage Law promulgated in 1905 provides that holders of mining right may create a mining foundation with a view to its mortgage. A mining foundation consists of the whole or part of (1) mining right, (2) land and structures, (3) superficies and right of land, (4) right of hiring things, (5) machines, tools etc.

DISTRIBUTION OF STRATA

The strata existing in Japan may be classified as follows as to relative percentage :—

Sedimentary Rocks		*Igneous Rocks*	
Archæan	3.78	Old period	11.24
Palæozic	10.24	Young period	20.62
Mesozoic	7.95	Total	32.16
Cainozoic	45.87	Grand total	100.00
Total	67.84		

METAL-VEINS AND STRATA

Metal-veins in Japan are generally found in eruptive rocks of the Tertiary formation while the strata exist in the crystalline schist and in Palæozoic formation, locally designated Chichibu system.

Of the metallic minerals in Japan copper is economically the most important, and after it come gold, silver, and iron. The last, however, is less than $\frac{1}{10}$ of copper in value. Other minerals worked are, in the order of their economic value, lead, zinc, pyrite, manganese, antimony, tin, bismuth, quicksilver, chromite, tungsten, and molybdenite. Nickel, cobalt, iridium, osmium, etc., are also known to occur, though they have not been worked. Radium is also judged to exist.

NON-METALLIC DEPOSITS

Coal and petroleum are principal non-metallic deposits in Japan, especially coal. It is oftener found in the Tertiary system than in any other. Anthracite coal-fields are found in Mesozoic strata, but they are compamtively insignificant. The seams occur in the Tertiary formation and produce bituminous coal, as all the important measures in Kyushu and Hokkaido are.

MINERAL PRODUCTION

The latest statistics on principal minera productions in Japan proper are as follows :—

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

	Gold		Silver		Copper		Lead	
	Quantity *momme*	Value ¥1,000	Quantity 1,000 *m'me*	Value ¥1,000	Quantity 1,000 *kin*	Value ¥1,000	Quantity 1,000 *kin*	Value ¥1,000
1917 ..	1,837,072	9,388	58,992	11,946	180,064	118,692	26,345	5,661
1918 ..	2,051,652	10,243	54,744	12,622	150,569	90,390	17,807	4,153
1919 ..	1,938,711	9,681	42,822	11 131	130,739	67,581	9,619	1,592
1920 ..	2,056,958	10,288	40,577	9,865	112,987	47,577	6,915	1,384
1921 ..	1,964,830	9,712	34,734	5,501	91,595	33,046	5,229	652

	Iron		Iron pyrite		Antimony		Manganese	
	Quantity m. ton	Value ¥1,000	Quantity 1,000 *kan*	Value ¥1,000	Quantity 1 000 *kin*	Value ¥1,000	Quantity 1,000 *kan*	Value ¥1,000
1917	494,642	94,991	32,365	1,041	11,113	3,171	13,700	1,356
1918... ...	514,361	151,732	28,202	1,084	651	179	15,198	1,952
1919... ...	508,795	134,539	33,866	1,829	2	—	6,100	690
1920 ...	179,715	23,416	36,908	2,498	—	—	1,460	158
1921	97,264	10,020	25,329	1,334	—	—	1,034	89

	Coal		Sulphur		Petroleum (crude)		Total value incl. others ¥1,000
	Quantity 1,000 m. ton	Value ¥1,000	Quantity 1,000 m. ton	Value ¥1,000	Quantity 1,000 *koku*	Value ¥1,000	
1917 ...	26,361	140,010	118	4,767	2,508	19,004	362,447
1918 ...	28,029	286,032	85	2,675	2,142	30,417	514,093
1919 ...	31,271	442,540	67	2,425	1,964	42,562	641,282
1920 ...	29,245	418,074	40	1,877	1,950	35,357	566,788
1921 ...	26,220	227,674	36	1,657	1,961	34,149	332,620

N. B.—In case of petroleum, there was besides some amount of oil gas, 1,374,290,000 cubic ft. valued at ¥2,714,711, for instance, in 1920.

GOLD

The principal gold producing districts in Japan are at present confined to the northern corner of Formosa, the northern and south-western sections of Kyushu, especially Kagoshima, and some north-eastern parts of the Main Island, including the island of Sado. Lately Oita-ken, which buys ores from all parts of the country, has become the most noted centre of production, having occupied nearly 40% of the total output in Japan proper in 1920.

Kind of Ores.—Gold occurs chiefly in its native state, frequently mixed with pyrites, chalcopyrite, arsenopyrite, etc. In rare cases it occurs as tellurides. The principal constituent of the gangue is quartz, often with calcite or baryte. In many cases the ore is of a free-milling character, though sometimes clayey or refractory. Gold and silver are found mixed, the one or the other being predominant according to ores.

Deposits and Geology.—The greater parts of the veins worked in Japan are found in Tertiary rocks, especially in the sedimentary and eruptive rocks. The gold ores in Japan occur in the five modes of fissure-filling or veins, impregnations, and in the three modes of

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

deposit, viz. metasomatic, contact-metamorphic and mechanical detrital. This explanation also applies practically to silver, to be mentioned below.

Demand and Supply of Gold.—The total amount of gold demanded at home was estimated formerly at 18 to 22 million yen in value consisting of 15-18 millions for specie reserve and 3-5 millions for medical and industrial purposes. Against this the total produced in Japan, Formosa and Korea was about ¥25 millions. Recently over 30 millions are yearly consumed for medical and industrial purposes alone, while, on the other hand, the output has declined to 20 millions due to suspension of work at many mines owing to the increased cost of production since the War. The deficit ¥10,000,000 has to be met by importing foreign gold or by other means.

Placer Gold

The placer gold in Japan mostly comes from the disintegration of quartz veins in volcanic rocks in the Palæozoic, Mesozoic, and Tertiary formations. The locality most celebrated for it is or rather was Esashi in Hokkaido, the Klondyke of Japan. In 1899 there was collected 119,082 *monme* of gold according to the official returns and there a gold nugget weighing 198 *monme* was once picked up. The placer has subsequently lost much of its fame. The sources of the placer deposit of Esashi are quartz veins in the Palæozoic formation. In Ishikari and Hidaka placer gold is often associated with platinum and iridosmium. Placer mining was at one time very active in Kagoshima.

SILVER

As in the case of gold, silver ores in Japan are found in the inner side of the northern and the southern area of Japan proper, owing to the fact that the neo-volcanic rocks from which the metal is chiefly derived, exist in highly developed condition in those particular regions. Just as in the case of gold, silver veins are mainly found in the eruptive and sedimentary rocks of the Tertiary formation. The ores exist in the form of argentite, stephanite, pyrargyrite, etc. but in Japan such minerals as galena, tetrahedrite, chalcopyrite, etc. yield larger supply of the metal. Silver mines now worked exist in the Main Island, Kyushu and Hokkaido, but are absent in Formosa and Shikoku.

COPPER

Next to coal, copper is the most important mineral production in Japan. The ores are found both on the outer and the inner side of the southern and the northern arc of Japan proper. The contact-metamorphic type is much in evidence in the southern arc, and the metasomatic type in the northern, while the vein type predominates in the inner arc, i.e. the region on the Japan Sea side. It is in the latter that greater part of the mines exist.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Kind of Ores.—Chalcophrite and bornite are the principal copper ores, their gangues being chiefly quartz and calcite. The veins occur in the sedimentary and eruptive rocks of the Tertiary ages, large numbers of the principal mines being included in this group. Metasomatic deposits are represented by a complex sulphide called "kuroko," or black ore, consisting of intimate mixture of galena, zincblendes, and baryte. This is chiefly found in the Tertiary. The relative importance of the different kinds of ore as based on the production of 53 principal mines which supply about 87% of total output as shown below:—Veins, 32 mines supplying 44.8%; beds, 11 mines, 20.9%; metasomatic deposits, 3 mines, 18%; contact-metamorphic deposits, 7 mines, 4%.

The war boom has left the copper mining industry of Japan in a crippled state owing to the cost of production remaining on a much higher level than in America, and Japan which, before the world's war ranked second to America as exporter of this metal has lately begun to purchase it from that country, as shown in the following figures in Eng. tons:—

	Production	Import	Export	Consumed	In stock
1914	78,704	0	43,305	32,045	4,350
1917	122,384	14,081	71,052	63,221	2,727
1919	81,885	27,570	19,132	65,753	26,500
1920	64,904	22,540	5,156	91,645	27,500
1921	52,552	12,881	9,025	75,680	8,240

For the marked drop in production the close of minor mines is responsible, for the leading mines operated by wealthy owners such as Hitachi by Kuhara, Ashio by Furukawa, Besshi by Sumitomo, Kosaka by Fujita and Ozarusawa and Ikuno by Mitsubishi keep up their work practically uncurtailed. The first four mines now produce about 64% of the total output in Japan.

Manufactured Articles.—Another equally notable feature is an increased consumption of metal at home, due to the fact that the leading copper magnates have begun exporting it not as raw material but as finished articles, i.e. wire, plate, rods, electric machines, etc. all the five leading copper-mines running their own works for the purpose. What is interesting is that the Furukawa Firm arranged with the A.E.G., Germany for the production of finished copper articles at its works near Ashio. It may be added that to rescue the copper industry from the menace of being swamped by the cheaper American production the Diet passed in the spring of 1921 a bill to raise the duty from ¥1.20 per catty to 7.00.

IRON

Japan is poor in iron ores, and they consist of 1. magnetite, 2. hematite (micaceous and compact red iron), 3. limonite, 4. iron sand, the yield from these ores being estimated at roughly 5,000,000 tons. Then there are in Korea and Formosa another 50,000,000 tons; Manchuria has Anshantien and Penshihu mines with deposits estimated at about

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

80,000,000 tons, excluding ores of less than 25%. Lastly near Tsingtau, there is Kinling judged to hold 80,000,000 tons. Sand iron was very largely utilized in remote time for making swords and other kinds of cutlery and is found extensively in southern and north-eastern parts of the Main Island.

How much of all these different ores admit of economical working is still an open question. In 1921 only 87,000 tons represented the production of native ores, while the quantity imported from China and Korea and Formosa reached 765,000 tons, of which 70% came from China with which Japan is under special contract for the supply. The store in China is immense, those iron beds so far explored being estimated to contain no less than 7,000 million tons, though the enforcement of various obstructive measures unfavorable to foreign exploitation makes the supply of Chinese ores at best precarious.

Recent Development.—The enactment of a law for protecting the iron industry in 1918 resulted in increasing the number of iron works from 22 before the European War to over 300 in 1919. The output also rose in the same period from 240,000 m. tons of pig-iron and 250,000 m. tons of steel materials to 877,000 of pig-iron, 844,000 of steel and 625,000 of steel materials. The total investment at the end of 1921 amounted to ¥350,000,000 including ¥100 millions of the Government and semi-Government investment (Yawata Iron Works and South Manchuria Rly's Anshantien Works). In the same year the working capacity of the iron works amounted to 1,412,000 tons of pig iron (400,000 Govt. and 1,012,000 private), 1,033,000 tons steel (750,000 Govt. and 283,000 private), and roughly 1,450,000 tons of steel materials.

Output.—The actual output in 1921 was less than one half the capacity, i.e. 566,531 tons pig and 557,826 tons steel materials. The consumption in Japan proper is far in excess of the above figures, being estimated at 1,000,000 tons for pig and 1,200,000 for the other, which can easily be supplied at home if all the furnaces are allowed to work full time. This, however, is economically impossible in the presence of far cheaper American and Indian productions which are arriving freely in defiance of the tariff wall created to protect the home industry. In point of fact, Japan is seriously handicapped in this industry, both as regards relative poverty of iron ores and coal, next in the higher wages, as compared with China and India, and lastly in the imperfect technical development.

The latest arrangement made at Anshantien deserves notice. The ores there are comparatively poor, but by a special concentration process it has been decided to produce as originally planned 1 mil. tons of pig. It is estimated that the pig can be supplied at about ¥35 Dairen delivery.

LEAD, BISMUTH, ZINC

The principal ores are in the form of galena associated with zincblende. The ores are distributed along the inner arc of Japan. Bismuth is negligible in output, and comes chiefly from Kamioka mine.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

In geological formation and distribution zinc is practically identical with lead. As zincblende the ores are extensively distributed. Fukuoka is the centre of zinc. The output of zinc reached its apex of 64,989,177 *kin* valued at ¥27,215,753 in 1916 gradually to come down to the present 25 million *kin* and 6 million *yen*.

IRON SULPHIDE

The pyrite deposits, now so extensively used for manufacturing sulphuric acid, are extensively distributed, that is in the Main Island, Kyushu, and Shikoku.

TIN

Tin occurs in Japan as veins and deposits, the former generally in Palæozoic and Mesozoic strata, and sometimes in granite. The deposits are found chiefly in Kyushu, and also in Tajima and Mino.

Tin industry is a new innovation, due to the enterprise of the Mitsubishi, which started the refining business at its Ikuno mine in 1914. At the Firm's Osaka Smelting Works tin printing rolls are also produced.

ANTIMONY, MERCURY, ARSENIC, GRAPHITE

Occurring in the form of stibnite, antimony ores are found along the Mesozoic strata which extend from the Province of Yamato to Hyuga and Osumi in Kyushu via Tosa and Iyo in Shikoku. Encouraged by the extraordinary demand occasioned by the War, the output jumped up to over 18,000,000 *kin* in 1916, but it gradually declined. Mercury exists chiefly in Shikoku, where in Awa the Suigin mine supplies cinnabar along the plane of fault in the Mesozoic limestone. Arsenic is found in Kyushu, mostly in the form of arsenious oxide. Arsenopyrite, arsenious sulphide, and realgar are also found in Echigo and Hokkaido. Graphite was produced about 3,250,013 *kin* 1919, to drop to almost halt in 1920.

TUNGSTEN, MOLYBDENEUM

Of these rare metals the former comes from Gifu, Yamanashi and a few other places. Several rich tungsten veins have been discovered in Korea. The other comes from Toyama, where the output of the ores was pushed up to 3,224 *kan* during the world's War.

SULPHUR

Japan being a volcanic country is naturally rich in sulphur deposits, they chiefly occurring as solfatara. Only high grade deposits alone are generally worked, i.e. those containing not less than 40%. Sulphur deposits are much in evidence at the northern corner of Formosa, the Japan Sea districts in the northern Japan, and the eastern part of Hokkaido.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

PRINCIPAL METAL MINES (in 1920)

The leading metal mines producing not less than ¥500,000 worth a year all combined, including gold, silver, copper, etc. and the kind of ores, are given below. Some big mines whose products are refined at some other works, in most cases, belonging to the same company, are excluded from the table. Hanaoka Mine, Matsuoka Mine, etc., of Fujita Mining Co., for instance, produce copper ore, iron pyrite, cement copper, silver ore, etc., which are altogether refined at the company's Ozaka Mine. In other cases as Ikuno and Yoshioka, the totals are up held. (Figures in unit of 1,000):—

Names of Mines	Gold		Silver		Copper		Total incl. other metals and ores
	momme	¥	*momme*	¥	*kin*	¥	¥
Hokkaido:							
Kunitomi	27	95	684	164	1,129	477	736
Konomai	81	405	227	55	—	—	460
Main Island, N.-E.							
Abeshiro	20	96	1,212	292	2,665	1,170	1,558
Kosaka	120	612	4,234	1,088	11,834	6,592	8,585
Osaruzawa ...	9	44	360	90	4,762	2,011	2,145
Ani	2	12	304	73	1,454	544	629
Furokura	—	—	—	—	723	313	533
Arakawa	—	—	197	49	2,186	921	972
Kamaishi	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,932
Sen-nin	—	—	—	—	—	—	618
Takata	—	—	426	107	—	—	1,748
Main Island, Middle:							
Sado Is.	110	548	1,371	325	21	10	883
Ashio	13	63	2,842	696	22,001	8,848	9,736
Hitachi	457	2,287	9,301	2,301	15,312	6,461	11,069
Ikuno	7	34	1,333	332	4,285	1,585	—
Yoshioka	1	4	327	82	954	357	—
Ogoya	—	—	—	—	3,793	1,419	1,420
Kamioka	14	70	1,855	498	18	7	2,495
Naoshima ...	24	122	1,188	296	3,625	1,356	1,822
Shikoku:							
Besshi	9	43	190	41	14,685	6,197	6,314
Kyushu:							
Saganoseki ...	669	3,349	9,159	2,190	10,432	4,402	9,941
Bajo	53	267	9	—	—	—	1,763
Mitsui-kushikino	225	1,123	1,816	430	—	—	1,554

COAL

The coal found in Japan is bituminous and lignite and is of Tertiary formation. The anthracite seams are rare and negligible. Of the Tertiary coal-fields those in Kyushu and Hokkaido are the most

Digitized by Google Origina from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

extensive and valuable. In Honshu there are no remarkable coalfields except one extending over Iwaki and Hitachi which yields coal inferior to that of Kyushu and Hokkaido in quality as well as in quantity. The principal coal fields in Kyushu are those of Chikuho (Chikuzen and Buzen), while in Hokkaido the coal fields in the province of Ishikari are most important. The coal-fields now in operation aggregate 421 million *tsubo* in area in Japan proper besides 363 millions now closed down. The available resources, according to the investigation of the Mining Bureau, Department of Agriculture and Commerce, are judged to amount to 1,006,000 000 *tsubo* harboring roughly 8,789 million tons of coal besides over 300 million tons already worked out. When the calculation is made on workable seams measuring two feet and over and lying generally not more than 2,000 ft. below the drainage level and also some portion of the inner seams that admit economic working, the available quantity is put at 1,737 million tons distributed as follows (in 1000 tons):—

	Hidden stores	Workable
Honshu & Shikoku	873,950	172,560
Kyushu	3,876,000	998,250
Hokkaido	4,040,000	556,960

Besides in Honshu and Shikoku there are some 32,900,000 tons of brown coal in store.

As regards the industrial aspect of this mineral, the following figures quoted from the "Major Industries of Japan" issued by the "Oriental Economist" Tokyo, in January 1923 may be useful:—

INVESTMENT

	No. of Cos.	Sub. cap in ¥1,000	P'd up
1914	113	77,550	63,206
1918	202	174,496	123,330
1919	273	355,030	209,601
1920	321	365,589	190,674
1921	330	411,385	276,251

OUTPUT, IMPORT & EXPORT (in 1000 tons)

	Output	Import	Export	Balance
1914	22,293	958	3,587	19,664
1918	28,029	768	2,197	26,600
1919	31,271	700	2,001	29,970
1920	29,245	797	2,130	27,914
1921	26,200	800	2,400	24,600

RATE OF INCREASE OF OUTPUT

	Increase of output (1000)	Rate of increase	Average rate of inc.
1877–'93	2,818	565 %	35 %
1893–'03	6,772	204 „	20 „
1903–'13	11,227	111 „	11 „
1913–'19	7,929	37 „	6 „
1919–'21	dec. 5,071	dec. 16.2 „	dec. 8.1 „

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

PRINCIPAL USES OF COAL (in 1000 tons)

	Ship	Railway	Factory	Salt-refining	Total
1914	5,134	1 915	8,133	811	16,220
1918	5,275	2,940	14,244	566	23,026
1920	6,972	3,220	14,695	778	25,665
1921	6,200	3,220	12,700	800	22,900

Both in output and principal uses perceptible decline is noticeable, and for this the relatively higher price, about double that in America, is responsible, not to speak of the encroachment of the cheaper hydro-electricity. The high price is attributable to the distance of the principal coal-mines from industrial centres, heavy freight charges both on that account and defective facilities of loading and unloading, low efficiency of Japanese workers and lastly high wages. These discouraging factors are, it may be added, equally handicapping other industries in Japan. At any rate the freight of Hokkaido coal shipped at either Muroran or Otaru amounts to about 50% of the spot price in Tokyo.

In efficiency the daily extraction per worker at the Yubari mine is put at 0.64 tons against 0.8 in England for 1918 and 2.27 anthracite and 3.77 bituminous in America. The explanation made by the "Oriental Economist" is that this low efficiency is chiefly due to the poverty of the Japanese seams and the greater difficulty experienced in using mechanical contrivances.

Cost of Extraction.—All those disadvantages place the cost of extraction at a very high level. Before the War per ton cost of extraction at three collieries in the Jo-ban districts, the nearest mining centre to Tokyo, averaged ¥3.15 but in the first half of 1922 the corresponding figures stood at ¥12.

Business Result of Colliery Cos.—Affected by such adverse circumstances, the colliery cos. are struggling hard to keep themselves aflost, and even the best paying Iriyama colliery that realized profit ranging from 74 to 117% between the 2nd half of 1917 and 1st half of 1920 and declared a dividend of 50 to 80% had to content itself in the 1st half of 1923 with profit of only 17.1% and a dividend of 10%.

OUTPUT OF THE CHIEF COAL-FIELDS IN JAPAN PROPER

Coal field	1919 1.000 tons	1921 1.000 tons	Worked by
Miike (Kyushu)	1,970,266	1,926,927	Mitsui Mining Co.
Yubari (Hokkaido) ...	1,166,094	841,645	Hokkaido Coal & S. S.
Bibai „	—	429,113	Mitsubishi Mining Co.
Mitsui-Tagawa (Kyushu)	927,819	992,399	Mitsui Mining Co.
Onoura („)	929,671	877,543	Kajima Mining Co.
Futase („)	668,099	805,000	Dept. of Ag. & Co.
Iriyama (Iwaki)	374,577	361,888	Iriyama Coal Min. Co.
Mineji (Kyushu)	685,564	387,656	Kurauchi Mining Co
Yoshinotani („)... ...	482,424	314,997	Mitsubishi & Co.
Hokoku („)... ...	426,474	379,050	Meiji Mining & Co.
Meiji („).. ...	481,103	425,770	„

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Continued Coal field	1919 1,000 tons	1921 1,000 tons	Worked by
Uchigo (Iwaki)	468,912	527,447	Iwaki Coal Min. Co.
Namazuta (Kyushu) ...	491,939	445,178	Mitsubishi & Co.
Shimnyu („) ...	—	373,629	„
Tadakuma („) ...	—	292,388	K. Sumitomo.
Furukawa Shakanoo („) ...	465,603	353,593	Furukawa & Co.
Mitsui-Yamano („) ...	396,699	428,702	Mitsui Mining Co.
Kishima („) ..	585,995	504,203	Takatori & Co.
Shimbara-Navy („) ...	353,392	398,004	Dept of Navy.
Yoshima (Iwaki)	644,409	468,427	Furukawa & Co.
Kanada (Kyushu)	196,578	189,351	Mitsubishi & Co.
Otsuji („)	369,127	278,632	Kaijima Min. Co.
Ochi („)	435,684	358,481	Mitsubishi & Co.
Okinoyama (Yamaguchi)	—	454,364	Yusaku Watanabe.
Higashi-Misome („)	—	319,135	Kansaku Fujimoto.

Analysis of coals from the principal coal-fields is shown below:—

Field	Name of coals	Water	Volatile matter	Cake	Ash	Sulphur	Caking quality	Sp. gravity	Calorific power
Chikuho ...	Namazuta	1.66	42.50	52.68	3.16	0.81	Cakes and swells	1.208	75.90
Miike	8 ft. Seam	0.70	42.15	43.85	3.30	3.34	Cakes and swells	1.273	—
Hizen	Takashima	0.98	30.08	53.42	6.53	0.65	Cakes	1.270	80.30
Ishikari ...	Yubari	1.46	42.89	57.11	4.54	0.3	Cakes	1.200	—
Hitachi-Iwaki	Shiramizu	5.05	44.36	40.81	3.75	1.39	Does not cake	1.304	—

PETROLEUM

Petroleum veins are principally found in Tertiary terrains and according to geologists, the oil-bearing veins extend from Formosa to Saghalien. In practice the districts bordering on the Japan Sea especially Niigata-ken (Province of Echigo) and Akita-ken are the oil-field of Japan. Petroleum was known in Echigo from remote time, but it was from 1900 that the industry began to present a marked activity. The principal concessions in that district are Higashimaya, Nishiyama and Niitsu, while those in Akita are Kurokawa, Toyokawa and Michikawa, all of which date from 1913.

In this important mining product also Japan, as in regard to coal and iron, is far from being self-supporting. The consumption of petroleum in Japan by private users is estimated in the neighborhood of 2,600,000 *koku* (1 *ton* = 6 *koku*) per annum. The total must reach some 5,000,000 *koku* if the consumption by the Navy is taken into account. Against this the home supply in 1921 amounted to 1,516,000, or about 60% of the private consumption. The shortage comes from California, Java, Borneo and Mexico. The prospect of the industry is by no means reassuring; on the contrary, judging from the result of working in recent years the fear is entertained that the limit of economic working may have been reached, and that the hidden reservoirs are rapidly exhausting. This is indeed the conclusion to which the "Oriental Economist" has been driven in a careful survey of the situation given in

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

the "Major Industries of Japan" already referred to, and on which this article is based.

Output.—During the ten years ending 1911 the annual yield of crude oil was returned at roughly 1,515,000 *koku*. The adoption of the American rotary system in well-sinking in 1912 marked the turning point as to output, as shown in the following figures in 1000 *koku*:—

1913	1,694	1918	2,143
1914	2,307	1919	1,967
1915	2,568	1920	1,950
1916	2,593	1921	1,954
1917	2,509		

Inversely to this steady decline of yield from 1917 the oil companies had to invest a larger capital, their paid-up capital growing from ¥49,656,000 in round numbers in 1917 to ¥68,328,000 in 1921.

Concessions and Prospecting Licenses.—The prospecting licenses granted are disproportionally larger than cases of actual exploitation. In 1915 the latter corresponded to 46.2% of the other, but in 1921 the ratio fell to 23.3%. On the other hand, this proportion is reversed as regards the leading oil-fields, the concessionnaires being persuaded to sink new wells to make up for the declining yield of the old wells. For instance, the output at Kurokawa which reached 1,000,000 *koku* in 1915, the highest in the history of Japanese petroleum industry, has recently dropped to only 270,000 to 280,000, and in the meanwhile the number of wells had increased by about 100, while Niitsu that produced 950,000 *koku* in 1907 managed to get 550,000 in 1921 by tapping about 340 new wells.

Output of Refined Oil.—The position of the production of refined oil is indicated in the following figures in 1,000 *koku*:—

	Volatile	Lamp	Solar	Heavy	Machine	Total
1914	37	380	393	400	236	1,646
1917	125	456	616	550	354	2,101
1921	141	143	699	104	427	1,515

Foreign Oil in Japan.—The shortage of home supply has obliged Japan to import a large quantity of foreign oil from former times and the arrivals will probably grow on increasing in view of the declining yield from the existing wells unless new rich veins are discovered. At one time the Standard Oil Co. of America took part in competition with the native companies to exploit the oil-fields of Echigo, but since the discontinuation of this enterprise in 1907, the Standard has chiefly confined its operation to shipping refined oil, just as its foreign rival, the Rising Sun had been doing. The arrival of refined foreign oil during the eleven years ended 1903 averaged roughly 1,150,000 per annum. During the last five years beginning 1917 the following arrivals in 1000 *koku* were recorded exclusive of the import by the Navy:—

	Refined	Crude	Total		Refined	Crude	Total
1917	448	68	516	1919	942	53	977
1918	678	27	705	1921	799	236	1,035

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

The idea of refining the imported crude oil in Japan was once attempted by native and foreign business-men, and the Rising Sun even invested no small sum in erecting a necessary plant about 1909 in Kyushu, importing the oil from Borneo and Java. Probably in consequence of the adoption of a new tariff rate on crude oil about that time all these crude oil undertakings fell through.

The enterprise has recently been revived, encouraged by the low cost of the crude oil and the advance, in Japan, of the refined goods, and especially in consideration of the decline of the native output. The revived attempt became manifest about the fall of 1921 and several companies were floated with that special purpose, the supply of the oil to come from the South Seas, California, Mexico and Persia. It is a significant sign of the times that even the Japan Petroleum Co., which absorbed in 1921 its most formidable rival, the Hoden, and now practically monopolises the oil industry of Japan, is said to have arranged for the import of crude oil. The most important crude oil project now started is that of the Asahi Petroleum Co. which by hiring the Rising Sun's unused plant has begun refining the crude oil obtained under contract with the Rising Sun from a South Seas island and also the Mexican oil.

The Fuel Question

The growing demand of the Navy, shipping trade etc. for heavy oil aroused in Japan, as in some countries in the West, serious discussion of both the Government and general public on the question of fuel supply. The Navy gets the bulk of heavy oil imported from Borneo and California and undertakes the refining to the amount of 100,000 tons which will be increased to 200,000 in the near future. The Navy Fuel Dept. was created in 1921 to investigate the nature, preparation and utilization of fuel of all kinds.

INVESTMENT IN MINING BUSINESS

The investment in mining business is steadily increasing, coal claiming the largest share followed by metals and petroleum. The progress during the last few years may be seen from the following table, 1st group representing metal business, 2nd coal, 3rd both combined, 4th petroleum, and 5th all others, capital paid up being in ¥1,000 :—

	I		II		III	
	No. of Co.	Cap. p'd up	No. of Co.	Cap. p'd up	No. of Co.	Cap. p'd up
1917... ...	182	114,835,425	146	86,681,450	41	26,953,700
1918... ...	248	183,529,045	203	123,329,950	61	74,290,690
1919	254	186,190,795	273	209,601,450	70	80,343,209
1920	264	188,181,295	321	190,673,700	90	93,494,990
1921... ...	310	200,438,795	330	226,251,250	97	115,629,990

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

	IV		V		Total	
	No. of Co.	Cap. p'd up	No. of Co.	Cap. p'd up	No. of Co.	Cap. p'd up
1917... ...	35	49,655,550	41	28,551,500	445	306,677,625
1918	39	63,065,580	45	51,357,580	596	495,572,735
1919... ...	42	63,157,050	47	54,317,500	686	533,609,995
1920... ...	43	65,248,050	54	55,382,500	772	592,890,535
1921... ...	46	68,328,050	55	62,282,500	838	672,930,585

Besides, there are individual capitalists engaged in mining business, but their investment is unknown.

CONDITION OF MINE-WORKERS

Mine-workers as classified by the mines they are working at and by the age and sex are as follows, at the end of June, 1920 :—

Age	No. under ground		No. above ground		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
At metal mines :—						
Under 14 years old...	92	11	169	46	261	57
„ 15 „ ...	331	34	557	162	888	196
„ 20 „ ...	4,372	409	5,074	2,109	9,446	2,518
Above 20 „ ...	28,015	1,357	28,237	7,867	56,252	9,224
Total	32,810	1,811	34,037	10,184	66,847	11,995
At coal mines :						
Under 14 years old...	226	169	175	123	401	292
„ 15 „ ...	1,124	825	926	870	2,050	1,695
„ 20 „ ...	28,744	15,215	11,969	8,840	40,713	24,055
Above 20 „ ...	153,301	50,187	51,538	18,641	204,839	68,828
Total	183,395	66,396	64,608	28,474	248,003	94,870
At petroleum mines :						
Under 14 years old...	—	—	2	—	—	—
„ 15 „ ...	—	—	32	4	—	—
„ 20 „ ...	—	—	1,109	99	—	—
Above 20 „ ...	—	—	6,776	672	—	—
Total	—	—	7,919	775	—	—
At other non-metal mines :						
Under 14 years old...	1	—	2	—	3	—
„ 15 „ ...	5	—	21	—	26	—
„ 20 „ ...	405	11	674	80	1,079	91
Above 20 „ ...	2,289	103	4,693	466	6,982	569
Total	2,700	114	5,390	546	8,090	660
Grand total :						
Under 14 years old...	319	180	348	169	667	349
„ 15 „ ...	1,460	859	1,536	1,036	2,996	1,895
„ 20 „ ...	33,521	15,635	18,826	11,128	52,347	26,763
Above 20 „ ...	183,605	51,647	91,244	27,646	274,849	79,293
Total	218,905	68,321	111,954	39,979	330,859	108,300

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

They work 24 to 27 days per month, average hours per day being 8 to 11.

ACCIDENTS AT THE MINES

	No. of accidents	Casualties			
		Death	Severely injured	Slightly injured	Total injured
1916	151,655	623	2,135	147,051	149,809
1917	164,724	1,249	5,228	161,139	167,616
1918	172,269	914	5,877	184,152	190,943
1919	209,728	930	6,378	212,223	219,531
1920	193,429	1,099	5,843	197,191	204,133

Digitized by Google Origina from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

CHAPTER XXXIV

INDUSTRY

GENERAL REMARKS

Japan's industrial revolution after the Restoration, and the gradual displacement of household industry by the factory system, and handwork by machines was most marked after the Sino-Japanese war of 1894-5. The growth of national consciousness resulted in the creation of factories of manifold kinds and this activity was especially conspicuous in the spinning industry. By the time of the Russo-Japanese war of 1904-5 the mechanical industry had made a great stride while the chemical industry appeared on the scene. The promotion of electric supply business was also a new feature of the times. It should be added that for this rapid development of our industry, the technical education encouraged both by the Government and general public played an important part. The European war had the stimulating effect of carrying all industrial activities to a state of unprecedented prosperity, for not only were all manufactures sufficiently developed to meet the demand at home but could produce enough to ship a large quantity abroad. Especially noteworthy was the activity of shipbuilding, iron and steel, chemicals, ceramics, woollen fabrics, machines and various other industries supplying articles of daily use. Japan was no longer a mere imitator of the Western method in her industry but was now in the position to develop her own originality, thanks to the establishment of laboratories of the latest type and the further progress of technical education. The rapid growth of the manufacturing and other industries was not an unmixed good, for in their haste to meet foreign orders, even at exceptionally low rates, Japanese manufacturers not unfrequently did not scruple to ship abroad articles of inferior quality. To recover this impaired reputation and the foreign markets closed to their productions, Japanese manufacturers, under strong warning from the authorities have started a movement to adopt measures intended to prevent the appearance of shoddy goods.

The Outlook.—In point of fact, the Japanese industry has lately been hit by a reaction consequent on its undue expansion, as shown elsewhere in this chapter. Factories, especially those devoted to new industries, have either been closed down one after another or forced to make a heavy cut in their output. They are now beset by adverse circumstances, such as refusal of bankers to extend credit, as they

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

were too eager to do during the war boom two or three years ago, high wages and dwindled demand for the goods. In short, the Japanese industry is now passing the stage of a severe struggle for its existence, and better days will probably be in store for those factories sound enough to weather the storm. This point seems to be fully understood by our manufacturing companies who are trying hard to readjust themselves to the changed circumstances, by means of amalgamation or adopting cost-saving contrivances.

FACTORIES AND EMPLOYEES

The official statistics of factories employing over 5 operatives are as follows:—

	No. run by motive power	No. run by manual power	Total	Male operatives	Female operatives	Total operatives
1914	14,578	17,139	31,717	383,957	564,308	948,265
1919	26,947	17,002	43,949	706,074	814,392	1,520,466
1920	29,855	15,951	45,806	700,124	786,318	1,486,442
1921	71,321	16,077	87,398	798,838	887,515	1,686,353

The figures for 1921 show sudden swelling as they represent all the factories run by motive power. In the case of factories run by manual power, only those employing 5 operatives or over are included. When classified according to the nature of industry these factories, horse power, etc., in 1921 give the following figures:—

	Factories run by motive power	Factories run by manual power	Horse power	No. employees
Textile	18,472	5,305	455,007	945,788
Machinery	8,048	1,244	358,070	249,102
Chemical	4,081	2,783	447,169	177,248
Comestibles	31,134	3,735	161,908	143,554
Miscellaneous	9,224	2,997	125,309	154,908
Govt. works	362	13	700,218	15,752
Total	71,321	16,077	2,231,681	1,686,353

Development of Motive Powers.—The figure for 1921, about 2,240,000 h. p. as given in the above table, shows an increase of about 120%, and 12% over the respective figures for 1914 and 1919, and is classified as follows according to the kind of engines used:—

	No. of engines	Horse power			No. of engines	Horse power
Steam	8,074	356,349	Motor		86,075	1,007,808
„ turbine	605	347,669	Water wheel	Turbine	596	346,421
Gas	3,046	62,411		Pelton's	288	77,901
Oil	2,959	15,382		Japanese	9,728	23,740

N.B.—Besides there are some whose capacities are not ascertained.

(For other details concerning labor such as the question of working hours, relative ratio of male and female operatives, wages, etc. readers are referred to the Chapter on Labor and Social Problems).

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

I. SPINNING AND WEAVING

(1) SPINNING

(A) Cotton Spinning

According to the report of the Japan Spinners' Association formed by 58 companies, i.e. over 90% of the total number of companies engaged in this particular industry, there are 201 mills belonging to these companies backed by ¥319 millions paid up capital and ¥190 millions of reserves, at the end of June, 1922. As regards the number of working spindles, 4,383,000, Japan ranks eighth on the list of leading spinning countries of the world, in the raw cotton consumed she closely follows the U.S.A., England and India.

The progress of the cotton spinning in Japan is indeed quite creditable, for in 30-40 years it has attained the position of foremost importance in her industrial scheme, the export of cotton yarns and fabrics amounting to 25-30% of the total value of Japan's export trade in recent years.

This development is all the more remarkable as Japan has to contend with adverse circumstances, being dependent upon foreign supply for raw materials and machinery. The drawback has been more than compensated by cheap female labor, nearness to the word's greatest market of cotton yarns, China and other Eastern countries, and peculiar skill in mixing up Indian, American and Chinese cotton. The domestic and Chinese demand for coarse yarns under No. 20 counts, for which unskilled female labor can fully be utilized, may also be mentioned in this connection.

The Development of Cotton Spinning in China.—Japan has, however, a formidable potential rival in China, for the scale of wages there is still very low, about the same as that in Japanese mills some 25 years ago. At a mill in Ningpo wages paid in 1922 were only 60 *sen* for a 1st class skilled male operative and 50 for a female and 50 male and 30 female for ordinary operatives. At any rate the spindles installed increased from about 1,009,000 in 1914 to 3,838,000 at present, over and above 12,000 looms, and other mills are now under construction. Shanghai is the most important centre and contributes over two-thirds both of spindles and looms, in Chinese, Japanese and foreign mills. In consequence the export of Japanese cotton yarns and fabrics to Shanghai declined from an annual average of 443,600 bales between 1913 and '17 to 164,000 between 1917 and '21. The decreased export is more marked in coarser yarns than in finer grades.

Present Tendency.—To meet the changing situation Japanese spinners have begun to direct their attention to the manufacture of (1) finer counts and of superior quality, (2) cotton stuffs of various descriptions, as sheetings, towels, blankets, hosiery, shirts, etc., The new policy requires higher technical skill than can be expected from the present untrained girl operatives and is inconsistent with the 2 shift system, day and night, still prevailing in most Japanese mills. No skilled labor can be developed under such uncongenial conditions.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

As if to carry battle to the enemy's country our spinners are having their own mills in China. Before the War there were only 2 Japanese mills with 224,312 spindles but now the number has risen to 415,308 with more in sight.

The Quantitative and Qualitative Progress.—A significant change has lately been noticed in the quality of the output, for yarns between No. 21 and No. 42 counts have materially increased with a corresponding decrease in coarser grades below No. 20 counts.

Average output	Thick (bale) (up to No. 20)	Medium (up to No. 42)	Thin (above No. 42)	% Thick	% Medium	% Thin
1910–15	1,209,289	227,123	39,826	81.9	15.4	2.7
1916–18	1,415,125	421,988	45,935	75.1	22.4	2.4
1919–21	1,303,323	413,305	40,906	74.2	23.4	2.3

Cotton Yarns in Customs Returns.—Export of cotton yarns went on increasing up to 1915, when the record figure of 575,891 bales was attained. It fell to 230,000 bales in 1919, 304,000 in 1920 and in 1921. The following table summarizes the relation between supply and demand (in bales):—

	Output	Imported	Exported	Consumed at home	Balance
1918	1,703,866	1,088	421,512	400,753	982,689
1919	1,920,782	8,907	230,333	447,944	1,251,312
1920	1,816,976	5,121	304,925	473,953	1,043,219
1921	1,811,350	2,579	292,261	—	—
1922	2,228,246	3,122	394,062	—	—

Raw Materials Imported.—In the absence of raw cotton at home Japan must rely upon China, India, U.S.A. etc. for its supply. The American cotton is arriving in larger quantity, owing to the gradual improvement in the quality of yarns produced. The imports in the last two years are classified as follows according to countries and including cotton in the seed and cotton ginned (in 1,000 piculs).

	U. S. A.	India	China	Africa	Total incl. others
1921	3,486	4,406	560	149	8,757
1922	2,898	4,994	633	107	8,710

N. B.—Besides some 100,000-150,000 piculs of Korean raw cotton are supposed to have arrived in recent years.

Financial Aspects.—The paid up capital of the spinning companies that did not exceed ¥86 millions in the pre-war time grew to ¥315.9 millions in the 1st half of 1922, of which the older establishments represented ¥237.3 millions and those created during the war boom 78½ millions. Details are shown below:—

	Capital p. u. (¥1,000)	Reserves (¥1,000)	Average dividend %
1913	86,444	83,803	14.4
1917	115,623	70,037	37.3
1919	165,759	139,074	1st half 50.4 2nd „ 49.9
1920	276,536	165,697	1st „ 48.4 2nd „ 25.5
1921	286,789	172,111	1st „ 22.3

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

AVERAGE WORKING SPINDLES PER DAY

	Rings	Mules	Looms	Spindles per Loom	Throwing Spindles
1913	2,365,100	49,400	24,220	100	320,800
1917	3,008,600	51,900	36,180	85	383,500
1919	3,435,900	52,300	44,400	79	410,700
1920	3,761,300	52,300	50,580	75	466,500
1921	3,867,267	60,961	54,994	—	573,400

(B) SILK AND HEMPEN SPINNING

Silk Spinning is generally a subsidiary business of leading cotton mills as Kanegafuchi, Fuji, Nagoya, etc. The working spindles increased from 125,000 in 1913 to over 272,000 at the end of 1921. Besides there are about 30 old-style small mills with 150,000-160,000 spindles installed. The official statistics give the output of spun silk in 1920 and 1921 at 747,553 *kan* and 1,095,398 *kan* respectively.

Hempen spinning and weaving are generally conducted by the same mills of which the Teikoku Seima, Nippon Seima and two others monopolize the market, especially the first two. According to the official statistics the position of this industry for 1921 is represented by these figures :—

No. of mills 19, average working spindles per day 64,697, hemp consumed 4,123,618 *kan* and output of yarns 2,540,000 *kan*.

There are 9 establishments devoted to this industry, and they produce such stuffs as canvas, sackcloth, etc., and also sheeting, napkins, linen, etc. In the manufacture of finer stuffs used for handkerchiefs, etc., they still lack the necessary art and experience. The production of fabrics for home consumption as summer wear, mosquito-nets, etc. occupies an important place. They are also exported abroad.

Other hempen products are cords, fish-nets, sacks and hempbraids. The nets now go to the U. S. A. and Canada, and sacks to China and India. The Teikoku Seima, Nippon Seima and Nippon Mashi are the largest establishments in the hemp industry.

DATA ON LEADING COMPANIES (1921)

	Capital (¥1,000)	Factories	Spindles	Looms
Teikoku Seima	30,000	4	38,000	634
Nippon Seima	15,000	2	15,000	650
Nippon Mashi	3,500	1	8,000	200
Taisho Seima	2,000	1	1,100	—

(2) TEXTILE INDUSTRY

Though Japan's textile industry is more than self-sufficient both in cotton and silk piece goods and exports no small quantity to foreign

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

markets, its productions are in general defective in one important respect. In other words they lack cosmopolitan quality as regards width and length. Those intended for home market measure only 1 ft. in width and 28–30 in length and are therefore not fit for foreign market. Fabrics that are wider are restricted to calico shirtings, sheetings, *Kaiki*, etc., that are either of recent origin or are intended for export. A movement is now on foot to remove this defect. The official statistics are as follows :—

Statistics on Textile Industry

	Factories and families	Looms: Motor driven	Looms: Hand looms	Operatives	Output ¥1,000
1919	555,725	277,701	674,731	1,020,615	1,869,446
1920	506,457	281,143	632,127	930,924	1,284,425
1921	488,248	319,007	604,937	942,890	1,312,395

The output of fabrics are classified as follows (¥1,000):—

	Silk fabrics	Silk and cotton mixed fabrics	Cotton fabrics	Hempen fabrics	Miscellaneous
1919	673,937	130,643	1,033,832	22,074	8,959
1920	469,391	93,064	693,550	21,341	9,077
1921	503,220	112,483	664,791	20,164	11,735

Note :—Data on woolen textiles are given elsewhere.

(A) Cotton Fabrics

As may be seen from the following official data the apex of prosperity was reached in 1919. Experiencing adverse turn subsequently many small shops for manufacturing stuffs for home consumption have been closed.

End	No.* factories	Run by motive power	No. operatives	Output ¥1,000,000	Import ¥1,000,000	Export ¥1,000,000
1913 ...	2,087	1,135	85,565	165	10	43
1918 ...	2,427	1,683	132,400	624	7	270
1919 ...	4,528	3,751	150,973	1,034	8	353
1920 ...	4,556	3,202	137,381	693	15	365

Note :—* employing over 5 operatives. Exports and imports include those to Taiwan and Chosen.

Staple Products (in 1,000)

	White Cloth: narrow (pieces)	White Cloth: wide (yards)	Striped stuff (pieces)	Flannel (yards)	Crape (pieces)	Towels (doz.)	Total incl. others
1913 ..	90,573		23,588	3,102	5,702	5,277	¥ 165,377
1913 ..	80,354	851,845	36,120	202,005	8,092	5,104	624,216
1919 ..	84,526	1,107,033	36,130	236,246	8,653	6,417	1,033,832
1920 ..	68,170	876,557	34,177	147,811	4,614	5,776	693,550
1921 .	115,199	834,503	46,026	203,865	5,879	7,447	664,791

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

(B) Silk Fabrics

Of the silk piece goods for export *habutaye* is the most important item, occupying two-thirds of the whole value. The other silk goods exported are *kaiki*, *chirimen* (crape,) *kohaku*, pongees, etc. A considerable amount of *kaiki* was shipped abroad formerly, but the deterioration of the quality has seriously affected the export. Ordinary pongees are now extensively produced in Gifu with yarns imported from China. The Fuji pongee, which forms the bulk of the export pongees, is of recent origin for which the credit goes to the Fuji Gassed Yarn Mill. Made of spun silk, there are two varieties, heavy and light, the former resembling the Chinese pongee and the latter *habutaye*, and though less lustrous is stronger. It is largely used for silk shirts. Other kinds of silk fabrics are mostly for domestic market, and generally produced by women by hand-machines. For costly fabrics as satin, silk crape, brocade, Nishijin (Kyoto), Kiryu, Ashikaga, etc. are noted. Kiryu in particular has made rapid growth as the manufacturing center of foreign-going articles. The Drapers' Guild there takes charge of orders placed.

Official data on silk, and silk and cotton fabrics are as follows:—

	No. * factories	Run by motive power	No. operatives
1920	5,314	3,196	84,697

Note:—* represents only those employing over 5 operatives.

Staple Exports (in 1,000)

	Habutaye		Crape		Satin	
	Picul (in full)	¥	Yard	¥	Yard	¥
1920... ...	26,970	91,222	11,399	27,793	6,919	9,886
1921	20,420	43,558	6,731	10,701	7,291	7,138

	Pongee		Taffeta	
	Yard	¥	Yard	¥
	—	—	1,192	1,740
	27,134	23,801	655	758

Note:—The greatest customers for *habutaye* are the U.S.A., England and France, those for satin, the U.S.A., China and India. About half of export crape goes to Australia and Canada while the bulk of pongee silk is taken up by the U.S.A.

(C) Woolen Goods

With a history extending more than a generation, for the first woolen cloth mill, the Gov. Senju Woolen Factory, was created in 1876, this is the most backward of all textile industries, perhaps with the exception of mousline-de-laine. The explanation is to be sought in the utter absence of all essential factors for the building up of the industry, i.e. absence of raw materials, machinery, and skilled labor

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

and, on the other hand, presence of formidable rivals. It was by turning out plain stuffs for soldiers and sailors' uniform and for similar purposes that the government mill and the Goto mill, est. 1878, the only private enterprise in this line for long time, could keep running. It was some years after the establishment of the Tokyo Seiju Co. in 1887 that the native made cloth and flannel began to appear on the open market, the output during the ten years ending 1902 being valued at ¥6,877,000 annually against imports of roughly ¥10 millions. The European war and the forced suspension of English and German weavers to produce goods for export afforded an unlooked-for boon to the Japanese woolen mills which were even enabled to export no small quantity of cloth, serges, etc to Russia and other markets which were cut off from supply of European goods.

With the cessation of the war the Japanese mills began to experience with growing intensity the pressure of foreign fabrics, principally English. Their import during nine months ending Sept. 1922 totalled 19,455,000 yards which compare with 9,865,000 in the corresponding period of 1921 and with 5,316,000 that of 1920.

The working capacity of the Japanese weaving sheds, due to sudden expansion during the war times, is put at roughly 40,000,000 yards including 5 millions for flannels, and is about threefold the pre-War figures. The important question is, can they hold their ground against the foreign rivals? The prospect is judged by the *Oriental Economist* to be very gloomy. It estimates cost of production of medium Japanese melton at ¥3.20 per yard and compares it to ¥2.60-2.70, the average declared price of imported all-wool stuffs. The declared figure may have been put, from consideration of tariff, at 20 or 30% lower than the price of the actual transaction, but even then the Japanese product has little hope to compete with the other. If wages, working expenses and sundries can be substantially cut down there may be some hope in this competition, but this is hardly possible. Meanwhile the market will practically be left at the disposal of European weavers.

Leading Companies and Their Business Result.—The leading companies of comparatively older origin in this particular line are;—

Nippon Keori (Hyogo-ken), Tokyo Keori, Tokyo Muslin, Toyo Muslin (Tokyo), Osaka Keori, Muslin Boshoku (Osaka), and Jomo Muslin (Gumma-ken).

Those established during and after the European war are the Tokyo Kemmo, Yomo Seisei, Teikoku Keori, all in Tokyo; Dainippon Gemmo in Osaka, Toyo Ke-ito in Hyogo-ken, Mammo Keori at Dairen, Chuka Keori at Tsingtao, etc. All these, particularly the new establishments, are experiencing serious difficulty consequential to the reaction that came on recently and the Nippon Keori, Tokyo Keori, Osaka Keori, etc. agreed in 1921 to curtail their output to one half of their full capacity. The rate of profit of the 7 leading Cos. including 4 muslin Cos., that stood at 94% on an average for the 1st half of 1920, shrank to 19% in the corresponding period of 1921.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

(D) Muslin-de-Laine

This industry is more favorably placed than that of heavier woolen stuffs chiefly because the Japanese mills in this line are less pressed by European rivals than in the case of the other, the goods are intended for wider circles of consumers and because they generally combine other lines, as manufacture of calico, cashmere, cotton yarns, etc. This light stuff as manufactured in France, Germany, etc. was originally intended for Far Eastern markets, but just as European cotton yarns of coarser grade were practically supplanted in time by the production of the countries which at first depended upon foreign supply, muslin-de-laine also met a similar fate at least as regards Japan. It was in 1905 that Japanese muslin-de-laine first appeared on the export list, 97,000 yards in all, as against the import that was returned in the same year at 11,363,000 yards.

The relation has subsequently been reversed, and while the foreign fabrics disappeared from the customs returns after 1917 the figures of export maintained a respectable level. It should be added that the great difficulty experienced by the muslin weavers during the war time in getting supply of tops and machinery considerably hampered the expansion of business at that time, and that there is no small number of hand-weavers in this line whose work admits of great elasticity according to the condition of the market. The financial position of this industry is more favorable than that of cloth-weaving, for it is estimated that the cost of production leaves a margin of profit of 20 to 30 *sen* per yard according to the current price.

Data on Woolen Fabrics

	No. of* factories and families	No. of looms	No. of operatives	Muslin in ¥1,000	Flannel in ¥1,000
1917 ...	... 570	10,480	21,623	19,188	728
1918 ...	... 541	11,750	26,364	32,880	1,449
1919 ...	... 574	13,337	27,990	34,974	4,295
1920 ...	... 569	14,061	27,109	52,008	4,863
1921 ...	... 932	17,868	32,534	69,753	3,805

	Serges (in ¥1,000)	Blankets (in ¥1,000)	Woolen cloth (in ¥1,000)	Miscellaneous (in ¥1,000)	Total (in ¥1,000)
1917 ...	... 10,883	1,368	8,334	3,522	44,022
1918 ...	... 19,024	3,065	21,487	8,034	85,933
1919 ...	... 44,931	3,862	26,071	15,242	129,374
1920 ...	... 25,395	3,194	30,878	44,900	161,233
1921 ...	... 2,700	2,766	22,169	37,027	162,538

Note.—* The figure for 1920 includes 336 factories employing over 5 operatives, of which 122 were run by motive power.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Import of Raw Materials

(in 1,000)

	Tops		Wool	
	kin	¥	*kin*	¥
1913	7,087	10,777	8,707	5,221
1919	3,240	13,737	38,533	47,567
1920	2,861	15,126	53,351	106,503
1921	4,138	12,655	22,596	19,547

Staple Import and Export of Fabrics

(in 1,000)

	Import				Export	
	Serges, s. yard	Cloth, s. yard	Serges (mixed) s. yard	Cloth (mixed) s. yard	Cloth & serges yard	Blanket wool & mixed *kin*
1913 ...	1,713	3,061	961	8,762	242	15
1919 ...	351	1,359	325	1,021	1,343	905
1920 ...	519	3,272	703	4,362	462	465
1921 ...	900	4,859	1,039	3,537	322	290

Statistics of Muslin

(in 1,000)

	Output	Import		Export	
	yard	yard	¥	yard	¥
1913	69,585	159	47	760	232
1915	65,084	123	34	4,607	1,349
1917	45,312	—	—	3,748	2,205
1919	41,563	—	—	3,817	3,394
1920	53,265	—	—	2,121	2,480

II. ELECTRIC AND GAS INDUSTRIES

A. ELECTRIC INDUSTRY

General Remarks

The first private electric Co., Japan ever had was the Tokyo Electric Light Co. that began to operate in 1887 and of course the power was generated by coal burning. It was not till 1891 that hydro-electric enterprise began to exist. Interesting to note, the successful canal work for leading the water of Lake Biwa to Kyoto, and completed in 1890, suggested this novel electric business. As might be expected, coal-burning current was at first far in excess of the

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

volume of water-power, but with the growing rise of the price of coal, especially from about the close of the Sino-Japanese war of 1894–5, the attention of the enterprising public was more powerfully drawn to the advantage of white coal. The scope of work, however, was still very much limited owing to imperfect experience of our electric engineers and other causes. The success realized in 1907 by the Tokyo Electric Co. in transmitting from Yamanashi prefecture to Tokyo, 50 miles, 55,000 volts was a turning point in the history of electric engineering in Japan. In 1914 the Inawashiro Hydro-electric Co. completed the far more ambitious work of transmitting 115,000 volts of super high pressure current from Inawashiro to Tokyo, 150 miles, and our engineers now sufficiently demonstrated their capability to undertake hydro-electric work of any magnitude.

Latest Development.—In the amount of capital invested and in the rapid expansion of work the hydro-electric industry easily stands first among all the industrial enterprises of Japan. What specially marks it is the growing tendency shown lately of concentration of different companies under the control of a few big establishments. The Tokyo Electric Light Co., by absorbing nine cos. within two and a half years, has expanded its capital by ¥121 millions and now it commands the total subscribed capital of ¥222 millions, the largest corporation of all in Japan. The Toho Electric Power Co. of Nagoya has in a similar manner grown to a big concern of about ¥140 millions, while its sister co., the Dai-do Denryoku of Osaka succeeded in March 1922 in transmitting 70,000 volts to Osaka from its plant at the river Kiso and also contemplates supplying Tokyo, a distance of over 300 miles. The steady expansion of scope of business of Japanese electric establishments is shown in the following figures :—

No. of Co.	End 1912	End 1921	Ratio of increase
5,000 to 10,000 ki. ...	8	51	537.5%
10,000 & over	9	46	411.1%

Available Water-Power.—The third researches conducted by the authorities show that as existing at the end of November 1921 Japan proper possesses water-power capable of developing 7,850,000 h. p. of which 1,400,000 was put in harness, 3,332,000 under sanction but work not yet completed, the balance of over 3,100,000 being still left in neglect.

Electric Machines and Apparatuses.—Japan is now self-supporting in telegraphic and telephone apparatuses, electric fans, and similar minor articles; has so far advanced in technical skill that generators of the size of 20,000 kilo-volt ampere, motors of several thousand h. p., motors for steel-rolling, weaving, etc. are turned out at such big works as Shibaura Works, Mitsubishi's Kobe Shipyard, Kawagita Works, etc. As in the case of dynamos described above, Japan is still obliged to import high-grade electric machines of foreign-make. Doubtless owing to the greater activity of hydro-electric enterprises recently, the figure is showing steady increase with the advance of years. Generators and motors that stood at ¥2,408 thousand on the customs returns in 1914 rose to ¥9,664 thousand in 1921. What is significant is that even in telegraph and telephone

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

apparatuses and parts the import advanced from ¥71,000 in 1914 to 883,000 in 1921. An interesting sign of the times is the alliance recently effected between Japanese works and foreign makers, i. e. the Shibaura Works, and the G.E.; the Tokyo Denki and the Westinghouse; Furukawa Firm and Siemens, Schuckert; and the Nippon Denki and the W. E. This alliance has proved highly beneficial to both parties.

Motors

With the steady demand for power for diverse chemical industries hydro-electric enterprises have made a striking progress. In 1914 the power supplied for all different purposes totalled over 390,000 h.p., to increase fourfold, i. e. to 1,550,000 in 1921.

Supply of Power (k. w.)

	In operation			In operation		
	Hydraulic	Steam	Total	Hydraulic	Steam	Total
1911...	143,831	177,733	321,564	468,940	91,604	560,544
1920...	825,387	552,159	1,377,546	1,000,104	190,233	1,190,337
1921...	914,744	611,974	1,526,718	1,068,036	174,983	1,243,019

Motors as classified by use are as follows for 1921:—

	No.	H. P.	1914, h. p.
Weaving and dyeing	34,200	274,100	213,900
Iron foundry and Mechanic ind. ...	34,100	413,200	319,600
Chemical industry	14,500	252,100	190,700
Comestibles and beverages	52,800	149,000	111,500
Mining and refinery	6,400	272,600	172,200
Others	32,000	191,000	152,300
Total	174,000	1,552,000	1,160,200

Electric Light

	1912	1916	1921
Cases reported	279	501	603
Households supplied (1000)	1,565	3,744	6,986
Lamps „ (1000)	4,095	9,035	18,114
Candle-power (1000)	38,611	98,011	256,181
Converted power (k. w.)...	118,206	181,376	327,700

100 household rate for 1921 amounted to 162 lamps and per 100 capita rate 32.4 lamps and 458 c. p. The six premier cities of Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto, Kobe, Yokohama and Nagoya claimed 4,610,000 lamps, or about 26% of the total for the whole country.

Business Result

The following table summarizes the business situation of the industry in ¥1,000,000:—

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

	Subscribed cap.	Cap. p. u.	Cons'dated cap.	Debenture & loans	Profit	% to p. u. cap.
1916	634	514	621	110	47	17
1921	1,765	1,200	1,232	270	150	12

In the 2nd half of 1921 those that declared 8% or over numbered 324, under 8% 82, and no dividend or loss 114.

Rating

Rating for lighting and supply of power has on the whole made perceptible increase in recent years, as shown below:—

Metallic Wire 10 c. p

(inclusive hire of apparatuses)

	Hydraulic	Lighting Coal-burning		Hydraulic	Lighting Coal-burning
1918 ...	... 61.8 *sen*	75.8	1920 ...	... 72.0 *sen*	90.0
1919 ...	... 65.4 „	81.0	1921 ...	... 72.9 „	91.9

Supply of Power

	Daytime Hydraulic	1 h. p. coal	Daytime Hydraulic	1 k. w. h. coal
1918	¥6.90	11.70	6.0 *sen*	8.5
1919	7.52	12.53	6.7	10.2
1920	8.63	14.70	7.3	8.7
1921	9.84	17.88	7.4	6.8

Electro-Chemical Industry

In the pre-war days this particular industry was confined to the production of galvanized copper, calcium carbide and nitrogen-fertilizers, etc., but subsequently the sphere of work was extended to other fields, i.e. to iron and steel foundry, and manufactures of alloy, cement, bleaching powder, potasium chlorate, etc. The high water mark was attained in 1918 when the output represented ¥166 millions, but it has dropped subsequently, as follows:—

Total output of Electro-Chemical Industry in ¥1,000

1916	117,727	1919	93,794
1917	164,563	1920	89,036
1918	166,286	1921	76,105

Digitized by Google Origina from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Value of electro-chemical products in 1921 in ¥1,000

Calcium carbide, nitrogen, ammonia sulphate	15,000	Iron, steel and alloy ...	9,093
Phosphorus	460	Zinc	838
Potassium chloride	423	Bleaching powder ...	2,050
Caustic soda	2,061	Cement	3,504
Copper, gold, silver, etc. ...	33,365	Others	9,311
		Total	76,105

B. GAS INDUSTRY

The gradual encroachment of electricity upon the gas industry, especially for lighting purposes, has begun seriously to affect the prosperity of this business. There is also a marked advance of price of material and wages, far in excess over the advanced rate of charges on consumers, so that the business barely pays. Moreover, being monopolistic it is under strict control of the supervising authorities, and any proposal to raise the rates, as that of the Tokyo Gas Company in June '19, creates loud agitation of demagogues and interested parties. Some provincial companies have even dissolved themselves under such circumstances. At present the by-products such as coaltar, coke and hartshorn are more important, for it is to them that this industry owes its decent existence. The relative proportion of gas for different purposes is shown below:—

Year ended	No. of lamps	No of heating installation	No. of motor installation	Motive power h.p
Mar. 1917	1,542,802	971,971	1,818	16,134
,, 1918	1,556,743	938,245	1,693	13,945
,, 1919	1,329,372	1,035,012	1,531	14,815
,, 1920	1,271,034	1,049,377	1,058	13,018
,, 1921 ...	1,239,331	956,401	1,184	11,455

The situation of the industry is as follows:—

Year ended	No. of works	P.u. capital ¥1,000	Production ¥1,000 c. ft.	By-Products Coke English ton	By-Products Coal-tar *koku*
Mar. 1917 ...	87	98,676	6,541,981	378,861	150,480
,, 1918 ...	72	109,269	7,918,603	445,380	160,620
,, 1919 ...	75	115,720	8,230,119	484,173	160,682
,, 1920 ...	76	135,399	9,842,780	503,461	157,828
,, 1921 ...	77	170,310	10,401,694	496,713	163,195

Coal gas is the principal production, followed by ascetylene gas, which, however, is still negligeable in amount. The following figures will explain the business position of the gas industry in Japan:—

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

TARIFF (per 1,000 c. f.)

	1914	1921		1914	1921
Average for the whole country ...	¥2,216	3,442	Kobe	2,200	3,400
Tokyo	1,700	2,450	Yokohama ...	1,700	2,520
Kyoto	2,500	3,000	Nagoya	2,400	3,120
Osaka	2,000	3,000			

BALANCE-SHEET (in ¥1,000)

	Profit (1,000)	Ratio to p.u. cap.	Dividend (1,000)	%
1916 ...	... 11,032	11.2	7,965	8.1
1917 ...	... 12,855	11.6	9,470	8.6
1918 ...	.. 14,955	12.9	10,305	9.0
1919 ...	... 15,519	11.6	19,764	14.7
1920 ...	... 21,837	12.8	16,018	9.4

III. MECHANIC INDUSTRY

GENERAL REMARKS

The insufficient supply of materials at home and a keen competition of European and American productions have seriously hampered the progress of the infantile mechanic industry of Japan. The limited field of consumption, for it is chiefly confined to home, necessarily stands in the way of large-scope organization, specialization of work, and training of skilled labor. It was by rare chance afforded by the European War and the stoppage of imports that this particular industry had not only to make shift for the self-supply of materials but was even enabled to ship its own makes to foreign markets.

With the passing of the temporary boom and the return of normal times those concerns of later origin have been compelled greatly to curtail their output or to close their shops, and even the older established ones to struggle hard for keeping up work. Shipbuilding yards and those works supplying machines and machinery to iron works, mining and chemical industry, etc. have been hit hardest, though the case is somewhat better for those making electric apparatuses and railway materials.

Shipbuilding.—Though the oldest of all engineering industries in Japan and the largest in scope, this industry is now suffering from the effect of undue expansion. The cradles still left at work number at least 80 in all the shipyards capable of turning out about 560,000 tons a year, i. e. over five-fold the pre-war capacity, but it is doubtful whether the actual demand will reach 300,000 tons for some years to come. The gravest obstacles that hamper the development of the industry are insufficient supply of structural steels and low efficiency of workmen. In the former Japan has to depend on foreign supply for more than 80%, while as regards the other the data at Weir, England (for 1918) are two to sixfold that at the Kobe Shipbuilding Yard (for 1921), according to the kind of work. As the wage scale of

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

the English yard is 3.28 fold of the other, the cost in Japan is decidedly higher. It should be added that in consideration of the discontinuation of the shipbuilding aid in June 1921 structural steel for use by our shipbuilders has been made free of duty. During the 16 years from the adoption of the shipbuilding aid arrangement till the outbreak of the Great War the Japanese tonnage built at home tottalled 1,300,000 tons, i. e. 223,500 tons before the war and 655,000 during its continuation, and the subvention granted to the shipbuilders came to ¥22,760,000 in round numbers. (Vide Chap. Ships and Shipbuilding).

Next to shipbuilding the dynamo and electric apparatus industry is relatively the best developed line in our mechanical industry. In machine-making the Gov. Mita works started in Tokyo about 1879 to undertake the manufacture of simple machines and tools under the tutelage of foreign experts was the first in Japan. It was followed in 1887 by Mr. H. Tanaka's Shibaura Eng. Works, forerunner of the present establishment of the same title but under different management, and next by Mr. K. Hirooka's Carriage Works established in 1890. At the time of the Sino-Japanese War the motive power in operation in all the machine shops existing in Japan represented 2,454 h. p. and the workpeople employed 7,849. By the end of 1920 the output of mechanical and engineering productions of all descriptions was valued at ¥541 millions for all the workshops employing at least 30 workers. The production is classified as follows.

Mechanical and Engineering Productions in 1920

(¥ million)

Ships	290.4	Mining	4.2
Cars, etc.	59.3	Metres, gauges, etc.	9.7
Dynamos, pumps, cranes, etc.	49.8	Clocks, watches, etc.	9.4
Electric apparatuses... ...	86.0	Arms, etc.	8.4
Machine-tools, finishing-machines, etc.	23.9		

Dynamos.—The development of dynamos and allied machine business during the wartime may be judged from the following figures showing the output of principal productions in this line at such leading works as the Nagasaki and Kobe Dockyards of the Mitsubishi Firm, the Kawasaki Shipyard at Kobe, the Kobe Iron Works, etc., the fgures being in ¥ million.

	1914	1919	1920
Boilers, steam turbines	5.0	24.0	13.0
Steam engines	—	14.0	5.7
Pumps, funnels	1.0	6.6	6.5
Internal combustion	1.0	8.6	8.0
Water-wheels	0.1	2.4	4.5

Among the achievement in this field since the world conflict may be mentioned the production of large type water-tube boilers such as in use for warships, of huge steam turbines for warships, large type gas-engines of over 500 h. p., large Diezel engines of 500 to 1000 h. p.,

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

also water-wheels of 6-7000 h. p. As a matter of fact, Japan is now in a position to supply her own requirements in medium and smaller size machines of all those descriptions, so that at the end of 1920 home-makes occupied about 82% of all the boilers installed in Japanese factories, mines, etc. Creditable as this development has been, the expansion of our industrial enterprises, urged by the necessity of minimizing cost of production, has been more striking. In other words, Japan now needs high-grade machines which are still beyond the competency of our leading works to supply. The consequence is the import of foreign-made machines of high efficiency has been quite marked in recent years, as below;—

IMPORT OF DYNAMOS, ETC. (¥1,000)

	1914	1919	1920	1921
Boilers, economisers ...	945	8,607	7,294	9,116
Steam turbines	163	836	1,702	2,292
Steam engines...	453	540	492	391
Oil and gas heating engines ...	366	966	4,771	1,111
Water-wheels	322	1,787	779	1,600
Total:—	2,249	12,737	15,036	14,511

How far Japan still depends on foreign makers for high-grade machines of this class is shown by the fact that of the total of 1,356 water-pipe boilers of superior efficiency installed at the end of 1920 at Japanese works, mines, etc. foreign-makes numbered 1,140 and home-made only 216, i. e. about 83 and 17% respectively.

MECHANIC INDUSTRY IN CUSTOMS RETURNS

Exports

Machines and parts, steamers and marine engineering-machines, transportation machines, railway rolling stocks, watches, scientific instruments:—

1919	¥37,170,000	1921	¥25,145,500
1920	50,011,200		

Miscellaneous metallic products:—

1919	¥43,291,100	1921	¥15,966,400
1920	38,447,900		

Principal items of export are detailed as follows:—

	1920	1921
Watches and clocks	¥ 1,359,100	¥ 950,700
Musical instruments and parts ...	1,205,100	453,100
Bicycles and parts	305,100	305,700
Ships and machinery	15,592,400	3,138,200
Electric machines	5,211,900	3,084,600
Telephone	641,700	118,400

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

	1920	1921
Spinning and weaving machines ...	3,388,900	4,431,200
Miscellaneous machines, parts and fittings	50,011,500	25,149,500

Imports

Machines and parts:—

1919 ... ... ¥ 89,221,900 1921 ... ... ¥119,882,200
1920 110,571,400

Steamers and marine engineering machines, railway rolling stocks, transportation machines:—

1919 ... ... ¥ 21,180,700 1921 ... ... ¥ 20,150,400
1920 6,390,100

Scientific instruments and guns

1919 ... ... ¥ 5,039,500 1921 ... ... ¥ 12,123,700
1920 788,400

Principal items of import are as follows:—

	1920	1921
Gas, Oil, Hot air Engines	¥ 4,771,200	¥ 1,111,300
Water turbine and Pelton wheels ...	770,200	1,600,300
Boiler and fittings	6,680,300	7,605,600
Air and Gas compressors	1,848,500	1,335,000
Cranes	732,800	1,034,400
Electric generators and motors ...	6,080,100	9,664,400
Metal working and wood working machinery	13,650,700	10,977,000
Spinning machinery	18,163,900	23,180,000
Paper making machinery	3,219,700	916,400
Sewing machinery	6,321,900	3,169,000
Railway cars and parts	7,117,400	5,225,200
Automobiles and parts	10,478,800	8,067,500
Watches and parts	3,913,400	3,284,400
Bicycles	1,879,500	1,919,000
„ parts	4,840,400	4,492,100
Locomotives and tender	914,700	908,600
Scientific instruments...	7,418,100	10,941,800

Capital, Factories and Operatives

The figures for 1921 showing the financial aspect of companies devoted to this industry, and works employing 50 operatives or over are as follows:—

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

	No.	Cap. p.u. (¥1,000)	Reserves (¥1,000)
Joint stock	642	¥325,269	81,517
Partnership Ltd. and unltd ...	737	33,683	2,208
Total	1,379	358,952	83,726
Machines	168	Metal products	156
Vessels and Rolling stocks	106	Total	582
Tools and Instruments ...	152		

At one time during the war-boom some leading works employed over 5,000 workmen but the force has been reduced to 2-3,000. Most other factories have in their service 1,000 at most. It may be noted that all the important works exist in and about Tokyo or Osaka.

Of the total number of operatives 289,000 in 1921, 178,000 were in private and 111,000 in Government works, the male workers forming 94 percent.

These mechanic workers amounted to only 17% of the total number of those employed in industrial workshops, the textile industry claiming a larger half of their number.

Leading Mechanic Works

Leading private mechanic works and their capital are tabulated below (in ¥1,000) according to their speciality.

Steamship, steam engine, steam turbine and miscellaneous machines.

		Cap. subscribed	Cap. p.u.
Mitsubishi Shipbuilding Yard	(Nagasaki and Kobe) ...	50,000	30,000
Kawasaki Dockyard	(Kobe) ...	90,000	52,500
Osaka Iron Works	(Osaka) ...	12,000	10,500
Yokohama Dockyard	(Yokohama) ...	10,000	(in full)
Uraga Dockyard	(Uraga) ...	10,000	6,250
Steam engine, steam machinery, cranes, etc.			
Ishikawajima Shipbuilding Yard	(Tokyo) ...	5,000	(in full)
Hidachi Seisakusho	(Tokyo and Sukegawa) ...	10,000	(„)
Nitto Steel Works	(Hokkaido) ...	30,000	„)
Water turbine and Pelton wheel.			
Dengyo-sha Gendo Kikai Seisakusho	(Tokyo) ...	5,000	1,250
Hidachi Seisakusho	— ...	—	—
Gas and oil engine, Diezel engine.			
Hatsudoki (Motor) Mfg. Co.	(Osaka) ...	2,000	1,250
Mitsubishi Nainenki Mfg. Co.	(Nagoya) ...	5,000	3,750
Ikegai Iron Works	(Tokyo) ...	6,000	3,400
Niigata Iron Works	(Tokyo) ...	5,000	4,000

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Electric motor, dynamo, and electric apparatuses.

Shibaura Seisaku-sho	(Tokyo)	...	20,000	3,750
Mitsubishi Elec. Apparatuses Co.	(Kobe)	...	15,000	3,750
Kawakita Elec. Apparatuses Mfg. Co.	(Osaka)	...	2,500	(in full)
Okumura Elec. Apparatuses Store	(Kyoto)	...	10,000	6,250
Meiden-sha	(Tokyo)	...	5,000	2,750
Osaka Elec. Apparatuses Mfg. Co.	(Osaka)	...	2,500	1,300
Yasukawa Elec. Apparatuses Co.	(Fuknoka)	...	2,000	(in full)

Machine tools.

Karatsu Seisaku-sho	(Karatsu)	...	2,000	1,500
Niigata Iron Works	(Tokyo)	...	—	—
Ikegai Seisaku-sho	(Tokyo)	...	—	—

Spinning and Weaving machinery.

Toyota Weaving Machine Co.	(Nagoya)	...	5,000	(in full)
Kimoto Iron Works	(Osaka)	...	1,000	250

Locomotive, cars, &c.

Kawasaki Dockyard	(Kobe)	...	—	—
Osaka Kisha (Train) Mfg. Co.	(Osaka)	...	2,700	2,210
Nippon Rolling Stock Mfg. Co.	(Nagoya)	...	4,000	(in full)

(Also vide the Directory).

Working Result in Recent Years

The average working result of nine leading companies engaged in shipbuilding and the construction of rolling stocks, etc. is shown as follows :—

Working Year		Annual rate of profit %	Dividend %
1917	1st term	78.2	24.5
	2nd term	55.9	32.0
1918	1st „	70.3	30.6
	2nd „	68.9	24.9
1919	1st „	31.7	18.3
	2nd „	39.0	18.5
1920	1st „	17.0	11.5
	2nd „	22.5	13.5
1921	1st „	2.4	6.7
	2nd „	14.6	9.4

(Further data on the shipbuilding industry are given in Chapt. Shipping and Shipbuilding.)

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

IV. CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

GENERAL SITUATION OF NEWLY STARTED CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES

As typical examples showing the situation of the war-born chemical industry, as indeed of any other of similar origin, it may be worth while to give a brief account of the history of the soda ash and caustic soda industry which was forced into existence owing to the non-arrival of the foreign production during the Great War.

Soda-ash.—The Asahi Glass Co., the largest in this line in Japan and run by the Mitsubishi Firm, started soda-ash work early in 1917. After repeated improvements and expansion of the plant the factory is now able to produce about 7,000 Eng. tons a year. Financially it was a costly business, the adverse balance from the commencement till April 1922 running up to about ¥3½ millions, chiefly due to high cost of production for which the high price of common salt and the limited scope of work were responsible. The cost of production during the first four years amounted to ¥260 to 350 per ton, salt used costing ¥13 to 22 per ton. At first 3 to 3½ tons of raw material were consumed for producing 1 ton of the ash but as this consumption has been reduced since 1921 to 2 tons while the cost of the material also fell at the same time, the cost of production is said to have been reduced to ¥104.70 in March 1922, corresponding to about ¥4.70 spot price per 100 pounds.

The Asahi Glass Co., however, has to face the competition of foreign production which till about June 1921 was almost solely supplied by an English Co., when its current price was ¥6½. Then appeared on the soda-ash market of Japan the African Magahdi natural ash which soon became a keen competitor with the English article. The latter was quoted early in 1923 at ¥3.20, and the other slightly lower. The pre-war quotation of the English production was ¥3.50, and this is a rate which the Asahi can hardly offer to its customers. The Co. therefore petitioned the authorities in 1922 to raise the tariff from 35 *sen* per 100 lb to ¥1.16; but the other glass-manufacturers opposed, so that the matter is still left in suspense. It should be added that the Asahi has the advantage, if advantage it is, of using its own ash at its glass-works.

The primary drawback in the soda industry of Japan is the absence of cheap industrial salt. About 830,000 tons of table salt are consumed altogether in Japan proper, of which 600,000 tons are produced by costly artificial processes, the balance of 230,000 tons being the sun-dried article imported from Taiwan, Liaotung and Tsingtao, and of the imported goods only 60,000 tons or so are available for industrial purposes. Now to make Japan's soda industry self-sufficient, something like 100,000 tons of soda must be produced per annum, this requiring 200,000 tons of cheap material. "Whence is this forthcoming," asks the "Oriental Economist" from whose pages this article is based.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Caustic Soda

The industry was under less disadvantage than the other, being economically workable on a smaller scope, while it was possible to procure from America during the wartime electro-analytical apparatus. No less than 13 caustic soda factories were started between 1915 and 1920. The position of the industry is represented in the following figures given in 1000 lb:—

	Import	Export	Production
1915	24,117	—	16,088
1918	16,481	1,467	30,940
1919	80,120	1,107	31,400
1920	58,353	8,509	20,950
1921	2,899	6,378	21,920

At present the working capacity of all the existing plants is estimated at lb 47 millions against the home consumption that has fallen to less than lb 30 millions since 1920. With the fall of export at the same time and of the market price of caustic soda to ¥6.50 per 100 lb and of bleaching powder to about ¥10 against the cost of production remaining at 28 at least, including 220 lb bleaching-powder as by-product, the situation of this industry is no less hard than that of the other. The same disadvantages, absence of cheap salt, etc. and also high cost of electricity, stand in the way of the development of the industry, whose prospect is also dismal.

Bleaching-powder.—What makes the position of the caustic soda industry specially hard is the collapse of the bleaching-powder market in consequence of the break-down of the curtailment agreement among the 14 cos. that subscribed to it. The throwing on the market of their production by the members struggling for existence is responsible for this demoralization. The quotation that reached ¥19–23 per 100 lbs at the height of prosperity about March 1920 suddenly fell to about ¥12, and at present the cut-throat competition has pushed down the figure ¥6-7. The annual output was about 7½ million lb of which 5 millions were consumed at home and the balance shipped to China.

CERAMICS

Porcelain and Pottery.—Thanks to the sudden activity of foreign shipment since the European War the industry is rapidly emerging from the stage of household business and is being modernized, so that factories with up-to-date equipment now exist in various centres of the industry. In the production of foreign style crockery for export Aichi-ken, where Seto, the most flourishing centre of this industry in Japan, is situated, ranks first, its total output, domestic and foreign consumption combined, amounting to ¥32 millions, or about 50% of the total for the whole country. The leading establishments are the Nippon Toki, Nagoya Seito; Matsumura Koshitsu Toki (Hard Porcelain), etc. Other centres are Gifu-ken which

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

supplies 13% of the total value; then follow Kyoto noted for decorative wares and Arita (or Imari in Saga-ken) and Kutani (Ishikawa-ken), etc.

Bricks, Tiles and Shippo (Enamel ware).—These are self-sufficient as to supply, and Shippo has a leading centre in Aichi (vide Chap. Arts and Craft). The Shinagawa White Brick Co. and Kanamachi Brick Co. are leading factories in this line.

Production (in ¥1,000)

	Porcelain & pottery	Shippo	Fire proof brick	Ordinary brick	Tiles	Pipes
1919	64,660	357	10,138	20,579	42,036	3,218
1920	62,840	522	5,995	15,638	36,434	3,585
1921	54,057	403	3,818	10,648	48,792	3,920

Glass and Glass Ware

The glass industry has escaped with comparatively small damage from the slump. The output of glass and glass ware increased from about 7 million *yen* in the pre-war years to ¥64,360,000 in 1919 and 56,221,000 in 1921. Fukuoka-ken contributed about 28% followed by Osaka-fu (24%), Kanagawa-ken, Hyogo-ken, and Tokyo-fu. The manufacture of plate glass has taken a long stride, its output being quadrupled from ¥5,560,000 in 1916 to ¥23,432,000 in 1920, and the wares are now shipped to China, the South Seas, etc. The Asahi Glass Works, referred to in the section on the Alkali industry, has recently started the manufacture of thick plate glass for railway cars, etc., and almost exclusively controls the sheet glass industry. The Nichi-Bei (American-Japanese) Plate Glass Co. recently created also manufacture plate glass for windows, looking glasses, etc. The export of glass and glass wares reached in 1921 ¥30,789,329 including window glass ¥1,179,000, bottles ¥3,386,000, glasses ¥1,944,000, beads ¥1,082,000, looking glasses ¥1,410,000, etc.

Cement

At one time the industry suffered from overproduction but has recovered buoyancy of late owing to the activity of the building industry, hydro-electric and other public work and the scarcity of stock in hand. An extraordinarily brisk business favors the commodity in the midst of general depression. Indeed cement and beer are the only profitable industries in Japan at present. The shares of the Asano Cement Co., which supplies about one half of the total output, even command quotations ruling in the boom days, while most of the cos. are now expanding the scope of their business, and not a few new companies are being started. At the quotation of ¥6 to 7½ per cask net on the home market the manufacturers enjoy a margin of ¥1 to 2. On the other hand, owing to the competition of the German and English Portland cement in India and the South Seas, the Japanese exporters find the F. O. B. quotation reduced to ¥4½ to 5, and the foreign market practically closed for them. In 1921 about 7,686,000 barrels were produced valued at ¥50 million.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

SUGAR

Japan has at present two centres of sugar production, Okinawa or the Liuchu archipelago in Japan proper, and Formosa. In the former there are 11 mills with the total capacity of 3,550 Eng. tons while Formosa has 45 mills with the capacity of 35,050 tons in 24 hours. The sugar industry of the homeland is inseparably connected with that in the other, which will be described in the chapter on Formosa, not only on account of the supply of crude sugar from the southern island, but because of the fact that the refining business as conducted in the homeland is practically undertaken by the sugar cos. which possess their own mills and plantations in the island. Before the European war there were only five refineries in the homeland with the dissolving capacity of about 890 tons in 24 hours, but since then the figures have been increased to 13 and 1,810 tons respectively.

Refined Sugar.—When the maximum capacity of the expanded mills in Japan proper is utilized, the total production of the 13 mills will come up to 489,000 tons, i. e. 821,000,000 *kin*, the annual average of working days being put at 300. Even if eighty percent of the full power is worked the yield of refined sugar will reach about 577 million *kin* against the actual consumption of 337,500,000 *kin* in 1921. This together with the gradual slackening of export since 1918 has brought about a heavy fall of the market price of sugar, so that the sugar cos. which enjoyed 100-200% profit for a time were obliged greatly to curtail the output in 1921. The joint retrenchment agreement was effected in Dec. 1922, after prolonged negotiations.

Raw Materials.—The supply of crude sugar being inadequate in Japan proper refineries have to use the raw material from either Formosa or Java. The recent figures on the refining business are given below.

Refined Sugar (Japan Proper)

(in 1,000 *kin*)

	Production	Home consumption	Export
1917	400,895	178,453	220,904
1918	414,350	254,096	190,878
1919	371,485	283,212	109,500
1920	337,503	295,039	100,544
1921 ×	480,000	390,000	79,305

N. B.—× denotes estimate.

(1) Consumption includes some quantity of molasses.
(2) Figures for production represent refined sugar only.

Crude Sugar Used by Refiners

	Java (1,000 kin)	Formosan (1,000 kin)		Java (1,000 *kin*)	Formosa (1,000 *kin*)
1917	121,298	307,879	1919	358,599	35,178
1918	344,137	98,151	1920	189,428	169,743

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

N. B. In the two years of 1918 and '19 the Formosan crop was a failure owing to bad weather.

The question of supply of raw materials has grown more and more serious not only because of the smaller average yield per acre of the Formosan plantation than that of Java but of the fact that the tendency is gaining force in Formosa for the sugar farms to be converted into more profitable rice paddies. The sugar percentage of the Formosan cane, too, has so far been below that of Java. To meet this insufficiency, Japanese refiners have started both the southward and northward expansion, i. e. establishment of sugar mills in Java, Sumatra and other South Seas islands on the one hand and of the beet-root cultivation in Hokkaido, Korea and South Manchuria.

Beet-Root.—It should be remembered that the beet-root sugar industry is no novel affair in Japan, for it was first attempted in Hokkaido by the Colonial Government in 1879 and by a private Co. in 1888. Both attempts failed and were wound up, the former in 1895 and the latter in 1901. The failure was principally attributed to the ill-chosen position of the farms i. e. in the districts subject to comparatively heavy rain in the harvesting season. The subsequent inquiries and experiments having proved that the districts of Kitami and Tokachi are free from this disadvantage, the two beet-root cos. that were established after the Armistice have marked out their farms there. So far the results have justified the expectation. There are four beet-root cos. with the total subscribed capital of ¥32½ millions, of which ¥13½ millions is paid up, and with the working capacity of 2,300 tons, besides 80 tons of refined sugar.

The Tariff Question.—It would be hard for Japanese sugar refiners to compete with the imported commodity were it not for the enforcement of ¥3.10 duty on the former. At one time the home refiners were able to import crude sugar free by way of rebate when it was refined in Japan, but this measure having been strongly opposed by the Formosan sugar factories, the imported crude sugar is now subject to a slight duty.

Sugar Companies (Japan Proper)

		Capacity, (ton 24 hours)	Production (1,000 koku) 1920
(1)	Dai-Nippon (with 3 mills at Tokyo, Osaka and Fukuoka)	650	180,955
(2)	Taiwan (with 2 mills at Kobe, and 1 at Fukuoka)	430	21,103
(3)	Meiji (with 2 mills at Kawasaki and Tobata)	260	52,298
(4)	Teikoku (Kobe mill)	100	8,189
(5)	Niitaka (Osaka mill)	100	3,583
(6)	Yensuiko (Osaka mill)	120	18,878
(7)	Taisho (Tokyo & Nagoya mills)...	150	12,492
	Total	1,630	337,503

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

N. B.—(1) and (7) produce refined sugar only, the rest combining the manufacture of crude sugar.

(2), (3) and (6) are also engaged in manufacturing molasses in Taiwan.

ARTIFICIAL FERTILIZERS

A pioneer artificial fertilizer Co. with a modest capital of ¥250,000 was created in 1888 for the manufacture of super-phosphate. By the end of 1921 the industry had attained the development as shown in the following table as regards leading companies.

	No. of Co.	Factory	Capital (¥100)	Working cap. (Sup. phos)	H_2SO_4
1921 ...	12	26	65,150	(1) 93,300 tons	(1) 64,570

N. B. (1) indicates full monthly capacity. If to the above the capacity of minor establishments is added the total monthly production will reach 100,000 tons.

The actual production and especially the volume of consumption of superphosphate are considerably below the full capacity. The average consumption per year recorded 478,185 tons from 1917 to '19, when Japan was most expansive from the wartime profit, while the annual output from 1917 to '21 stood at 510,370 tons, and even this represented about one half of the full capacity. In 1920 the cos. adopted the policy of 30 to 60% curtailment, but the market having been flooded by the weaker members, the agreement was abandoned in Nov. 1922. This state of affairs is too well reflected in the business position of the leading establishments. In Jan. 1923 the first 3 Cos. given decided to merge.

Business Result of 5 Leading Cos.

Cap. (¥1000)	Monthly Cap.	Profit (¥1000) and Dividend (%)			
		1st 1920	1st '21	2nd '21	1st '22
Dai Nippon Jimpi					
14,300 T.	25,640	1,911 D. 20	(—) 1,514 D. 0	(—) 701 D. 0	661 D. 6
Nippon Kagaku Hiryo					
13,000	16,650	1,521 „ 30	(—) 1,701 „ „	457 „ 8	48 „ 0
Kanto Sanso					
5,000	8,000	744 „ 37	— „ 10	289 „ 12	300 „ 12
Osaka Alkali					
11,350	8,250	50 —	— —	— —	— —
Rasa-to					
25,000	15,000	1,085 „ 50	737 „ 12	— —	(—) 757 —

Raw Material—Before Japan could get supply of phosphate ores from Rasa and Angaur islands in the South Seas they came exclusively from Oceania, Christmas, Egypt, Florida, etc. The import, Rasa and Angaur included, totalled about 300,000 tons a year from

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

1917 to 1921, and of the figure Rasa and Angaur contributed one half. The percentage is 34% for Rasa and 38 for Angaur.

MATCHES

On the strength of relative cheapness Japanese matches once gained in importance in export trade, but of late the advance of raw materials as also rise in wages at home have caused a setback especially as regards exports.

	Production 1,000 doz.	Value ¥1,000	Exports 1,000 gross	Value ¥1,000
1917	630,379	33,068	44,160	24,586
1919	626,495	45,953	41,551	32,968
1920	537,776	48,791	28,414	28,453
1921	480,208	34,315	23,159	16,239

In 1920 the industry suffered from oversupply chiefly due to the dwindled domestic consumption and slackened export to China, India and other places and of competition of foreign matches on the American market. The small scope is a serious drawback of Japan's match industry, and the authorities are therefore encouraging fusion or cooperative arrangement among the manufacturers in order to lower the cost of production.

DYE-STUFFS

Under Government encouragement many companies and private establishments either old and new, such as the Japan Dyestuff Co., Osaka Chemie Co., Mitsui Mining Co., etc., were created soon after the outbreak of the Great War and began to produce dyestuffs either exclusively or as subsidiary work. By 1918 they were in position to export Japan-made dyes, as sulphuric black, methyl violet, congo red, etc., mostly to China. Meanwhile foreign dyes reappeared on the market, about ¥24 million both in 1918 and 1919, to increase to ¥34,441,700 in 1920 and 32,082,500 in 1921, apart from the 488,793 kil. of the German indemnity dyes that arrived in May 1921. Though the advalorem duty was raised to 35% in 1920 these foreign productions almost strangled the infant industry.

The Japan Dyestuff Co. (p. u. ¥8,000,000), Mitsui Mining Co., Teikoku Senryo and Yura Senryo are manufacturing the black sulphate goods which went abroad to about ¥ 6 millions in 1921. Guaranteed 8% dividend by the Government for 10 years ending 1925 the Dye-stuff Co. had got from the Treasury by the end of 1922 already ¥8½ mil., but the prospect its business remains unimproved.

BREWERIES

The brewing industry in Japan comprises *saké*, beer and soy, for wine is still insignificant and as yet enjoying the benefit of nontaxation. The two indigenous industries of *saké* and soy are still primitive in process, and various new methods, several of them patented, have so far failed, especially as regards soy.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Sake.—For *sake*, the national liquor brewed from rice, "Five villages of Nada," situated about midway between Osaka and Kobe, are the most noted centre of production in Japan. What is interesting is that the fame of "Nada *sake*" is generally attributed not to any improved process of brewing but to the peculiar quality of water in certain wells existing in the five villages. The general opinion is that the bacilli found in the water possess the virtue of imparting a peculiarly agreeable flavor to the liquor. One defect of the *sake* industry is that it is difficult to keep its quality unimpaired beyond a few months, and to brew it all through the seasons, winter being now the principal time for brewing it. With the object of removing such defects Government started in 1904 an experimental laboratory at Oji, a suburb of Tokyo. The result obtained has been quite satisfactory, as the liquor can be brewed all the year round by the new process. *Shochu*, a Japanese alcohol made from rice, and also a small quantity of alcohol are produced. Leading centres are Nada, Fukuoka, Hiroshima, Fushimi and Aichi.

The output in the 1919–20 brewering year totalled 6,545,375 *koku* of refined *sake*.

Beer.—Beer-brewing was first started early in the Meiji era by an Englishman in Yokohama, and this was followed by a Japanese brewery in 1873 at Kofu. The business was also introduced about 1876 to Hokkaido under the tutelage of German experts and with the supply of foreign materials. However, it was not till 1893 that the industry had reached the stage of self-sufficiency and to produce enough to send the goods to the neighboring markets. The following figures will explain the situation of the industry.

Output, Consumption, Export, etc. in koku

	Output	Consumption	Export	Import
1915	244,415	406,143	38,272	negligible
1918	497,973	374,739	123,234	"
1919	648,615	533,810	114,805	"
1920	592,134	531,419	60,715	"
1921	955,665	601,695	53,970	"

The output in 1921 is distributed as follows:—

Dai Nippon 417,000 *koku*, Kirin 127,000, Nihon Beer & Mineral Water 36,000, Teikoku 55,000, Nichi-Ei 19,000, Toyo 752, Takasago unknown. The marked decline of export is explained by the competition of the German and British brands in India and the South Seas which were previously a good market for the Japanese production. It should be added that by the amendment of the Beer Law in 1908 the brewers were allowed to use rice, maize or sugar, thereby enabling them to produce beer of mild taste and free from turpidity, and that by the revision of the Rebate Law on Liquors in 1909 export beer was brought under the law. At present the raw materials are supplied at home, though hops and corks have to be imported.

Business Condition of Leading Beer Companies.—The

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

business condition of the 4 leading cos. is given below, the latter two being the latest addition (in ¥1,000):—

	Term 2nd half	Cap. p.u.	Receipts	Expenses	Profit	Rate of Profit	Div. %
Dai Nippon	1920	21,800	27,413	22,751	4,662	42.8	30.0
	1921	23,317	26,120	18,722	4,398	63.5	30.0
Beer & Mineral .. Water	1920	3,750	1,939	1,563	376	20.1	13.0
	1921	5,738	3,794	3,290	504	17.6	12.0
Kirin	1920	5,000	7,140	6,241	898	35.9	12.0
	1921	5,000	6,863	5,832	1,031	41.2	15.0
Teikoku	1920	3,500	752	390	362	20.7	14.0
	1921	3,500	719	399	320	18.3	12.0
Total or average...	1920	34,050	34,244	30,945	6,298	37.0	—
	1921	37,555	37,496	28,243	9,253	49.3	—

Soy.—For soy the prefecture of Chiba, which is contiguous to Tokyo municipality, heads all other places on the list as to output. Parched wheat mixed with salt and beans is a principal ingredient. The process is still far from scientific, requiring about 12 months before the liquid is ready for sale. It is also costly, as it does not much admit labor-saving appliances. To obviate these disavantages have been tried several patented processes, but most of them have failed. In 1917 the leading soy manufactures of Chiba-ken combined and formed the Noda Soy Co., capital ¥7,000,000 p.u. with capacity of about 250,000 *koku* i. e. about 60 per cent. of the total output of the Prefecture.

Statistics

Year ended March	*Sake* 1,000 *koku*	Beer 1,000 *koku*	Soy 1,000 *koku*	Year ended March	*Sake* 1,000 *koku*	Beer 1,000 *koku*	Soy 1,000 *koku*
1917...	... 5,030	422	2,586	1919...	... 6,173	667	2,940
1918...	... 4,932	512	2,630	1920...	... 6,545	550	2,796

FLOUR

The primitive water-wheel milling work has largely been replaced by modern machine mills and at present the latter supplies about 84% and the other 15% of the total consumption, estimated at 13,500 barrels a day, the balance representing import. The productive capacity of the machine mills is something like 21,000 barrels in 24 hours, and hence leaving a considerable margin of excess. The ban placed on export in 1918 from consideration of the food-problem on one hand and the removal of tariff on wheat and the reduction to 75 *sen* per picul in the following year on the other have made the position of our millers peculiarly hard. In 1918 Japanese flour was shipped abroad to the extent of 944,652 piculs as against import amounting to 101,805, but in 1921 the figures were reversed, i. e. to 27,806 and 584,177 respectively.

The supply of wheat at home is not enough to meet the demand

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

of the mills, the annual output of wheat in Japan averaging 5.7 million *koku* (6 *koku* = 1 ton) of which something like 2 mil. are used for soy brewing and other purposes. The deficit must be made good with the foreign produce. On the estimate that 20 mil. bags are consumed per annum, roughly 5 mil. *koku* of wheat is needed. In consequence our millers are too often at the mercy of wheat-growers, for they can not always expect to get supply of foreign wheat under advantageous terms. The milling business is, after all, far from being a lucrative one, the margin per bag not exceeding 5 to 10 *sen*. The wheat from abroad comes from Manchuria, Australia, America and Argentine.

The position of the three leading *Seifun* (milling) Cos. is shown below :—

	Cap. sub. (¥1000)	p.u.	Loans	Reserves	Prof. 1st half '21	Capacity
Nippon ...	11,550	5,625	4,000	2,710	42	25,166 bls.
Nisshin ...	4,500	3,100	—	1,578½	510 (1921)	14,961
Toa	2,500	1,250	—	239	122 („)	15,505

PAPER

From olden times Japan has been manufacturing tough paper from fibres of certain shrubs, *mitsumata*, *kozo*, etc. The manufacture of the European style paper in this country dates from 1872 when the Yuk -shu was established in Tokyo. At present there are besides the Fuji, Takasago, Nakagawa, and a few other cos. The plants having been newly installed or enlarged in scope for manufacturing card-boards, printing and packing papers, a remarkable increase in the output has been realized. The total amount of paper produced in 1921 by the mills forming the Paper League and which supplies over 80 % of the total output, was 534,450,000 lbs. of which these kinds which exceeded lb. 10 millions were as follows in unit of 1,000 :—

Superior Printing paper ...	72,770	Torinoko-mozo	23,762
Printing paper	77,519	Wrapper	18,532
Newsprint	275,170		

The following figures (in 1000) will show the latest position of the foreign-style paper industry :—

	Production	Sale	Export	Import
1920	lb 559,835	505,160	¥ 51,049	¥ 56,879
1921	534,450	551,320	18,939	—

The speciality of the three leading mills, Oji, Fuji and Mitsubishi, is shown in the following table, the figures (in 1000) being for 1921:—

	Superior printing	Ordinary printing	Newsprint	Torinoko	Wrapper	Sundries	Total with others
Oji	20,547	11,790	153,654	5,668	7,780	1,834	203,540
Fuji ...	17,151	19,409	94,245	6,225	6,305	18,475	171,791
Mitsubishi ...	21,420	20,746	—	70,392	59	11,547	61,163
Total for all the mills	—	—	—	—	—	—	534,450

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Japanese Papers.—As a rule native-style papers are dependent on household industry, a factory on a modern scale being an exception Tosa, Kochi, Gifu, and Shizuoka are the three important centres of production. The output for the whole country is shown below (in 1000):—

	Hanshi		Mino		Total incl others (value)
	Prod. (*shime*)	Value ¥	Prod. (*shime*)	Value ¥	¥
1919	4,614	23,423	385	9,518	79,574
1920	4,146	17,937	321	5,914	65,262
1921	3,994	17,056	488	7,145	61,111

Financial Position.—The figures for the Oji (nominal capital ¥50,000,000) and the Fuji (n. cap. ¥35,150,000) will serve to show the position of the industry.

	Oji				Fuji			
	2nd half 1920	1st '21	2nd '21	1st '22	2nd '20	1st '21	2nd '21	1st '21
P.u. cap. (¥1000) ..	26,216	31,250	31,250	31,500	26,588	26,970	30,389	30,389
Profit („) ..	5,351	4,982	4,227	4,140	5,727	4,142	4,124	3,302
Ratio of profit (%) ..	40.9	31.9	27.1	27.0	43.1	30.7	27.1	31.7
Dividend (%) ...	25	25	20	20	30	20	20	15

Pulp.—The output of pulp, estimated at 250,000 tons a year at present, is sufficient to meet the demand at home, though with a decreased supply of wood in more convenient districts the manufacturers have been obliged to set up mills further and further north. The leading producers are Karafuto Sangyo, Karafuto Kogyo, Nippon Kagaku Shiryo, Fuji Pulp, Chosen Paper Mfg. Co., etc. The first three have factories at Karafuto while Fuji and Chosen Paper Mill have their own in Hokkaido and Chosen respectively. Okuragumi and Oji Paper Mill started the pulp manufacturing in Dec., 1921.

Since the latter part of 1921 the pulp market has suffered from the inflow of cheap foreign goods, mostly from Canada, whence about 40,000 tons arrived in 1920 and 30,000 tons in 1921. Negotiations are now on foot among the pulp manufacturers on the question of amalgamation.

Fancy Work.—Paper fancy work is the latest innovation and dates from about 1911 when the Nippon Shiki Seizojo (Japan Paper Ware Co.), in Tokyo, started the work. Exports of card boxes, packing paper, label, napkins and other paper wares amount to nearly ¥4,000,000, besides fans worth ¥700,000 mostly going to the U. S. A. and Canada.

Hats and Clothing.—The gloomy prospect of the native paper industry has begun to brighten with the discovery of a new method of utilizing the mulberry-bark paper for preparing threads or strings. These are used for weaving hats and clothing. The "Toyo Panama hat" has gradually gained in popularity on the foreign market, its production reaching ¥4,829,000 in 1918. It decreased to ¥2,996,613 in

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

1920 and 2,122,721 in 1921 of which ¥2½ millions and ¥785,000 found foreign market in the respective years.

CELLULOID

The output of raw celluloid increased from 300,000 *kin* in 1911–12 to 3,822,000 *kin* in 1919–20 stimulated by the great demand abroad during the European War, either as raw materials or manufactured articles. With the resumption of work by the European manufacturers after the restoration of peace the output relapsed to 2,438,000 *kin* in 1920–21, and the export declined. England, France and Italy once took *kin* 267,000, 890,000 and 100,000 of Japanese celluloid but now the export to these countries has fallen to insignificance. In August 1919, leading manufacturers, including the Sakai Celluloid, Nippon Celluloid Artifical Silk, Notoya Celluloid, Toyo Celluloid, etc., combined to form the Dai-Nippon Celluloid Co. with a capital of ¥12,500,000 to tide over the difficulty.

The manufactured articles have also suffered both in output and export, the former dropping from ¥14,419,291 in value in 1918 to only ¥4,724,609 in 1920. The trade depression was much apparent in 1921, the value of these articles exported shrinking from the ¥5½ millions level in the previous year to ¥1½ millions. Japan commanding the supply of camphor is advantageously placed in this particular branch of industry.

	Production (1000 *kin*)	Sold at home (1000 *kin*)	Export (1000 *kin*)	Export of manufactures (¥1000)	
				Toys	Miscellaneous
1918 ...	3,668	2,158	1,013	3,293	291
1919 ...	3,822	2,319	1,024	3,364	192
1920 ...	3,438	1,724	505	5,237	340
1921 ...	—	—	—	1,078	490

NOTE. (1) The production and domestic sale are for the fiscal year ended in March the next year. (2) "Miscellaneous" includes combs, hair-pins, etc.

LEATHER

Comparative inactivity of stock-farming in Japan makes it impossible for the country to be self-dependent in the supply of hides and leathers, especially in view of the growing demand for leather goods. Imports from China and Australia etc. make up the deficit, exclusive of that from Korea. The advance of tariff in 1911 from ¥5.60 per 100 *kin* to ¥15.20 and the removal of 5% ad valorem duty from oxhides has given a great stimulus to the leather industry. The Meiji Leather Mfg., Nippon Leather, Chosen Leather, Sanyo Leather, etc. were founded in rapid succession, their manufactures reaching the record figures of 5,213,333 pieces valued at ¥69,811,616 in 1918, but falling to 1,890,613 pieces or ¥26,5[illegible]04 in 1920. In 1921 the greater decline in demand abroad and also at home, combined with the inflow of foreign goods, greatly cut into the profit of these

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

companies. They hope to cope with the situation by retrenching their production by about 50%, but in view of the absence of raw materials at home and the imperfect technical knowledge, especially as regards the thin articles, the prospect of the industry is rather gloomy. Their art has not yet advanced beyond producing soles and box leather.

	Of cows and calves ¥1,000	Of horses ¥1,000	Others ¥1,000	Total ¥1,000	Export ¥1,000
1918 ...	31,169	1,862	1,681	34,713	—
1919 ...	24,505	2,142	1,802	28,449	4,702
1920 ...	23,612	1,254	1,658	26,525	3,245
1921 ...	18,890	895	1,767	21,553	1,824

Exports include furs, leathers, belts and hoses for machinery but not boots, bags, trunks, etc. Imports in the same period roughly amounted to ¥22, 30 and 18 millions in value respectively. Furs and hides occupy about one half, and they come chiefly from China and the U. S. A., the other half being in the shape of leather and leather goods.

ISINGLASS

Japanese isinglass (*kanten*) has been exported to Europe and America of late years as a product peculiar to Japan, the article being used there chiefly for making jam. The production is as follows:—

Year ended March	Quantity 1,000 *kan*	Value ¥1,000	Year ended March	Quantity 1,000 *kan*	Value ¥1,000
1918 ...	... 449	3,470	1920 ...	... 210	1,436
1919 ...	... 351	3,289	1921 ...	... 266	2,269

RUBBER

The manufacture of rubber goods is one of the new industries established quite recently as a result of the protective tariff. The first rubber works was built in 1886. There are now no less than 30 Japanese firms devoted to turning out tyres, tubes, pipes etc., valued at ¥32,816,300 in 1920, and ¥11,635,000 in 1921. The principal concerns are the Tokyo, Yokohama, Meiji, Toyo, Mitaznchi and Nippon Rubber Cos. Besides, there are several that have been launched by foreigners.

Japanese Rubber Plantation in Malaysia.—Japanese rubber plantation in the Malay Peninsula has made a marked progress. The vested interest now reaches about ¥50,000,000 for 248 plantations covering over 200,000 acres where about 1,000 Japanese and 16,000 native coolies are at work. The output is estimated at 4 million pounds or more. The leading planters are the Malay Gum Co., Nanyo Gum Exploitation Co., Borneo Gum Co., Nangoku Gum. Co., Singapore Gum Industry Co., etc., besides some private enterprises run by such wealthy capitalists as Mitsui Mitsubishi, Furukawa, Fujita, Morimura,

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

etc. Since 1920 our rubber business has experienced hard times owing to the universal depression the world over.

LACQUER AND WARES

For the decreased export recently were chiefly responsible the use of inferior Chinese lacquer and the imperfect preparation of the body, making the ware unfit for drier climates as in America and Europe. The demand for lacquer, however, has largely increased lately at home and abroad. At present about two-thirds of the juice consumed come from China, but being tapped from wild trees, and crudely refined, it is much inferior to the home article. Bowls of all sizes and shapes for serving food, trays for holding them, caskets, boxes, etc. are some of the utensils and furniture which are made by our lacquermen. As centres of this industry there are Wajima and Yamashiro-Yamanaka in Ishikawa, both reputed for producing very durable wares; Takamatsu in Sanuki and Murakami in Echigo for vessels designed with "piled up" lacquers; the three north-eastern districts of Aizu, Nambu and Tsugaru for kitchen and decorative wares which are both antique in design and make. Shizuoka contributes 60% of the total exports at present but the fact Shizuoka makers have too much directed their efforts to producing cheap and showy wares catering to foreign customers considerably lowered the tone and quality of their production. Other places to be mentioned in this connection are Yokohama, Nagoya, Kuroe (Wakayama-ken), Takaoka (Toyama-ken), etc. The juice has wider application than it had formerly, being used, for instance, for varnishing railway and other cars, coating the bottom of warships, etc. Production of the juice and lacquered wares is as follows:—

	Juice *kan*	Wares ¥1,000		Juice *kan*	Wares ¥1,000
1918	99,900	16,181	1920	134,922	21,181
1919	102,117	24,150	1921	147,539	2,3917

The contents of statistics for 1920 were ¥9,107,573 for furniture and ornaments, ¥7,495,431 for table ware both mostly for use at home, and ¥4,578,100 for others. Ishikawa-ken heading the list claimed ¥4,321,000, followed by Tokyo-fu ¥1,922,000; Fukushima-ken, ¥1,719,000; Shizuoka-ken ¥1,483,700; Wakayama-ken ¥1,308,000, etc.

OILS, FATS AND WAXES

With abundant supply of raw materials, fish oil at home and bean oil from Manchuria, Japan is well prepared for the progress of the hardened oil industry. 80% of the total production once found a foreign market to be used for soap making in place of beef tallow. The dwindled demand for this material with the gradual recovery of the tallow industry abroad operated unfavorably to Japan's hardened oil market. Two or three leading concerns in this line have already dissolved or suspended operations. Fish and whale oils, vege-

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

table oils and waxes have also greatly suffered of late both in output and export. Their recent movement may be seen from the following table compiled from the official reports:—

Fish Oil and Whale Oil

	Sardine oil		Herring oil		Whale oil		Others	Total
	1,000 *kan*	¥1,000	1,000 *kan*	¥1,000	1,000 *kan*	¥1,000	¥1,000	¥1,000
1919.....	1,042	1,008	1,473	1,855	273	404	737	4,004
1920	845	512	1,936	706	228	299	474	1,992
1921.....	822	320	1,231	293	451	376	268	1,259

Vegetable Oils (in ¥1,000)

	Rape seed	Sesame	Yemola	Cotton seed	Bean	Peanut	Total incl. others
1919...	18,457	2,081	2,256	1 897	13,323	5,727	61,540
1920.....	13,251	2,636	3,040	1,773	11,344	14,110	56,412
1921...	13,243	2,861	1,326	1,154	6,226	270	33,153

Vegetable Wax

	Production	
	Crude	Refined
1919	4,345	2,173
1920	2,599	640
1921	2,224	1,026

Oils and Fats in Trade Returns (in ¥1,000)

	Exports				Imports		
	Bean	Rape	Whale	Vegetable	Volatile	Bean	Beef tallow
1919.....	863	3,655	3,042	725	2,943	724	4 214
1920 4,884		3,790	3,389	346	2,998	327	6,460
1921... ..	314	717	251	1,013	2,691	1,036	5,269

SOAPS

The leading soap factories are Marumiya and Kwa-o Soap Works in Tokyo and the Harumoto, Nitto, Tonoi Hagiwara Soap Works, etc. in Osaka, and Lever Brothers, Kobe The recent data are as follows (in ¥1,000):—

	Toilet	Industrial	Laundry & others
1919	15,796	2,456	7,641
1920	11,018	1,941	10,424
1921	18,006	2,181	7,300

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Soap generally goes to China, Manchuria, South Seas, the latter being a promising market for our production.

Exports

	Toilet		Laundry	
	(doz. 1,000)	(¥1,000)	(*kin* 1,000)	(¥1,000)
1918	4,733	4,322	1,447	280
1819	3,589	3,869	2,012	478
1820	2,001	2,619	5,196	1,952
1921	1,268	1,493	1,550	724

PEPPERMINT

Peppermint has its centre of production in Kanagawa-ken supplying 46%, followed by Hyogo-ken and Hokkaido. The sudden reduction in production in 1918 was due to the encroachment of rice and other crops of higher price on the peppermint area, but since then the former level has been recovered. The amount of peppermint produced and exported is as follows, in ¥1,000 : –

			Exports	
	Crude	Menthol Crystal	Oil	Menthol	Peppermit oil
1918	1,335	2,784	740	2,094	—
1919	2,508	3,762	1,522	2,775	1,307
1920	3,350	3,142	1,155	5,800	1,812
1921	—	—	—	2,423	558

V. MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES

CANNED ARTICLES

Japan's canning industry, especially that of fish, is now an established line of international fame. As export tinned salmon to England and tinned crabs to America are important. The centre of the packing industry is Hiroshima-ken and Hokkaido. The salmon come from Russian Siberia and tinned crabs from Karafuto, Hokkaido and the Kuriles.

Production (¥1,000)

	Beef	Fish and shellfish	Fruit	Vegetables	Total incl. others
1919	3,273	8,002	1,373	2,595	16,536
1920	2,523	7,727	878	2,071	14,801
1921	**2,972**	**6,549**	**1,031**	**2,859**	**16,386**

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Condensed Milk

An import duty of ¥5.50 per 100 *kin* is imposed upon foreign manufactures while the home product is exempted from income tax for the first three years, besides receiving rebate on the sugar consumption tax paid. Foreign competition and over-production have retarded the development, as may be surmised from the following table (in ¥1,000):—

	Production		Imports	
	kin	¥	*kin*	¥
1919	14,252	6,618	4,061	2,453
1920	12,814	5,831	5 701	2,771
1921	13,683	5,529	6,007	3,580

Exports that amounted in 1918 to 1,307,000 *kin* were reduced to nil in 1921.

TOYS

Toy manufacture in Japan is passing from household to factory industry. Its centres are Tokyo, Kyoto, Osaka and Aichi. Each has some specialty; Tokyo produces mainly celluloid, tin and rubber toys with some quantities of wooden and cloth toys. Osaka is noted chiefly for cloth toys, paper novelties and celluloid. Kyoto for its exquisite porcelain toys and earthenware, etc. In the making of dolls Kyoto stands first in art, Tokyo and Osaka coming next. The price ranges between 30 *sen* and 30 *yen*, average good dolls selling for ¥3-4 a dozen, while fancy dolls are often quoted at ¥15-30 a piece. In celluloid toys the Nagamine Co. and the Royal Co., Tokyo, and Koyama Co., Osaka are among the best. Great ingenuity is displayed both in the designing and workmanship of porcelain dolls. In wooden toys, inlaid wood and other artistic objects Hakone, the famous summer resort near Tokyo, has long been noted for excellent workmanship, but these articles now come from various other districts with increased demand both at home and abroad.

Exports chiefly consist of porcelain and celluloid toys as well as cotton and paper novelties for Christmas and Easter season. The demand for leather and inlaid wood works has been on an increase. The bulk of tin toys goes to England, Canada, China, India and Siberia. There are also bamboo wares shipped abroad. Exports in 1920 and 1921 are classified according to materials as follows (in ¥1,000):—

	Celluloid	Porcelain	Rubber	Wood	Paper	Cotton	Total incl. others
1920	5,236	3,137	2,575	2,401	1,744	1,714	21,180
1921	1,078	—	1,248	778	—	—	7,003

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Destinations (in ¥1,000)

	U.S.A.	India	Great Britain	Canada	S. America	China
1919	1,622	1,063	239	412	1,342	1,059
1920	10,813	1,484	2,390	1,092	1,335	387
1921	3,064	442	713	370	173	411

Sudden decline in 1921 was chiefly due to the encroachment of German goods.

WATCHES AND CLOCKS

Manufacturing of clocks, both standing and hanging, dates back to about 1882, and in 1920 clock works numbered 34, 24 of which were in Aichi Prefecture though mostly on insignificant scale. Watch making as at present carried on is represented by the Seikosha run by Messrs. K. Hattori & Co. in Tokyo, the product for 1921 being 322,000 watches and 668,000 clocks. About 2,200 employes are at work.

STRAW, CHIP AND HEMP BRAIDS

The use of straw braids for the manufacture of toys and other articles has been known from ancient times in the neighborhood of Tokyo, but it was in the early days of Meiji that, at the suggestion of some foreigners, the hat-manufacturing business with straw began to be undertaken at Omori, near Tokyo. Soon the industry spread to various parts of the country, especially to Okayama and Kagawa, which are now the principal centres of the industry, the two places supplying the bulk of the goods.

The manufacture of chip braid was first introduced into Japan in Omori and other places near Tokyo which had lost the business of straw braid. The industry has lately removed to Yamaguchi, Okayama, Kagawa Prefectures. The wood of the "populus temula" is best suited for this kind of braid.

Hemp braid industry was first started in Yokohama after the Russo-Japanese war, and in point of value hemp braid now occupies a good position on the list of exports.

Productions (in ¥1,000)

	Straw	Chip	Straw & Chip mix'd	Hemp	Total
1919	12,464	680	11	5,480	18,636
1920	12,507	635	2	4,002	17,146
1921	3,005	364	11	4,173	7,547

Exports (in ¥1,000)

	Straw	Chip	Mixed	Others
1918	3,799	466	7,718	2
1919	11,496	1,525	6,992	—
1920	14,686	1,463	5,732	80
1921	2,284	18	4,729	—

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

HOSIERY

The principal centre of this industry is Osaka where over ¥50 millions worth of goods were turned out during the war boom, or about 50 per cent. of the total in Japan. There are three large companies in Osaka, i. e. Japan Hosiery, Marumatsu & Co. and the Japan Spinning and Weaving Co. Cotton goods occupied 80% of the total value.

Production (¥ 1,000)

	Shirts & drawers	Stockings and socks	Gloves	Total incl. others
1919	46,998	11,314	7,941	94,185
1920	32,557	8,440	3,039	53,289
1921 ×	27,224	5,831	2,682	64,497

× denoting cotton fabrics only.

Staple Exports (¥ 1,000)

	Shirts & drawers	Socks & stockings	Gloves	Total incl. others
1919	26,003	9,030	3,876	39,070
1920	26,157	8,313	1,354	36,043
1921	10,756	1,742	302	12,891

Principal Markets (¥ 1,000)

	China	British India	Dutch India	Philippines	South America	Africa
1919	4,333	8,158	962	2,490	1,443	3,999
1920	2,176	11,192	1,322	3,179	2,166	5,312
1921	1,243	2,752	1,512	2,371	88	1,628

MATS

The fancy matting was first manufactured by a native of Bitchiu province, Okayama-ken, in 1878 for exporting purpose. It was especially after 1886 when a loom for mat-weaving was invented, and with patterns shown equally on both sides that a real progress began in export business. One grave drawback in this industry is the tedious labor required in preparing the warp which consists of rushes interlaced with yarns.

The weaving of fancy matting is generally a side line of farmers. Even in Okayama prefecture that boasts the greater half of the total output, there are only a few factories doing business on any large scale. For coloring the rushes natural dyes alone were formerly used, but now artificial dyes are common and the printing of design began to prevail from about 1901. Nearly two-thirds of the output of printed mats comes from Okayama, Hiroshima, and Fukuoka. Until several years ago Oita prefecture supplied a good deal, but its mats have been displaced in the foreign market by Chinese mats which are similar in quality and general appearance and much cheaper.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Conditioning.—The Government Mat Conditioning House exists in Kobe to enforce inspection on mats intended for export. The inspection is carried out on weight, texture, raw material used, edging, dyeing, figures and measurement.

	Production (¥1,000)			Exports (¥1,000)	
	Mats for floor	Fancy mattings	Ordinary mattings	Fancy mattings	Mats for floor
1918	11,277	4,760	3,235	2,179	356
1919	19,950	7,154	4,085	2,906	502
1920	15,191	8,347	3,565	3,815	558
921	20,575	8,014	2,860	933	451

UMBRELLAS

Umbrellas maintain a steady demand abroad, where in 1918 ¥ 3,778,330 was shipped to be increased to 4,333,253 in 1919, again to relapse to ¥3,549,081 in 1920 and ¥2,236,960 in 1921. The bulk of cotton umbrellas goes to China. The output is estimated at about ¥ 6,000,000, of which Osaka supplies about one half. The only weaving shop for producing silk stuff for umbrellas is in Tokyo. Sticks and handles used for umbrella-making went abroad by about ¥1,594,509 worth in 1920, also to drop to ¥½ million.

BRUSHES

Hair-brushes, nail-brushes and tooth-brushes are produced principally in Osaka and vicinity. Of the total output in 1920 ¥7,095,002 (a decrease of 54% below the preceding year), 51% represented these places followed by Nara-ken credited with 15%. Export amounted to ¥10,299,000 in 1919 mostly to U. S. A. and Great Britain, but fell to ¥9,000,000 in 1920 and further to ¥6,158,611 in '21 due to the slump and encroachment of German and French goods and also to the embargo on Japanese shaving brushes in England, Australia and India. Raw materials with exception of some kinds of woods used for inferior sockets, come from abroad, bristles from China and Europe, bones for sockets from America and Australia, and hard wood from Siam. For tooth-brushes, foreign raw materials alone are used. The Royal Brush Co., leading factory of export goods was dissolved in 1921, while the Kyoto Kosho Co. and Sakabe Firm have changed their policy and are now chiefly manufacturing goods for domestic consumption.

BUTTONS

The output of buttons was ¥4,359,000 in 1921 only one third compared with the figure in 1919. Shell buttons occupied 60%. Buttons exported during 1919 reached ¥10,000,000, then dropped to ¥4,126,000 in 1921, the bulk being represented by shell buttons. England, India, and the U. S. are principal customers. The manufacturing centre is Osaka which turns out 50 per cent.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

MINOR MANUFACTURES

ENAMELLED HARD WARES

	Production	Export
1919	¥11,697,495	¥5,329,803
1920	8,576,040	6,339,527
1921	8,530,085	3,244,615

WOOD MANUFACTURES

(including cabinet works, boxes, barrels, etc.)

	Production	Export
1919	¥113,262,221	¥4 353,708
1920	106 728,313	4,539,456
1921	126,645,959	2.419,577

(Also vide Chap. on Forestry)

BAMBOO WARES

	Production	Exports
1919	¥10.532,279	¥1,962,859
1920	10.115.988	3,732,737
1921	12,397,636	1,841,716

The bulk of exports is baskets, trunks and bags.

FANS AND FOLDING FANS

	Production	Exports
1919	¥3.019,368	¥ 950,093
1920	2.141,686	1,153,922
1921	5.025,945	677,461

LEATHER GOODS

(including boots, bags, portmanteaus, purses, etc.
For belt and hose, vide Chap. Leather Industry)

	Production	Exports
1919	¥21.574,082	¥5,728,135
1920	20,882,474	2,336,651
1921	24,842,445	924,121

TOILET ARTICLES

	Production	Exports
1919	¥ 9.113,944	¥2,073,237
1920	12,210,744	1,872,730
1921	14,701,207	1,674,030

Digitized by Google
Origina from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Exports include toilet cream, perfumed water, hair oil, tooth and toilet powders.

WICKER WORKS

	Production	Exports
1919	¥3 641,872	¥359,844
1920	4,569,139	534,542
1921	5,013,199	323,145

INSULATED ELECTRIC WIRE

	Production	Exports	
		Picul	¥
1919	¥26,554,509	93,758	8,411,760
1920	27,172,914	87,285	8 043,332
1921	44,997,402	42,167	3,273,092

ECONOMIC DEPRESSION AND EXCESS OF PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY

The Capital invested in various enterprises during the period of seven years 1914-20 aggregated ¥14,613 millions, or a little over five-fold that for the same length of time previous to the European war. New enterprises were especially active in the three years from 1918 to 1920, the yearly investment exceeding or even doubling the aggregate capital of the pre-war years. This amazing growth was followed in 1920 by an equally serious setback which dislocated almost all industries. Since then every half year dissolution of companies or reduction of capital have been the order of the day. The total de-investment for the 1st half of 1920 was ¥180 million, to increase to ¥253 million in the 2nd half; to ¥319 million in the 1st half, 1921 and to ¥484 million in the 2nd half. It amounted to ¥235 during the 4 months from Jan. to April 1922. Copper, iron and shipbuilding industries fared worst. Naturally the demand for home manufactures has declined and given rise to the question of what to do with the overplus. To adjust itself to this situation almost every industry has had to curtail operation. Paper manufacturers agreed in Dec. 1920 upon reducing the output of printing paper by 20% and by 10% in Feb. 1922, superphosphate fertiliser 35%, bleaching powder and soda-ash by 50-65%, hemp-dressing 30%, sulphate ammonium 25%, coal-mining 12.5-17%, etc. Thus did our industrialists invoke a nemesis by their own indiscretion during the war time, suffering from excess of their productive capacity.

Even cotton spinning which continued active through the period of economic slump is now experiencing similar difficulties from excess output, the capacity having grown by 177% as compared with the prewar days as shown in the ensuing table. Hemp-dressing business shows an enormous increase of 1,110% in capacity. This question of over-production, and that of high cost of production owing to

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

advanced wages demand the serious consideration of all concerned in industries and commerce. In the following table is shown the percentage of the growth of productive capacity, as based upon the amount of output, etc., before and after the European war:—

	Output, etc., 1913	Maximum since 1914		Increase %
		Amount	Year	
Raw silk				
Output (*kan*)	3,741,025	6,719,234	1921	179
No. of machine-driven oven...	*205,588	287,287	,,	139
Cotton yarn				
Output (bales)	1,517,982	1,925,579	'16	127
No. of spindles	2,414,499	4,196,126	'21	174
Silk thread				
Output (*kan*)	311,961	813,656	'20	257
No. of spindles	125,000	272,000	,,	218
Hemp yarn				
Output (*kan*)	1,211,063	13,466,237	,,	1,111
No. of spindles operated per day ...	25,452	74,455	,,	292
Woollen cloths and serges				
Output (yds.)	11,513,145	34,603,579	'18'19	301
No. of weaving machines ...	*10,133	14,323	'20	141
Copper (tons)	65,974	107,180	'17	162
Pig iron (tons)	240,363	779,984	'19	328
Steel materials, (tons)	254,952	563,880	'20	221
Coal (tons)	21,315,962	31,271,093	'19	147
Cement (barrels)	3,741,593	9,419,364	'21	241
Pulp (tons)	25,077	142,212	'20	567
Sugar, refined				
Output (bags)	3,186,581	4,148,500	'18	130
Capacity (tons)	980	1,700	'21	173
Sugar, Formosan centrifugals				
Output (bags)	1,050,477	6,769,016	'17	645
Capacity of latest-style plants ...	21,330	33,000	'21	155
Sulphate ammonium (tons) ..	15,350	96,600	'21	628
Super phosphate fertilisers (1,000 *kan*) ...	146,299	162,081	'19	111
Flour				
Output (bags)	13,428,093	23,172,417	,,	172
Capacity (barrels)	10,375	21,845	'21	211
Shipbuilding				
Tonnage built	65,541	611,893	'19	923
No. of berths	17	157	'18	923

N. B.– *Figures for 1915.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

CHAPTER XXXV

TRADE

RECENT ECONOMIC SITUATION

The work of economic readjustment called for by the depression that started in April 1920 was checked by the "interim boom," as it was called, which set in about the middle part of the year 1921 lasting till about September. It was only a backwash of the slump and a passing phase, but its effect on the entire market was harmful as it revived the speculative mania among those who could not easily forget the ecstacy of easy success realized during the war boom, and therefore intercepted the progress of readjustment. The ephemeral excitement left the market so much more depressed and slower to recover its normal condition, and this pernicious effect is still felt today. The aftermath was an unfavorable reaction casting a darker shadow over the market down to 1922. Two factors that were mainly responsible for the chronic economic trouble in the year 1921 were (1) curtailment of production and (2) inflation of currency and credit. The curtailment was conspicuous after the slump and shown in the closing down of a large number of new factories and the contracted scope of business at the old. The warehousing returns may be quoted as an indication of the general movement of commodities. In July, 1920 the record figures, ¥1,285,000,000 were registered, to dwindle to ¥780,000,000 at the beginning of 1921, ¥500 million level, after April, and after some fluctuations, further to ¥400 millions in the last quarter of 1922. In other words, the warehoused stock decreased to about one third in these two years. The sudden collapse of price and decrease in stocks accounted for this extraordinary decline, the former roughly from 30 to 20 millions or by about 50% during the period in question. In the meanwhile various causes combined to relax the cautious attitude which the bankers had in a hurry assumed on the occasion of the economic relapse. First the loans advanced by the Bank of Japan to give relief to private persons and companies in difficulty had rapidly been repaid and fell from ¥2,120 to 753 millions between the latter part of 1921 and the next 6 months. The issue of notes was also restricted, though not quite in proportion to the general trend of the economic market, especially in relation to the rapid recall of the loans. At the same time the national expenses were greatly swollen, while the specie hoarded increased apace, attaining a record figure of ¥2,183,000,000 in Jan. 1921 (1,137,000,000 at home and 1,046,000,000 abroad). Idle funds began to accumulate on the hands of private bankers who were obliged in consequence to relax their cautious attitude. The rate of interest was repeatedly lowered in 1921. On

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

the other hand, the supply of goods was scarce through artificial restriction, and the upshot was the forcing up of prices of commodities. According to the investigation of the "Oriental Economist," Tokyo, the index number of price stood lowest, 187.5, in March, 1921 against 100 in Jan., 1913, gradually to advance to 216.15 in Oct., or an increase of 16%. This was in marked contrast to the downward movement of the world market. All these abnormal circumstances seriously affected the balance of trade which went against the country, this tendency growing more and more marked as the year advanced, quite an unusual feature in Japan's trade which generally recovers a favorable balance in the latter part of the year. The result was an excess of imports of over ¥360 millions out of the total volume of trade done, ¥2,866 millions. In the last quarter of the year, therefore, the downward curve fell very low for all the markets and occasioned a panicky state in Feb. 1922 when the share market and also rice, cotton and silk yarns experienced a sharp slump.

The first six months of 1922 saw an unusual effort made to bolster up the market by more decided curtailment of products of all descriptions, steel, copper, coal, foreign paper, starch, potash etc., which had already been placed under the restricted operation agreement. Nevertheless prices continued to decline, the index number falling from 207.7 in Jan. to 188.7 in Dec. The adverse balance of trade that cast a gloomy shadow over the entire market lasted till Oct.-Nov., when the balance was turned at last in favor of exports to the extent of ¥93 millions, but at the same time it was reported that the specie hoarding abroad decreased from the ¥900 million mark in the latter part of 1921 to ¥877 in June 1922 and ¥665 millions in December. In these circumstances all the attempts made by the newly formed Kato Ministry, to bring down prices of commodities or the report of the invisible trade balance being in favor of Japan by about ¥100 millions in the latter half of the year, (vide Chapt. Foreign Trade) failed to make any marked impression on the market. At last the patch-up policy that had long been adopted by both Government and public broke down and when at the end of Nov., a minor bank in Kyoto had to suspend payment a large number of other banks were overtaken by a similar fate (Vide Chap. Banking). Graver development was fortunately checked by the Bank of Japan extending a helping hand.

FORMATION OF COMPANIES

It is interesting to note that before 1873 Japan had no company in the modern sense of the word. Some commercial establishments that had previously existed, as the Mitsui-gumi, pioneer of the present Mitsui Gomei Kaisha, were a sort of family establishment. In the year mentioned the First National Bank, now simply the First Bank, was created as a regular joint stock concern after the Western model. Then followed, though rather tardily, companies devoted to shipping, railways, insurance, and so on.

In 1894, when war broke out with China, the total investment in

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

various enterprises still stood at the modest sum of about ¥249,762,000 paid up, of which banking represented ¥101,409,000, followed by transport business ¥82,560,000, industries ¥44,580,000, trade ¥20,014,000 and agriculture ¥1,188,000. After the close of the next war of 1904-5, to be precise by 1907, the total investment had risen to ¥1,114,227,000, consisting of ¥444,204,000 for banking, ¥150,891,000 transport, ¥381,815,000 industries, ¥125,282,000 trade and ¥12,035,000 agriculture. The latest expansion is shown later. Another striking feature as shown lately is the tendency to increase capital and the amalgamation of smaller concerns. Formerly a company with capital in eight figures was an exception but of late many have enlarged their capital to over a hundred million *yen*.

Companies Classified

Commercial companies are divided into the following four kinds:—

(1) Ordinary partnership (gōmei-kaisha).—Has two or more partners, each unlimitedly liable for the debts of the firm.

(2) Limited partnership (gōshi-kaisha).—Is made up of one or more partners with limited liability.

(3) Joint-stock company (kabushiki-kaisha).—Resembles that in England, formed by not less than seven persons.

(4) Joint-stock limited company (kabushiki-gōmei-kaisha).—A limited partnership in which part of the capital is represented by transferable shares.

Foreign companies may be recognized by Japanese law and allowed to do business in Japan, subject to the same registration as is required for Japanese companies.

SALES BUSINESS

Alike with other lines sales business has recently made a rapid development. The paid up capital exclusive of banking ran up from ¥313,000,000 in 1913, for instance, to ¥1,220 millions in 1919, representing 10,263 cos., and further to ¥1,269 millions for 12,116 cos. in 1920 both joint stock and partnership. In the latter year those grouped under the head of Exchanges and Broking including broking, mercantile agencies, produce-markets, exchanges, etc., headed the list as to capital which was ¥755,688,699 for 1625 cos.; miscellaneous including trading in general, books and periodicals, hotels and restaurants, ¥354,544,022 for 3,230; silk and cotton yarns and fabrics, etc., ¥285,924,425 for 1,442; insurance, warehousing, pawnbroking, etc., ¥273,700,343 for 2,382; machines and tools, ¥58,747,360 for 671, etc. Main features for 1920 are shown below in ¥1,000:—

Cotton and Yarns	155,038	Warehousing	61,512
Textile fabrics	107,008	Publishing	22,546
Broking	648,970	Machines...	20,288
Exchanges	79,537	Fertilizers	13,588

Digitized by Google Origina from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

METRIC SYSTEM ADOPTED

With the approval of the 44th Session of the Diet (1920-21), the Government adopted the metric system of weights and measures in place of the complicated method now in practice. The new system will be made compulsory in ten years after April 1921.

BUSINESS PROMOTION IN 1922

According to the investigation of the Bank of Japan, capital invested during the year under review aggregated about ¥1,492,000,000 which compares with 2,236,000,000 in the preceding year. Of that aggregate the new promotion contributed ¥953,455,000 and expansion ¥538,245,000 (including ¥404,062,000 of increased capital and ¥134,182,000 of debentures), these being classified as follows according to business (in ¥1,000):—

	New promotion	Expansion	Debenture	Total
Banking	20,000	13,889	—	158,889
Trust	99,870	3,130	—	103,000
Warehousing	15,100	470	—	15,570
Insurance	22,000	6,000	—	28,000
Transportation	139,060	50,610	55,275	244,945
Mining	23,285	2,057	3,500	28,842
Electricity	112,455	133,035	47,710	253,196
Industry	196,200	37,986	15,735	249,921
Fishery	23,150	—	—	23,150
Forestry	14,060	2,535	—	16,595
Trading	288,280	29,349	11,962	329,592
Total	953,455	404,062	134,182	1,491,699
Decrease below 1921 ...	457,650	212,577	74,267	744,494

COMPANIES CLASSIFIED BY ORGANIZATION (End, 1920)

Cos. classified by amount of paid up capital	Joint stock companies		Limited partnerships		Unlimited partnerships	
	No.	Cap. ¥1,000	No.	Cap. ¥1,000	No.	Cap. ¥1,000
Under ¥ 50,000	3,595	51,821	7,585	69,048	3,573	41,057
„ ¥ 100,000	2,486	74,161	822	44,668	547	30,389
„ ¥ 500,000	5,565	491,156	490	75,615	465	73,957
„ ¥1,000,000	1,958	512,469	56	30,538	62	33,720
„ ¥5,000,000	2,109	1,893,555	30	46,100	43	73,650
Over ¥5,000,000	515	4,257,203	6	112,000	10	327,000

GENERAL STATISTICS ON ECONOMIC CORPORATIONS

Number and capital of economic corporations as classified by nature of enterprises are returned by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce as follows at the end of the year, amount of capital and reserves in ¥1,000:—

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

		1917	1918	1919	1920
Agriculture	No.	587	624	795	765
	P. u. cap.	43,413	31,275	76,865	88,392
	Reserves	3,997	5,536	7,845	7,086
Mining	No.	288	357	403	457
	P. u. cap.	301,811	468,210	728,168	641,509
	Reserves	68,496	100,967	472,793	77,602
Industries	No.	6,965	8,221	10,112	11,829
	P. u. cap.	1,457,825	1,595,802	2,248,358	3,057,239
	Reserves	299,723	321,679	435,537	520,167
Trade	No.	10,714	12,132	13,137	14,027
	P. u. cap.	1,304,916	1,545,590	2,460,544	3,368,061
	Reserves	696,860	946,275	1,001,222	1,059,591
Transportation	No.	1,430	1,694	1,833	2,055
	P. u. cap.	356,403	542,353	716,435	789,907
	Reserves	150,039	254,960	88,208	231,956
Fishery	No.	—	—	—	259
	P. u. cap.	—	—	—	38,885
	Reserves	—	—	—	3,586
Total	No.	19,696	23,028	26,280	29,917
	P. u. cap.	3,162,560	4,143,129	5,975,497	8,238,116
	Reserves	1,150,618	1,629,431	1,639,764	1,912,781

N. B.—The total for 1920 includes statistics of 525 companies not classified.

BUSINESS RESULTS IN RECENT YEARS

The only available data on this head are supplied by the "Oriental Economist" (Tokyo), which, however, modestly disclaims any pretension to strict accuracy chiefly on account of many of the Cos. showing reluctance to supply information, so that the following covers only about 150, viz. about 1/71 of the economic corporations existing in Japan. In the following table money is in ¥1,000 and (A) stands for 2nd half, '18, (B) for that of '19, (C) of '20 and (D) of '21 respectively.

	P. u. cap. ¥1,000	Reserves ¥1,000	Profit ¥1,000	Ratio to cap. 10 %
Spinning mills.				
A	104,775	91,769	60,728	11.59
B	113,917	125,510	77,036	13.52
C	187,651	175,129	46,155	4.92
D	186,920	177,094	53,227	5.70
Woolen textiles.				
A	33,666	10,502	10,373	6.10
B	37,257	15,075	18,218	7.71
C	67,625	25,457	11,396	3.37
D	76,818	26,421	11,621	3.03

Digitized by Google Origina from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Continued	P. u. cap. ¥1,000	Reserves ¥1,000	Profit ¥1,000	Ratio to cap. 10 %
Paper mills.				
A	30,186	9,322	10,267	6.80
B	38,850	12,653	9,251	4.76
C	62,805	17,259	11,571	3.68
D	71,639	18,210	7,616	2.13
Flour mills.				
A	6,938	3,101	1,295	3.73
B	7,063	3,648	2,720	7.70
C	11,962	6,961	1,358	2.27
D	12,575	7,226	1,216	1.93
Petroleum & coal.				
A	78,425	14,762	17,461	4.45
B	83,219	21,007	22,577	5.42
C	100,310	32,121	17,229	3.44
D	103,613	32,943	10,298	1.99
Ceramics.				
A	12,426	4,922	2,245	3.61
B	15,153	3,963	952	1.26
C	16,766	4,525	1,208	1.44
D	17,650	4,599	641	0.79
Chemical industries.				
A	40,539	13,436	9,527	4.70
B	47,913	15,040	10,516	2.19
C	69,403	19,363	6,503	1.88
D	78,188	16,756	642	0.16
Electric power & light.				
A	193,717	15,866	14,622	1.51
B	221,393	19,085	16,603	1.50
C	285,314	20,514	22,634	1.59
D	371,496	23,301	30,480	1.64
Shipbuilding.				
A	44,093	35,035	30,974	14.05
B	59,088	46,165	31,663	10.72
C	67,750	65,016	14,509	4.28
D	88,251	64,183	7,452	1.68
Exchanges.				
A	36,197	4,110	3,190	1 76
B	37,175	4,546	5,932	2.18
C	51,826	5,521	4,328	1.67
D	72,211	7,164	7,202	1.99
Sugar.				
A	78,695	28,553	13,329	3.39
B	79,620	30,502	35,205	8.84
C	103,359	45,546	29,481	5.70
D	141,081	46,222	1,038	0.15

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Though Japan had before 1868 commercial organizations that served as Chambers of Commerce, it was not till 1890 that the regular regulations were enacted. At present, with the exception of eight prefectures of Miyazaki, Oita, Fukushima, Ehime, and others, one or more Chambers of Commerce exist in thirty seven other prefectures and Hokkaido. By amendment of the Chambers of Commerce Law passed in the 1908-9 session of the Diet the Chamber of Commerce is forbidden compulsorily to collect subscription from the members. The data for the recent years are as follows:—

	Number	Members	Annual expenses
1916	60	1,837	¥ 395,632
1917	59	1,837	457,358
1918	60	1,851	589,666
1919	60	1,803	783,153
1920	62	1,846	1,367,189

EXCHANGES

Exchanges in Japan are of three kinds, i.e., stock, rice and merchandise. There are nine exchanges devoted to dealing in securities, either exclusively or in combination with other commodities. The exchanges are all of limited liability system though those modelled on the Western plan of association are recognized by law. They are therefore more on the continental plan than those in England or America and are subject to strict control of the supervising authorities who are authorized to interfere at their own discretion when they judge that the exchange abuses its privilege and acts in an irregular way. From the nature of their organization exchanges have to stand security, within the limit of their authorized capital, for the fulfilment of all the contracts duly booked by them. Whenever, therefore, a registered broker, who has to deposit ¥50,000 with the stock exchange in Tokyo, is guilty of default for bargains duly entered in his name, the exchange has to make good any loss entailed.

The revised Law passed by the 45th Session of the Diet (1921-22) and put in force is intended to make brokers members of the Exchanges, who shall jointly and severally be responsible for transactions on the market, and to regulate bargains for future delivery of a longer period, say two months in case of the stock exchange. The reform was made chiefly to strengthen credit and establish the good name of the Exchange by guarding against the failure of brokers, preventing the building-up of rickety bull accounts, and prohibiting illegitimate dealings on the kerb.

Time Transactions.—According to the revised Law there are two kinds of time bargains as recognized on the floor, viz., short and long. In the former the contract is to be fulfilled within a week including the day of contract, while the latter provides for the settlement within 2 months in case of stocks and securities, 3 and 6 months respectively for rice and yarns. The account of other

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

merchandise is to be settled within the time limit specified in Imperial ordinances to be issued hereafter.

Stock, Rice and Merchandise Exchanges

Year	No.	Capital p. u. ¥1,000	Reserve ¥1,000	No. of Deposits by brokers	Deposits by brokers ¥1,000	Receipts ¥1,000	Expenses ¥1,000	Profit ¥1,000
1918 ...	42	41,750	4,503	915	12,878	11,362	4,163	7,198
1919 ...	42	45,229	5,132	1,002	14,535	18,189	6,666	11,524
1920 ...	43	67,192	7,056	1,054	23,141	21,767	13,810	7,957
1921 ...	42	81,365	7,739	1,086	42,539	22,406	8,126	14,280

Volume of Staple Commodities Transacted

Year	Stocks ¥1,000	Rice 1,000 *koku*	Cotton yarn 1,000 bales	Silk 1,000 *kin*
1918	10,376,965	230,550	6,569	16,138
1919	7,353,221	240,468	9,633	36,362
1920	—	349,770	8,958	30,784
1921	—	316,003	11,097	13,834

Note.—In the total "Stocks" represents the two exchanges of Tokyo and Osaka, while cotton yarns show transactions also on the two exchanges of Tokyo and Osaka. The Yokohama silk exchange is the only one in this particular line.

Volume of Shares Transacted at Various Places (in 1,000)

Year	Tokyo	Osaka	Nagoya	Total incl. others
1918	25,241	12,727	3,378	44,677
1919	40,873	18,602	5,361	68,937
1920	35,710	14,835	3,584	59,649
1921	39,788	16,807	4,743	72,990

Volume of Rice Transacted on Rice Exchanges

Year	Amount 1,000 *koku*	Of which Tokyo 1,000 *koku*	Of which Osaka 1,000 *koku*	Av'ge quotation per *koku* ¥
1918	230,550	48,266	51,661	28.34
1919	240,468	92,835	48,488	38.49
1920	349,770	72,165	76,802	34.95
1921	316,003	70,478	73,872	—

Proportion of Marginal and Actual Transactions.—During the five years ending 1921 the proportion of actual delivery in rice ranged, among the 34 rice exchanges in Japan, between the highest of 86 per 100 at Niigata and 72 at Sakata and the lowest of none at all at Himeji and Nagahama. At 29 places the delivery was less than 1%. The proportion is not so striking on the stock exchanges. At Tokyo the delivery was 133 per 1000 under contract, 77 at Osaka, but only 2 at Wakayama.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Tokyo Stock Exchange

Inaugurated in 1878, this is in Japan the oldest and largest establishment of the kind, with paid up capital of ¥45,000,000. It is a joint stock concern and bound by law to guarantee the good faith of all parties concerned in a transaction.

Brokers.—A person desirous to become a broker must deposit a cash security of ¥50,000. There is no legal provision limiting the number of brokers, but usage fixes it at 30 or thereabout.

Quotations of Leading Stocks at Tokyo and Osaka (1922)

(50 *sen* or above counted as ¥1; smaller fragments ignored)

Shares (time delivery)	Paid up per share ¥	Highest ¥	Lowest ¥	Rate of divd. (10 %) 2nd half 1921	2nd half 1922
At Tokyo:					
Nippon Yusen Kaisha	50	139	78	2.00	—
Toyo Kisen Kaisha	50	34	19	0.80	0.50
Kanegafuchi Cotton Sp. Co.	50	362	269	7.00	7.00
Toyo Woolen Cloth Co.	50	58	32	1.20	1.00
Toyo Muslin Sp. Co.	50	128	83	3.00	2.50
Dai-Nippon Sugar Mfg. Co.	50	102	65	1.50	1.70
Toyo Sugar Mfg. Co.	20	66	39	1.00	—
Dai-Nippon Artificial Fertiliser Co.	50	43	19	0.60	0.60
Nitto Seihyo (Cold Storage) Co.	50	91	69	2.00	2.00
Nisshin Flour Milling Co.	50	104	65	2.20	2.20
Hoshi Pharmacy	12.5	24	17	3.30	2.00
Hokkaido Colliery & S.S. Co.	50	54	38	1.00	0.80
Iriyama Colliery Co.	50	50	42	1.30	1.00
Asano Cement Co.	50	99	62	2.00	2.00
Tokyo Electric Light Co.	50	81	67	1.40	1.40
Tokyo Gas Co.	50	64	50	0.90	0.90
Oji Paper Mill Co.	50	89	62	2.00	1.70
Imperial Hemp Mfg. Co.	50	51	38	1.00	1.00
Fuji Gassed Yarn Co.	50	114	82	2.50	2.50
Nippon Petroleum Co.	50	125	64	4.50	1.50
Tokyo Stock Exchange	50	166	105	1.40	1.10
Dai-Nippon Beer Brewery Co.	50	134	97	3.00	3.00
South Manchuria Railway Co.	100	119	96	1.00	—
Nippon Paint Mfg. Co.	50	50	41	1.00	1.20
Ishikawajima Shipbuilding Co.	50	41	24	1.10	0.70
Tokyo Fire Ins. Co.	12.5	43	32	1.80	1.80
Nippon Cinema Co.	50	77	41	2.00	—
At Osaka:					
Osaka Shosen Kaisha	50	60	39	1.00	—
Hanshin Electric Railway Co.	45	72	62	1.30	—
Ujigawa Hydro-Electric Co.	50	73	56	1.10	—
Osaka Electric Light Co.	50	82	68	1.20	1.20

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Shares (time delivery)	Paid up per share ¥	Highest ¥	Lowest ¥	Rate of Div. (10 %) 2nd half 1921	2nd half 1922
Godo Spinning Co.	... 50	106	76	2.50	2.00
Toyo Cotton Spinning Co....	... 50	145	98	3.00	3.00
Dojima Rice Exchange ...	... 50	109	80	2.60	2.00
Osaka Stock Exchange ...	... 50	172	93	1.60	0.90
Osaka Sampin Exchange ...	... 50	134	90	2.20	1.60
Kuhara Mining Co.	... 50	44	25	—	—
Osaka Iron Works	... 50	58	32	1.20	1.00
Osaka Harbor Estate Co. ...	... 50	55	42	0.40	1.20

Share Market in 1921-1922

Generally speaking a weak tone ruled over the stock market during the years under review, being subject to general depression continuing from 1920. The average quotation of 84 stocks regularly quoted on the Tokyo Exchange fell from ¥92.13 in 1920, to ¥62.28 in 1921 and 55.45 in 1922, with the corresponding decrease both in the volume of transaction and value.

The year 1921 opened weak but in Feb. the market somewhat recovered buoyancy, and advanced by about 1/8 on the average price over the quotation in January. Till about August, when the "interim boom" was in full swing and when the climax of the year was reached the prevailing tone was on the whole favorable. Upward tendency was particularly noticeable in such leading shares as the Kanegafuchi Spinning Mill, the Tokyo Exchange, etc. The former jumped up from ¥210 in Jan. to 418 in Aug. while the latter recovered from ¥118.60 to 173.80 in September. The adverse balance of trade that grew worse as the year advanced, collapse in staple commodities as cotton yarns and rice, and tightening of the money market, especially after Sept., etc., all combined to bring a counter reaction. The result was a general stampede and deadlock, and yet the average was higher than that in the first half.

In the year 1922 at first the depressing effect of excess of imports and the unfavorable condition of silk and cotton yarn market checked whatever tendency there was discernible of improvement. By the end of Feb. the bulls had sustained a serious defeat. All leading shares went on dropping, the Kanegafuchi, for instance, from ¥362.3 in Jan. to ¥316 in Feb. and ¥277 in April. It was then that the failure of Mr. T. Ishii, the boldest bull in Osaka, was disclosed and caused suspension of business on the Osaka exchange, though fortunately its effect was comparatively slight in Tokyo and other places. The Ministerial change in July and the Gov. announcement to adopt vigorous measures for lowering the price of commodities did not much improve the situation and it was not before the brisk export of raw silk and cotton yarns set in between Oct. and Nov. that the market recovered some buoyancy and most shares were appreciably raised. This tendency soon experienced a rude setback in consequence of bank failure in the Kansai District (Osaka) in Nov. The state of unrest lasted till the year-end, but the adjustment promptly effected

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

by the Bank of Japan relieved the market, which closed with the prospect of a firmer tone for the following year.

Stocks Transacted & Average Quotation on Tokyo Exchange

	No. transacted	Total value	Average per share
1920	5,810,340	¥535,479,090	¥92.13
1921	4,773,360	297,307,990	62.28
1922	3,019,730	167,463,190	55.45

Movement of Leading Shares

	1921		1922	
	Highest (Month)	Lowest (Month)	Highest (Month)	Lowest (Month)
Kanegafuchi Spin.	¥418.00 (8)	¥225.90 (1)	¥362.3 (1)	¥269.0 5)
N. Y. K.	152.70 (8)	121.30 (5)	138.7 1)	78.0 9)
Dai-Nippon Sugar Mfg. ..	115.30 (8)	75.80 (1)	101.8 (1)	65.0 4)
Tokyo Exchange	173.80 (9)	118.60 (1)	166.0 (1)	105.1 (9)

MERCHANDISE EXCHANGES

The merchandise exchange business is perhaps the least developed side in the business organization of Japan in this particular line. The principal commodities dealt with on those exchanges are raw silk and cotton yarns as shown in the table below, the former being practically transacted at Yokohama and the latter at Osaka.

AMOUNT OF MERCHANDISE TRANSACTED (1921)

Exchange	Cotton yarn *Bale*	Raw silk *Kin*
Tokyo Rice & Merchandise...	3,045,940	—
Osaka Sampin	8,051,810	—
Yokohama	—	13,834,600
Total	11,097,750	13,834,600

WAREHOUSING

The progress made in warehousing recently is indicated by the following comparative figures showing the average volume of goods stored in 96 principal warehouses in Tokyo, Osaka, Kobe and other provincial centres: 1912—¥99,856,000; 1918—¥520,856,000; 1919—¥642,745,000; 1920—1,034,813,000. A few months after the economic débâcle of March 1920, i. e. by July the value of goods warehoused advanced to the enormous sum of ¥1,285 millions. The steady

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

arrivals of speculative purchases contracted from abroad before the Armistice and the sudden fall of demand at home and elsewhere combined to bring about this congestion. Gradually relieved, the figure stood in Jan., 1921 at ¥730 millions, ¥525 in Nov., ¥564 in June, 1922 and ¥462 in Dec., this latter showing a decrease of 3,886,000 in number and ¥148 millions in cash value below the corresponding figures in Dec. of the previous year. Principal goods warehoused are compared as follows in (¥1,000):—

Items	1920 (June)	1921 (Dec.)	1922 (Dec.)
Rice	—	—	24,552
Rice (imported)	22,535	21,971	12,571
Flour	9,425	1,831	1,219
Sugar (crude)	172,676	11,339	17,484
Sugar (refined)	16,055	8,260	7,116
Silk fabrics	7,615	1,540	9,414
Cotton goods	141,535	24,385	23,594
Woolen fabrics	62,556	2),180	23,311
American cotton	74,348	39,716	9,660
Indian cotton	127,041	28,268	17,515
Silk yarn	9,953	60,484	5,504
Cotton yarn	73,433	10,320	12,350
Woolen yarn	31,633	6,997	9,657
Wool	96,023	11,763	22,300
Hemp & hemp goods	8,532	2,828	2,894
Leather & leather goods	8,305	3,030	2,025
Foreign paper	35,404	17,258	13,275
Art. fertilizers	13,914	1,947	6,420
Iron materials	47,628	17,474	18,512
Hard ware	19,530	9,581	11 088
Drugs & dyes	39,449	13,594	13,629
Total incl. others	276,204	550,775	402,693

MERCANTILE AGENCIES

The Tokyo Koshinjo Mercantile Agency) (est. 1896)

Established under the promotion of the twenty-six leading banks in Tokyo and Yokohama, including the Bank of Japan, its members are divided into promoters and special and ordinary members. They pay annual subscriptions ranging in amount from ¥200 or more to ¥25, besides paying a fee of 50 *sen* for each report submitted in answer to an inquiry. The promoters and special and 1st class ordinary members are entitled to make any number of inquiries and borrow, free of charge, one copy of "The Merchants' and Industrials' Credit Book" (a rating book), which is published by the Agency twice a year, while the others are allowed to forward inquiries within certain fixed numbers, which differ according to classes. The Agency issues a daily report written both in Japanese and English, which is sent free to its members, and which contains news of such occurrences in business circles as help them in the conduct of their business. The report also contains

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

business statistics and other important matters relating to commerce and industry in general. Hand in hand with the sister institution of Osaka, it carries on an extensive business, and at present its business scope covers the whole of the country, with good correspondents in Europe, America, China and Korea. There is a foreign department established in its head office, to take charge of matters relating to foreign members. *Officers*: Mng.-Dir. S. Sato; Manager C. Nakajima. *Head Office*: 43, Sakamoto-cho, Nihombashi, Tokyo.

Osaka Mercantile Agency (est. 1901)

Officers:—Mng.-Dir. Motoyoshi Makino; Manager, Naomi Abe.
Head Office:—Kitahama Sanchome, Osaka.

GUILDS OF STAPLE COMMODITIES

The first legislative measure for encouraging the combination and harmonious working of those engaged in industry and trade was enacted in 1884. This was expanded in scope by the issue in 1897 of the Law relating to the Staple Export Guilds, and in 1900 of the Law relating to the Staple Production Guilds. At the end of Mar. 1913 the guilds existing throughout Japan numbered 916 with the volume of production or sale totalling ¥1,437,923,237 for 646 guilds reported. The number of guilds increased to 1,092, 1,131 and 1,204 in 1917, 1818 and 1919 respectively with a corresponding increase in the members and amounts of production. The principal production guilds as classified according to the kind of commodities handled were as follows at the end of the year 1919: Raw silk, 278, Rice, 69; Artificial fertilizers, 26; Paper, 31; Porcelain, 24; Medicines, 20; Weaving, 141; Timber, 35; Soy and *miso*, 36; Charcoal, 53; Matting, 18; Total incl. others, 1,204.

COMMERCIAL MUSEUMS

Of the commercial museums existing in Japan those that are worthy of mention are the Government Com. Museum, the Tokyo Industrial Association's Com. Museum and the Osaka Com. Museum.

The Govt. Commercial Museum

Founded in 1896, the Museum, besides placing on view commercial samples both domestic and foreign, undertakes inquiries on commercial matters and acts as intermediary between Japanese and foreign merchants or manufacturers. The Museum is provided with tens of thousands of samples, both of domestic and foreign origin, which are loaned to the provincial museums or fairs. Sometimes they are taken round the country and placed on view on occasion of local fairs and shows. The Museum undertakes intermediary service in the interest of international commerce and industry, and correspondence sent to foreign merchants, manufacturers or to their confrères in Japan constitutes an important branch of its work which also includes replies to foreigners' inquiries as to standing, etc. of Japanese

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

merchants, manufacturers and firms. The Museum is free of access. Location: 1-chome, Kobiki-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

PRICES OF COMMODITIES IN 1922

According to the returns of the Bank of Japan the average index figure of the wholesale prices in Tokyo fell from 272.48 in Jan. to 241.77 in Dec., taking the average for Oct. 1900 as 100. Commodities of cosmopolitan nature as rice, timber, foreign paper, coal, petroleum, etc. dropped more than those for home consumption, comprising such articles as *miso*, soy, eggs, tea, charcoal, tiles, mats, etc. Some of these even went up.

Index Figures in Recent Years Compared

	Jan.	March	July	Oct.	Dec.
1920	398.00	×425.25	316.63	298.45	271.98
1921	265.84	252.78	259.82	289.84	276.95
1922	272.48	265.50	266.04	255.02	241.77

× The highest in recent years.

Wholesale Quotations of Staple Commodities.
(Averaged in Dec.)

	1922	1921
Kyushu Coal (per ton, 1st class)...	¥17.00	16.00
Japanese Vellum (B) per lb...	0.18	0.24
Lamp oil	5.80	7.85
Muslin, per yard	0.83	0.90
Sheeting (Dragon C) per *tan*	8.67	8.80
Sugar (Refined) A. A. per picul	26.30	27.51
Wheat ,, ...	6.98	8.51
Flour, one bag	3.54	3.94
Cotton (Mid Ring), per picul	79.59	36.91
Cement, 1 barrel	7.80	7.00
American timber 1×1×12 ft.	9.90	10.50

MOVEMENT OF STAPLE COMMODITIES IN 1922

Rice

Monthly Average; Standard Quality, per koku (about 4.96 bushels)

A. Actual dealings at Fukagawa, Tokyo.
B. Future delivery, Rice Exch., Tokyo.

	Dec. (1921)	Jan. (1922)	March (,,)	May (,,)	July (,,)	Sept. (,,)	Nov. (,,)	Dec. (,,)
A. ...	¥38.15	36.46	35.50	36.02	40.60	35.03	29.90	26.30
B. ...	¥39.92	37.05	34.14	35.22	38.96	28.20	26.42	25.65

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

With the passing of the "interim boom" in the third quarter of 1921, the year that followed opened weak with the quotation ruling at about ¥36-37. The market closed weaker still at the ¥25-26 mark against ¥40 in last November. The outlook at the beginning of 1922 was anything but bright as it was subject to the pressure of heavy stocks at various centres held over from the previous year. In Feb.-Mar. the market assumed a lively tone as it was reported that the actual crops fell short of the forecast and even the normal yield. As if to dampen the upward tendency it was then declared that the Ishii Firm, Osaka was unable to meet its obligations and that the Govt. partly released its rice holding, and yet the tone remained comparatively strong. A spell of drought in June, an important season for transplanting young rice plants, further hardened the quotation both on spot and time bargains to over ¥40, but the recovery of normal weather in July and the speculative import of foreign rice, including 5 million *koku* of Korean rice alone, brought on a reaction. The result was both bulls and the farming interests were equally hit as the year progressed, and the closing quotation of the year fell so low that the Government deemed it expedient in Jan. 1923 to purchase 350,000 *koku* of the cereal to protect farmers. This had the effect of perceptibly raising the figure.

Cotton Yarns

Monthly Movement of Forward Quotations per bale (lbs. 400) in Yen

	Jan.	March.	May	July	Sept.	Nov.
Highest	253.20	222.00	239	270	242	232.40
Lowest	229.10	205.90	216	250	194.60	216.00

The New year market opened weak owing to the excess of supplies consequent on the removal in Dec., 1921, of the joint limitation of spinning operation which had been in force for the past 19 months, and also the wartime installation of no small number of spindles by the old mills and the new. On the Osaka Exchange all deliveries stood in March 30% below the maximum quotation that ruled during the previous year. A favorable reaction followed in the second quarter of the year, when 46,000-49,000 bales of the yarn found their way to foreign markets against 20-21,000 in Jan. and Feb. The high ruling price of American cotton due to poor crop kept on the upward tendency till July. Again the curve was turned down from various causes, as oversupply, weak share and rice market, etc. and in Oct. the bottom price of the year, ¥190 for forward delivery, was reached. The year-end saw no particular improvement and opinion was gaining force that joint limitation was again imperative.

Raw Silk

The movement of the Japanese silk market in the last two years is practically covered by the progress of business of the Imp. Silk Yarn

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Co. organized in Sept. 1920 with the express purpose of upholding the silk market (Shinshu filature No. 1). Starting the purchase in the latter part of 1920 and closing it about the following summer, the Co. took over 72,660 bales (4,237,618 *kin*) at roughly ¥65 millions, the average price paid being ¥1,533. The holding was gradually released with a favorable turn of the market, and realized ¥79 millions in round numbers, the selling prices ranging between the two extremes of ¥1,702 and ¥1,975. In other words the Co. that had the gloomiest prospect at the start realized profit of some ¥14 millions against the paid up capital of ¥8 millions. Even deducting all necessary outlays and expenses the net profit amounted to a little over ¥8½ millions. It should be noted that the Co. was liberally supported by the Government which supplied a loan of ¥50 millions at low interest and besides guaranteed loss up to ¥30 millions. The mission satisfactorily completed and the *raison d'être* of the Co. no longer existing, it was wound up on 1 Dec., 1922. Of the net profit realized the Co. donated ¥4 millions for various useful purposes connected with silk business.

To review the situation during 1922, the market ruled weak at first till about the end of March when Kansai No. 1 filature touched the minimum in the year, i. e. ¥1,580 per picul on the Yokohama Exchange. The market improved on the whole due to a brisk export trade, and in Oct. the ascending curve marked the highest of the year ¥2,250, this surpassing by ¥150 the record price in 1921. In these circumstances, the warehoused stocks that stood at 41,400 bales in Yokohama in the previous season dropped to 18,200 in the latter part of the year, the figure including about 10,000 bales under contract for export. In the last two months dwindled export and accumulation of stock both at Yokohama and New York occasioned the downward movement, as tabulated below:—

A. Kansai No. 1 filature on Yokohama Exchange per picul in *Yen*.

B. Forward delivery.

	Jan.		March		May		Aug.	
	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
Highest ...	2,086	2,261	1,670	1,745	1,920	1,949	1,890	1,910
Lowest ...	1,850	1,728	×1,580	×1,550	1,750	1,734	1,820	1,790

	Oct.		Dec.		During 1921	
	A	B	A	B	A	B
	△2,210	2,189	2,130	2,142	2,020	2,186
	2,080	2,068	2,050	2,053	1,390	1,331

N. B.—× representing the lowest in the year and △ the highest.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Copper

Monthly Average of Electrolytic Copper

100 kin, in Yen

	Jan.	March.	May	July	Sept.	Nov.	Average
1921 ...	38.91	37.16	40.31	41.79	38.03	40.51	39.65
1922 ...	42.95	43.58	44.73	44.96	43.86	44.00	44.10

The average quotation of standard electrolytic copper stood during the year 1922 at about ¥44 per 100 *kin*, showing an advance of ¥4.50 over 1921 but with a margin of about ¥3.50 below 1920. The market was dull till April when, thanks to the new tariffs approved by the 45th Session of the Diet, the market recovered activity, raising the quotation to the ¥46 mark. Real demand, however, remained stationary. The arrival in April and after of the speculative purchases made abroad and the congestion of stocks, over 12,000 tons in April, for instance, soon began to oppress the market. Despite the continued reduction of the output by the producers to the monthly amount of 4,500-4,600 tons, the market remained low till about the end of the year. The export decreased from 181,034 piculs including ingots, slabs, plates, wires, etc., in 1921 to 27,356 in 1922. In Jan. 1923 an advance of American copper had a hardening effect upon the market, and the quotation recovered ¥45-46 mark.

Iron

Pig-iron (Wanishi) was one of the staple commodities that were worse off during the year under review, as its average quotation remained as low as ¥62-65 per ton against the boom figure in 1920 of ¥140, the maximum reached, and ¥90 in Jan. 1921. Various adverse circumstances combined to keep the market low, as the heavy arrivals of cheaper foreign goods having a margin of ¥4-5 compared with the domestic produce, caused rapid falling off in demand, and accumulated stocks, 165,465 tons on Nov. 21, 1922 for instance. The output fell to 120,000 tons, for a heavy cut was absolutely necessary in view of the import of cheap Indian and Manchurian (Anshantien) production amounting to as much as 23-240,000 tons. All the leading manufacturers as Kamaishi and Penchihu had to suspend operations early in June 1921 while smaller ones were threatened with ruin. In these circumstances, the adoption of the naval reduction program and heavy fall of shipbuilding orders in 1921-22 were a cruel blow to the manufacturers. Plate business, thick and thin, and bar iron fared no better. A new disquieting factor was the appearance from about Oct. of German and Belgian productions on the market.

Movement of some kinds of iron are shown below:—

A. Pig-iron (Wanihsi), per ton in *yen*.
B. Steel bar, 6 *bu*, per 10 *kan* in *yen*.
C. Thick plate, 4 ft. × 8 ft. × 2 *bu*, 10 *kan* in *yen*.

	Jan.	March	May	July	Sept.	Nov.
A ...	65.00	65.00	65.00	64.15	62.00	62.00
B ...	4.91	4.72	4.72	4.69	4.50	4.29
C ...	5.00	4.96	4.70	4.30	4.06	4.17

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Coal

Monthly Average of the 1st class Kyushu Coal
F. O. B. Moji-Shimonoseki, per ton in yen

	Dec. (1921)	Jan.	March	June	Aug.	Nov.
Lump	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.50	17.00
Dust	14.50	13.50	13.50	13.50	14.50	14.50

The colliers' agreement to cut the output by 17% for Kyushu and Hokkaido mines and 12.5% for the Joban district—reduced to ½ respectively since Oct. 1922—affected the year's production which fell from 28-29 million tons, the normal average, to 25 millions. This restricted supply stiffened the market that had touched in the previous summer the lowest in the recent time, i. e. ¥13-14 of superior quality. The quotation advanced to ¥17 mark in Nov. 1921, and ¥16 in the first half of 1922 and further to ¥17-18 with the return of winter. However what with the depression hanging over the shipping and general industrial world, the menace of possible competition of American and British goods, etc., the outlook could not but be gloomy.

Sugar

In sympathy with the prevailing tone the world over, the Japanese sugar market remained dull till about the middle 10 days of April, 1922, when refined sugar was quoted at ¥24.05 per picul for the Dai-Nippon Seito brand, ¥22.90 for that of the Meiji Seito Co. and ¥17.90 for general centrifugals. Some of the sugar dealers were ruined. The refiners thought it necessary to make arrangement for the limitation of the output. Before the negotiations could come to a definite issue a favorable reaction set in on receipt of a report that the Cuban market had advanced. The quotation rose by about ¥2.70 for both refined and crude sugar by July. In Aug. a counter reaction set in, for which the keen competition among the manufacturing cos. to undersell one another was responsible. The result was the market almost fell to cost price in Nov.-Dec. The agreement was reached in the middle of Dec. to cut the production, but this did not much improve the situation and the market remained in an unsettled state.

Flour

Monthly Average per bag (Crane Brand)
in Tokyo in Yen

(1921) Dec.	Jan.	March	May	July	Sept.	Nov.	Dec.
3.95	3.85	3.95	3.78	3.81	3.25	3.39	3.54

The flour market in Japan is chiefly regulated by two factors, quotation of rice at home and that of foreign flour and wheat market in Canada, Australia and U. S. A. As briefly explained below, the two

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

extremes on the home market was ¥4.30 per bag about the middle of Feb. and ¥3.08, the lowest for the previous seven years, in September.

The previous year closed with a brightening outlook which, however, turned out delusive, for the miller's quotation that at first stood at no more than ¥4.00 fell to ¥3.80 toward the end of January. By the middle of Feb. the cif Yokohama rate of Australian wheat had risen from ¥6.25 to 7.35 and the American from 6.10 to 7.70, the Canadian commanding the quotation of 8.05. In consequence the market rose to ¥4.30. From that time till Sept., placed at the mercy of the weather condition affecting the planting of rice and consequent fluctuations of the rice market, and the foreign market report, the market moved either up or down, though within a narrow limit. One factor that persisted to depress everything, including the flour market, was the continued adverse balance of trade and the contraction of credit. The millers, therefore, had to guard against any possibility of over-production, and further to devise measures for minimizing their holding, for many of them had on hand a pretty large stock of raw material laid in at a rather high price, and had to sell their production at scanty margin of profit. At the beginning of June the three leading milling cos. even announced that they would bear railway freight. The report that the rice crop was likely to prove short and that Canadian and Australian wheat and flour market had advanced stiffened the home quotation and toward the year end it was given by the millers at ¥3.70.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

CHAPTER XXXVI

FOREIGN TRADE

INTRODUCTION

The publication of Japan's customs report in statistical form dates from 1868. In those days Japan was an agricultural country and her manufacturing industry was little more than a fireside industry intended to meet only the domestic demands. Consequently, farm produce such as rice, vegetables, leaf-tobacco and tea, and sericultural and marine products, and minerals such as coal and copper made all the staple exports of the country, while for the supply of wheat flour, sugar, leather, medicines, dyes, paints, drapery, hardware, clocks, arms, and other manufactured articles the country had to draw from abroad. Such being the case, for the succeeding fourteen years (1868–1881), imports exceeded exports every year, except in two of them, so that the balance of trade continued unfavorable.

In the meantime, however, the awakening of the nation and the encouragement of industry by the authorities joined in causing manufacturing enterprises of a new type to spring up in different parts of the country. The establishment of cotton-mills, among the rest, marked a turn of the tide. The period from 1882 to 1895 saw the import of cotton yarns and stuff gradually falling off and the export of those of coarser description increasing. Raw silk woven into *habutae* and also matches, china, lacquer-ware and other industrial products, and coal and copper began to make their way to foreign markets, but as the imports remained relatively stationary the balance was in favor of exports during this period of fourteen years (two years excepted, when imports were in excess).

The tradal movement again took an adverse turn after the Sino-Japanese war of 1894–95, for the success which attended our arms relaxed the spirit of self-restraint that had been so conspicuous during the war; it now gave way and was followed by a wave of extravagance. This visibly affected the balance of trade in 1896, and so another period of excess imports set in and lasted till 1914, the year of the outbreak of the European War.

Meanwhile, in 1899, the enforcement of the revised commercial treaty raised the tariff to two or threefold what it was before, and consequently, the prices of commodities in Japan. This condition of affairs after all served to encourage the importation of foreign goods. On the other hand, the protection afforded by the high tariff wall

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

stimulated the rise of new manufacturing enterprises, which, with the aid of useful machinery introduced from Europe and America, progressed with long strides. In manufacturing, however, Japan, as she is still today, was seriously handicapped, for raw materials are scarce in the country, and they have to be imported, especially fibres, rubber, skin and bone, pulp, ores and other metal materials. The two years of the Russo-Japanese war, 1904 5, occasioned enormous purchase of military supplies. All of which helps to account for the fact that for nineteen years (excepting two of them) from 1896 to 1914 the customs reports recorded adverse results almost without a break.

The European War had on the whole a beneficial effect on the industrial development of Japan, for England, France, Italy, America and Germany, drawn into the vortex of the catastrophe, could no longer play a predominant part in the manufacturing industry of the world. The consequence was Japan was not only left to supply the shortage of goods in the Far Eastern market, but was even enabled to fill orders from the Allies. Then to encourage production at home and its shipment to foreign markets, the authorities did their best to extend banking facilities. In these circumstances, during the four years from 1915 to '18, a favorable balance of trade was realised to the extent of over ¥1,400,000,000 ($700,000,000), which, however, is only one eighteenth of that of America, whose excess exports during the period from July, 1915 to June, 1919 totalled $12,800,000,000.

It is true that, the war, by rousing our country to exert herself to the utmost to meet the needs of the Allies, pushed her manufacturing industries to a very prosperous condition, but the blessing that accrued was by no means unmixed. On the contrary, the shortage of supply of commodities and the swelling of currency that inevitably followed caused wages and prices to rise exorbitantly. With the restoration of peace Japan's trade relapsed into its ante-bellum condition, imports exceeding exports by nearly ¥1,200,000,000 in the 3½ years from 1919 to June, 1922.

THE TRADE IN 1921 & '22

Japan's oversea trade as stated in the Introduction made an extraordinary development during the Great War, but, on the restoration of peace, the war-time industries that had enjoyed a temporary boom owing to the general economic situation of the world, suffered decline, and the arrival of raw materials decreased. The exporters suffered doubly, first from the rise of prices at home and then from the competition of foreign goods abroad. In short the trade in 1921 dropped heavily, as indicated in the following comparative table (in 1,000):—

	Exports	Imports	Total
1920	¥1,948,394	¥2,336,174	¥4,284,568
1921	1,252,838	1,614,155	2,866,991
Decrease	695,556	722,019	1,417,577

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Perhaps it will not be much beside the mark to say that this depression of trade will continue till stable equilibrium is restored to the economic circles of the world at large. Looking somewhat into detail it is found that among our staple exports only the items of raw silk and beer show a gain over the previous year. On the import side, rice, sugar, oil materials, raw rubber, timber, leather, lead, etc. have increased both in quantity and in value, while raw cotton, coal tar dyes, wild silk yarn, tin, etc., while increasing in quantity fell in value, owing to the fall in price. The importation of machines and machinery, especially motors, machine tools, tissue finishing machines, etc., was also on the increase.

In regard to the general situation of our overseas trade, it may be noted that transactions with Belgium and Germany promise to recover normal activity, and imports from the Straits Settlements, Dutch India, Philippine Islands, Siam, etc. are more or less increasing, due to the increased purchase of rice, rubber, sugar, etc. Similar remark applies to Canada whence timber and pulp are coming in larger quantity. On the other hand the trade with other countries has sustained a fall.

In the tonnage of steamers entering Japanese ports, American ships have decreased, while those from England, France, Holland, etc. have gained. The expansion of Japanese shipping is assuredly an outcome of the general tendency of the times.

1922.—The trade gained in volume over the preceding year and moreover saw the adverse balance of trade contract considerably as shown in the following comparative figures (in 1,000):—

	Imports ¥1,000	Exports ¥1,000	Excess ¥1,000
1921	¥1,614,155	¥1,252,838	¥361,171
1922	1,890,314	1,637,447	252,867

As the balance of invisible trade is estimated to have been favorable for imports by roughly ¥222 mil., as mentioned elsewhere, the trade of the year was by no means so bad as was thought at first. The general fall of prices and the brisk export in the latter part of the year brought about this comparatively satisfactory result, the reduced quotations inviting large orders for raw silk from the U. S A. and for cotton goods from China. In point of fact, the export of the two items alone gained as much as 60% and represented about ¥323 millions, or about 85% of the total increase of export over the preceding year.

Outstanding features in the import trade are revived activity of arrivals from Europe at the expense of those from America, while what is significant was the appearance of sundry commodities of daily use for the first time in the customs returns, as charcoal, paper-umbrellas, wooden blocks for clogs, etc. from China, dried bonito from Hawaii, beer from Germany. The explanation is that the market of commodities for consumption in Japan alone remained at a much higher level than those of cosmopolitan character, with the result that it was possible to import even such goods at a profit. On the whole no single items show, as in the case of exports, any striking increase,

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

a general advance all round being the prevailing feature in the import trade of the year.

Movement of Important Items (in ¥1,000)

Exports:

		1920	1921	1922
1	Vessels, machines, etc.	15,823	25,146	26,346
2.	Grains, flours	23,054	9,118	12,470
3.	Metal wares	38,448	15,966	22,292
4.	Ores, metals	57,655	17,521	9,637
5.	Paper, paperwares	34,367	25,574	22,309
6.	Clothings, etc.	88,487	37,501	47,312
7.	Oils, fats, waxes	33,534	7,889	12,478
8.	Drugs, chemicals	68,985	35,047	44,213
9.	Ceramics	54,691	30,789	31,519
10.	Parcel post	20,198	17,119	18,383
	Total incl. others...	1,948,394	1,252,837	1,637,451

Imports:

1.	Ores, metals	279,222	157,680	167,430
2.	Skins, horns, tusks, etc. ...	44,847	24,812	22,279
3.	Parcel post	11,946*	8,626*	11,671*
4.	Drugs, chemicals	140,907	64,964	61,250
5.	Paper, paper wares	36,192	25,910	36,856
6.	Yarns, threads	891,943	520,404	569,515
7.	Metal manufactures	47,010	38,211	41,792
8.	Wool tissues	31,270	31,083	49,953
9.	Grains, flours, etc....	119,592	108,864	184,642
	Total incl. others	2,336,171	1,614,155	1,890,308

* Besides there are some articles imported by parcels post and included in respective headings.

Trade Between Japan Proper and Colonies

The trade of Japan with Formosa and Korea shows this record (in ¥1,000) for the last two years, "Japan" here including Karafuto.

	Formosa		Chosen	
	1920	1921	1920	1921
Exports	180,816	128,896	169,380	197,392
Imports	112,040	93,521	143,111	156,482
Total	292,856	222,418	312,491	353,874

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

MOVEMENT OF FOREIGN TRADE

Exports and Imports of Commodities

	Exports		Imports	
	1921	1922	1921	1922
Home origin	¥1,238,004,306	1,600,907,057	¥1,604,604,184	1,8[illegible]4,013,808
Foreign origin	14,833,409	36,544,761	9,550,648	6,294,424
Total	1,252,837,715	1,637,451,818	1,614,154,832	1,830,308,232

	1921	1922
Grand total of exports & imports	¥2,886,992,547	3,527,260,050
Excess of imports over exports	361,317,117	252,856,414
Excess of exports over imports	—	—

Exports & Imports of Specie & Bullion

	Exports		Imports	
	1921	1922	1921	1922
Gold	—	—	130,058,854	925,925
Silver	—	2,180,500	8,562,721	746,386
Total	—	2,180,500	138,621,575	1,672,311

	1921	1922
Grand total of exports & imports	¥138,621,575	8,852,811
Excess of exports over imports	—	508,189
Excess of imports over exports	138,621,575	—

Trade Returns at Leading Ports

	Exports		Imports	
	1921	1922	1921	1922
Yokohama ...	¥602,993,259	¥895,463,242	¥520,400,765	¥652,154,109
Kobe	229,144,369	279,821,530	768,209,362	856,356,675
Osaka	292,057,917	322,774,688	118,872,524	128,793,798
Nagasaki	10,155,701	14,617,723	22,732,519	21,116,067
Moji	29,138,120	24,919,122	60,289,996	64,446,609
Hakodate ...	4,339,608	5,734,840	1,104,200	3,275,621
Niigata	632,911	480,614	1,305,118	2,188,848
Shimizu	6,553,867	16,540,007	11,127,388	13,799,584
Taketoyo ...	5,792	5,219	13,427,055	16,157,104
Nagoya	20,495,611	22,927,189	18,071,216	31,074,014
Yokkaichi ...	2,137,389	4,016,863	27,787,379	32,811,181
Itozaki	—	—	1,662,855	2,214,673

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

(*Continued*)

	Exports		Imports	
	1921	1922	1921	1922
Shimonoseki ..	5,098,897	5,509,675	1,605,226	1,549,164
Wakamatsu ..	11,353,538	9,594,867	23,399,255	26,414,673
Hakata ...	593,782	477,074	2,730,558	3,484,054
Karatsu	6,095,289	3,125,916	3,966	320 611
Miike	11,610,760	9,568,103	1,117,547	3,795,090
Tsuruga... ...	3,708,593	2,385,223	3,324,318	4,780,224
Muroran... ...	1,013,227	1,002,532	222,223	662,305
Kushiro	3,432,333	1,588,046	70	—
Otaru	7,687,442	12,693,279	2,287,410	5,649,302
Total incl. others.	1,252,837,715	1,637,451,818	1,614,154,882	1,890,308,322

SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL IMPORTS & EXPORTS

EXPORTS

	1922	1921	1920
Food: (a) Raw			
Rice	¥1,656,332	¥3,375,261	¥5,902,514
Beans & pease	7,148,904	4,036,675	10,614,714
Aquatic products...	16,286,216	14,569,892	17,342,685
(b) Manufactured			
Tea	17,828,882	7,718,536	17,112,548
Refined sugar	19,092,029	15,799,096	30,592,930
Saké...	3,916,569	4,972,918	5,100,701
Beer...	3,358,108	5,800,762	4,586,830
Japanese isinglass	1,898,831	1,806,498	1,428,134
Comestibles in tin & bottle	6,607,508	5,916,496	7,945,207
Raw materials:			
Waste silk	13,359,663	9,593,155	19,013,655
Coal	23,513,985	37,814,960	45,200,117
Wood	14,161,736	15,326,716	29,129,578
Worked materials:			
Colza oil...	421,779	717,641	3,790,739
Fish oil	1,625,897	251,341	3,389,124
Sulphur	529,654	514,889	1,799,089
Camphor	7,246,755	2,870,414	4,965,350
Menthol crystal	3,322,906	2,172,480	5,489,815
Raw silk	670,047,542	417,124,143	382,716,898
Cotton yarns	114,723,255	80,568,002	152,393,931
Copper, ingots & slabs ...	331,737	6,465,933	5,138,561
Zinc, ingots & slabs	27,528	17,739	115,477
Plaits	11,293,724	7,030,964	21,960,888
Finished articles:			
Leather manufactures ...	561,736	487,951	768,350
Matches	15,562,746	16,239,383	28,453,107

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

	1922	1921	1920
Habutae	53,491,456	43,558,019	91,222,912
Cotton fabrics	222,052,119	203,673,379	334,966,026
Woollen fabrics	4,293,455	4,669,631	11,515,727
Silk handkerchiefs	4,012,388	3,186,102	8,685,411
Cotton towels	1,413,605	1,330,623	4,839,0 2
Table-cloths	1,419,726	2,346,799	4,215,05
Knitted undershirts	15,607,946	10,756,508	26,157,328
Other knitted goods	2,582,534	2,478,414	11,215,173
Hats, etc.	5,555,607	3,456,811	6,817,198
Buttons	6,400,501	4,136,746	9,982,462
Paper	16,132,561	18,939,391	23,124,691
Potteries	21,210,993	20,791,905	31,452,252
Glass & glass manufactures	10,308,618	9,997,424	23,238,961
Mats & matting for floors ..	1,963,283	1,488,270	4,547,061
Umbrellas	2 296,265	1,750,971	3,549,091
Toys	7,414,304	7,003,838	21,189,077

IMPORTS

Food:			
Rice & paddy	61,275,724	28,812,913	18,059,194
Beans & pease	39,607,118	24,691,634	47,653,740
Sugar	63,944,265	69,815,337	60,212,364
Rapeseed & mustard seed ...	711,512	8,271,380	1,696,391
Raw materials:			
Hides and skins	5,938,802	8,377,801	19,359,592
India-rubber, etc.	11,315,348	15,724,019	13,422,242
Nitrate of soda, crude ...	6,540,094	2,601,093	24,745,519
Sulphate of ammonium ...	12,742,145	11,006,040	19,875,876
Oil cake	98,522,333	94,311,263	150,904,952
Cotton, raw	427,840,891	438,172,816	721,437,450
Flax, hemp, etc	17,409,797	14,660,482	15,223,891
Wool	55,367,012	32,202,653	21,629,458
Coal	16,818,409	14,092,993	19,917,538
Ores	11,356,974	11,215,083	15,959,985
Worked materials:			
Leather	5,516,021	8,319 024	8,186,921
Leather manufactures ...	973,494	1,036,172	1,478,184
Caustic soda	8,985,522	3,211,840	11,628,079
Aniline dyes	12,965,161	13,004,699	14,895,934
Woollen or worsted yarns ...	48,471,463	15,172,944	7,671,315
Pulp for paper making ...	11,755,421	8,829,138	13,190,383
Iron lump, ingots, etc. ...	19,528,461	19,169,454	41,996,483
Iron bar, etc.	129,102,619	116,357,477	202,032,107
Iron pipe & tube	6,537,361	10,788,618	15,094,104
Lead ingots & slabs	9,573,592	8,321,449	7,271,679
Tin	4,332,075	4,918,460	7,488,289
Nicke	1,430,923	4,107,206	5,357,175
Antimony	216,213	288,223	279,762

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

	1922	1921	1920
Brass & bronze ingots ...	6,950,759	2,463,723	1,315,582
Construction materials ...	2,202,528	5,487,393	1,528,850
Finished articles:			
Kerosene oil	18,789,317	16,721,383	21,272,680
Cotton fabrics	13,569,707	8,752,974	15,024,175
Woollen fabrics	49,953,701	31,083,973	31,270,266
Paper	20,656,365	14,875,725	18,400,510
Iron nails	5,786,701	3,949,664	6,695,780
Machinery & engines... ...	114,371,035	119,882,164	110,571,378

STAPLE ARTICLES; WHERE THEY GO OR COME FROM

EXPORTS (¥1,000 left out)

	1922	1921
Rice		
Kwantung	—	—
Asiatic Russia ...	—	—
United States ...	150	312
Canada	203	414
Hawaii	221	1,446
Others	1,083	1,203
Total	1,656	3,375
Beans & pease		
Great Britain ...	4,101	2,742
France	—	16
United States ...	2,356	573
Canada	211	253
Others	480	453
Total	7,149	4,037
Aquatic products		
China	7,811	7,217
Kwantung	1,414	1,247
Hong Kong	4,921	3,946
Straits Settlements	323	252
Asiatic Russia ...	466	325
United States ...	452	620
Others	899	963
Total	16,286	14,570
Tea		
China	—	—
Kwantung.....	159	149
Asiatic Russia ...	16	16
United States ...	16,128	6,695
Canada	1,257	238
Others	269	621
Total	17,829	7,719

	1922	1921
Refined sugar		
China	17,316	11,686
Kwantung.....	1,694	3,197
Asiatic Russia ...	59	521
African Countries	—	128
Others	22	267
Total	19,092	15,799
Beer		
China	610	801
Kwantung.....	288	320
Hong Kong	310	357
British India ...	1,334	2,342
Straits Settlements	141	251
Dutch India	279	1,122
Others.....	395	627
Total	3,358	5,801
Comestibles in tin & bottle		
China	493	546
Kwantung.....	433	418
Hong Kong	137	157
Straits Settlements	66	93
Great Britain ...	726	928
United States ...	3,852	2,796
Hawaii	350	510
Others	550	441
Total	6,607	5,916
Waste silk		
Great Britain ...	209	220
France	7,537	5,788
Italy	1,891	909
United States ...	3,810	3,192

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

	1922	1921
Others	466	258
Total	24,513	10,367
Coal		
China	8,191	10,731
Kwantung	26	489
Hong Kong	5,702	7,890
British India	1,226	2,759
Straits Settlements	3,392	7,502
Dutch India	349	1,581
French Indo-China	185	426
Asiatic Russia ...	322	286
Philippine Is. ...	2,606	4,176
Others	1,514	2,464
Total	23,514	37,814
Wood		
China	5,561	6,851
Kwantung.....	546	1,533
Hong Kong	976	1,013
British India ..	1,192	1,299
Straits Settlements	2,024	1,852
Dutch India	312	278
Great Britain ...	672	508
Australia	1,276	340
Others	1,603	1,651
Total	14,162	15,329
Vegetable fatty oils		
Kwantung	89	120
Great Britain ...	448	116
France	274	157
Belgium	20	12
Asiatic Russia ...	14	24
Germany	412	189
Canada	2	2
United States ...	1,378	717
Australia	261	213
Hawaii	103	84
Other countries...	1,091	800
Total	4,093	2,199
Camphor		
British India ...	781	800
Great Britain ...	800	553
France	431	176
United States ...	4,431	768
Australia	174	154
Others	630	421
Total	7,247	2,870
Raw silk		
Great Britain ...	2,887	849
France	55,191	21,446

	1922	1921
Italy	353	—
United States ...	610,844	394,453
Canada	137	128
Others	635	248
Total	670,048	417,124
Cotton yarn		
China	62,185	47,114
Kwantung	5,891	5,044
Hong Kong	23,478	15,410
British India	20,667	11,991
Asiatic Russia ...	53	36
Philippine Is. ...	910	449
South America .	—	—
Others	1,538	523
Total	114,723	80,568
Iron		
China	2,614	2,874
Kwantung.....	1,909	3,277
Hong Kong	65	60
British India ...	1	54
Strait Settlements	13	26
Dutch India	2	18
Asiatic Russia ...	254	348
South America ...	—	47
Australia	—	14
Others	34	94
Total	4,893	6,812
Copper		
China	889	6,653
Kwantung.....	526	518
British India.....	43	107
Hong Kong	36	186
Great Britain ...	—	669
Dutch India ...	12	54
French Indo-China	—	50
Others	10	77
Total	1,542	8,252
Hat plaits		
Great Britain ...	3,375	2,002
France	1,543	810
United States ...	4,469	3,084
Australia	910	239
Germany	214	615
Others	776	289
Total	11,294	7,031
Leather manufactures		
China	425	337
Kwantung	227	396
Asiatic Russia ...	36	216

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

	1922	1921
Others	301	463
Total	989	1,412
Soap		
China	2,197	1,015
Kwantung	705	608
Hong Kong	112	145
British India	68	29
Dutch India	164	318
Others	102	102
Total	3,343	2,217
Matches		
China	579	903
Kwantung	141	491
Hong Kong	2,818	2,738
British India	5,875	7,975
Straits Settlements	1,239	1,007
Dutch India	2,619	1,661
Philippine Is.	712	540
United States	689	331
African countries	484	252
Australia	15	2
Others	393	292
Total	15,563	16,239
Silk tissues		
China	2,598	4,059
Kwantung	398	611
Hong Kong	302	319
British India	9,558	6,033
Straits Settlements	515	681
Dutch India	1,276	1,836
Philippine Is.	438	447
Great Britain	20,363	13,214
France	8,390	4,638
Italy	1,267	237
United States	26,634	33,527
Canada	6,804	6,942
South America	4,998	1,427
African countries	3,247	2,695
Australia	17,823	10,904
New Zealand	2,050	846
Others	1,263	1,758
Total	107,928	89,396
Cotton fabrics		
China	108,758	100,988
Kwantung	18,494	15,537
Hong Kong	10,213	12,307
British India	33,567	30,466
Straits Settlements	5,892	3,841
Dutch India	24,938	25,572
French Indo-China	715	120
Asiatic Russia	1,095	415
Philippine Is.	3,458	3,779
Siam	1,363	610
Great Britain	49	57
United States	4,126	3,615
South America	760	509
African countries	1,509	2,069
Australia	6,300	2,858
New Zealand	634	178
Hawaii	392	418
Others	475	335
Total	222,052	203,673
Woolen fabrics		
China	269	429
Kwantung	552	841
British India	437	67
Asiatic Russia	75	448
Great Britain	4	5
France	—	—
African countries	23	—
Others	459	471
Total	1,819	2,261
Silk handkerchiefs		
British India	105	77
Great Britain	868	494
United States	1,023	1,361
South America	1,101	360
African countries	185	212
Australia	210	88
Others	496	594
Total	4,012	3,186
Cotton towels		
China	178	229
Kwantung	69	151
Hong Kong	111	115
African countries	59	25
Australia	70	87
Others	927	780
Total	1,414	1,391
Knitted goods		
China	1,167	1,243
Kwantung	605	949
Hong Kong	789	651
British India	3,849	2,753
Straits Settlements	410	461
Dutch India	897	1,513
Asiatic Russia	67	62
Philippine Is.	2,801	2,371

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

	1922	1921
Great Britain ...	2,234	292
United States ...	64	19
Canada	27	16
South America ..	181	88
African countries	2,742	1,629
Australia	1,377	564
New Zealand ...	76	14
Other countries...	331	262
Total	17,667	12,892

Hats and caps

China	1,541	1,011
Kwantung.....	609	499
Hong Kong	399	239
British India ...	198	79
Dutch India	440	569
Asiatic Russia ..	50	72
Great Britain ...	1,302	568
United States ...	588	121
African countries	45	52
Australia	237	76
Others	346	169
Total	5,556	3,457

Buttons

China	434	415
British India	403	566
Great Britain ...	1,495	504
France	369	56
United States ...	671	884
Canada	310	122
South America...	541	221
African countries	150	46
Australia	429	167
Others	1,597	1,156
Total	6,401	4,137

Paper

China	8,710	9,830
Kwantung.....	2,431	2,743
Hong Kong	2,081	2,959
British India ...	177	768
Straits Settlements	561	286
Asiatic Russia ...	261	173
Philippine Is. ...	407	357
Great Britain ...	245	167
United States ...	468	553
Australia	34	233
Others	751	871
Total	16,128	18,939

Portland Cement

China	974	1,163
Kwantung.....	980	1,323
British India ...	213	909
Straits Settlements	—	103
Dutch India	517	2,186
Philippine Is. ...	1,065	1,067
Others	103	327
Total	3,907	7,678

Potteries

China	1,615	1,325
Kwantung.....	858	964
Hong Kong	602	543
British India ...	1,607	833
Straits Settlements	599	338
Dutch India	3,319	3,776
Philippine Is ...	441	304
Great Britain ...	663	547
United States ...	6,817	8,545
Canada	1,096	1,251
South America ..	571	301
African countries	310	147
Australia	1,438	938
New Zealand ...	33	50
Others	1,243	930
Total	21,211	20,791

Glass and glass manufactures

China	2,609	2,448
Kwantung.....	860	1,035
Hong Kong	1,037	675
British India ...	2,218	2,321
Straits Settlements	306	359
Dutch India	976	1,379
Philippine Is. ...	331	208
Great Britain ...	125	155
United States ...	303	296
South America...	25	47
African countries	190	141
Australia	928	594
New Zealand ...	60	62
Others	340	277
Total	10,309	9,997

Iron manufactures

China	3,613	3,154
Kwantung.....	1,631	1,809
Hong Kong	835	870
British India ...	1,425	925
Straits Settlements	551	555
Dutch India	629	524
Asiatic Russia ...	292	483
Philippine Is. ...	618	347
United States ...	25	32

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

	1922	1921
South America...	5	40
African countries	205	51
Australia	147	88
Others	319	236
Total	10,322	9,112
Umbrella and parasol		
China	1,339	1,260
British India ...	98	48
Dutch India	416	496
African countries	8	25
Others	436	407
Total	2,296	2,237
Toys		
China	595	412
Hong Kong	279	172
British India.....	552	443
Straits Settlements	181	136
Dutch India	300	414
Great Britain ...	1,399	713
United States ...	1,693	3,064
Canada	257	370
Australia	1,014	350
South America...	311	173
African countries	61	55
New Zealand ...	96	27
Others	675	674
Total	7,414	7,004

IMPORTS (¥1,000 left out)

	1922	1921
Rice		
China	510	395
Kwantung	50	6
British India.....	13,785	2,011
French Indo-China	12,276	13,781
Siam	21,498	9,815
Others	13,157	2,806
Total	61,276	28,813
Beans and pease		
China	11,970	9,525
Kwantung.....	25,612	13,948
Asiatic Russia ...	68	54
Others	1,957	1,164
Total	39,607	24,691
Sugar		
Hong Kong	219	583
Dutch India	48,668	49,119
Philippine Is. ...	7,565	10,467
Others	7,493	9,646
Total	63,944	69,815
Oil yielding materials		
China	9,061	12,321
Kwantung	3,622	3,322
Others	1,344	1,610
Total	14,027	17,253
Hides and skins		
China	3,969	6,592
Kwantung.....	150	293
British India ...	42	19
Straits Settlements	50	54
United States ...	1,134	939
Australia	34	111
Dutch India	84	72
Others	476	398
Total	5,939	8,378
India-rubber & guttapercha, crude		
British India ...	338	1,420
Straits Settlements	10,566	14,137
Great Britain ...	117	53
United States ...	86	—
Others	208	114
Total	11,315	15,724
Nitrate of soda, crude		
Chili	6,540	2,577
Others	—	24
Total	6,540	2,601
Sulphate of ammonium		
Kwantung.....	149	890
Great Britain ...	307	1,711
United States ...	11,434	6,460
Australia	162	537
Others	690	1,408
Total	12,742	11,006

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

	1922	1921
Raw cotton		
China	28,521	24,130
British India	209,897	181,707
Straits Settlements	524	1,264
Dutch India	616	301
French Indo-China	923	1,436
United States	178,809	217,436
African countries	8,465	11,746
Others	87	153
Total	427,841	438,173
Flax, hemp, ramie, etc.		
China	8,484	6,131
British India	1,861	1,755
Philippine Is.	7,062	6,611
Others	4	158
Total	17,410	14,660
Wool		
China	903	536
Great Britain	5,561	3,189
Kwantung	130	140
African countries	3,060	1,759
Australia	45,673	26,567
Others	40	151
Total	55,367	32,203
Oil-cake		
China	19,823	21,270
Kwantung	73,118	64,784
Asiatic Russia	2,390	194
Bonded warehouses	—	6,614
Others	3,191	1,000
Total	98,522	94,311
Coal		
China	4,964	6,863
Kwantung	8,057	3,758
French Indo-China	3,522	3,445
Others	276	28
Total	16,818	14,093
Ores		
China	7,305	8,122
British India	142	51
French Indo-China	—	182
Straits Settlements	2,685	2,560
African countries	5	—
Australia	1	30
Others	102	2,830
Total	10,241	11,215

	1922	1921
Leather		
British India	2,485	2,669
Straits Settlements	11	170
Great Britain	838	413
United States	3,842	4,896
Others	314	171
Total	7,490	8,319
Caustic Soda, etc.		
Great Britain	6,343	1,697
United States	1,446	431
Others	1,196	1,083
Total	8,986	3,212
Iron ingots, slabs		
China	6,791	5,067
Kwantung	3,578	3,789
British India	5,620	2,745
Great Britain	1,113	3,794
United States	746	277
Sweden	796	3,113
Others	886	384
Total	19,528	19,168
Iron bars, rods, plates, etc.		
China	349	202
Great Britain	30,704	27,110
Germany	16,781	4,368
Belgium	6,481	2,710
Sweden	1,284	1,043
United States	71,675	79,304
Others	458	424
Total	127,733	115,161
Lead ingots, slabs		
British India	2,466	2,666
United States	1,275	2,073
Australia	4,403	1,318
Others	1,393	2,120
Total	9,536	8,178
Tin ingots, slabs		
China	682	546
Straits Settlements	2,413	2,629
Dutch India	1,140	1,562
Others	79	167
Total	4,314	4,903
Construction materials		
United States	15,566	19,312
Others	3,943	501
Total	19,509	19,813
Petroleum		
Dutch India	4,011	5,086

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

United States ...	14,778	11,609
Others	—	26
Total	18,789	16,721
Woolen fabrics		
Great Britain ...	48,578	29,699
Others	1,376	1,385
Total	49,954	31,084
Paper		
Great Britain ...	4,486	2,125
United States ...	3,411	4,196
Germany	3,346	1,697
Sweden	4,656	3,555
Others	2,565	802
Total	18,965	12,375
Machinery & parts thereof		
Great Britain ...	42,203	48,983
France	2,679	1,527
Switzerland	2,101	1,666
Germany	7,891	5,893
United States ...	57,311	63,612
Others	2,185	3,211
Total	114,371	119,892

DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE

In our foreign trade Great Britain, the U. S. A., their dependencies and China occupy the foremost position, 87.5 and 85% of the total value of trade done in 1921 and 1922 respectively going to these markets. Exports to and imports from them in 1922 occupied 89 and 81% of the total value. Japan gets her supply of raw materials as raw cotton, jute, China grass, and other kinds of vegetable fibres, wool and other animal fibres, gum, furs and hides, metals and metal ores, etc., chiefly from these countries while the bulk of the raw silk, the foremost item of export, finds its market in the U. S. A.

	Exports in ¥1,000 (% to total exp.)		Imports in ¥1,000 (% to total imp.)	
	1921	1922	1921	1922
China	287,227	333,520	191,678	186,344
Kwantung	77,569	71,859	111,931	130,574
Total	364,796 (30%)	405,379 (25%)	303,609 (19%)	316,918 (17%)
Great Britain ...	32,772	54,438	184,306	232,310
Hongkong	59,304	65,422	1,017	690
India	84,503	97,204	210,365	254,089
St. Settlements	21,739	21,342	23,835	18,811
Canada	13,415	13,687	8,946	16,559
Cape Town & Natal	3,850	4,820	2,861	3,778
Australia	21,558	36,712	36,398	82,090
New Zealand ...	1,607	3,439	4	5
Total	238,748 (19%)	297,064 (18%)	467,732 (29%)	608,332 (32%)
U. S. A.	496,283	732,377	574,400	596,169
Hawaii	7,450	5,189	131	95
Philippines	17,921	17,774	18,160	15,378
Total	521,654 (41%)	755,340 (46%)	592,691 (37%)	611,612 (32%)
Grand total ...	1,125,198 (90%)	1,457,782 (89%)	1,364,032 (85%)	1,536,892 (81%)

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

STEAM-VESSELS ENTERED FROM AND CLEARED TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Nationality	Entered 1921 No.	Entered 1921 1,000 ton	Entered 1922 No.	Entered 1922 1,000 ton	Cleared 1921 No.	Cleared 1921 1,000 ton	Cleared 1922 No.	Cleared 1922 1,000 ton
Japanese steamers*	9,775	19,305	10,563	23,240	9,691	19,245	10,562	23,117
Chinese ,,	40	34	51	59	38	33	52	61
British ,,	1,104	4,900	1,542	6,946	1,090	4,864	1,515	6,762
French ,,	117	329	115	396	117	329	114	394
Italian ,,	16	64	5	19	15	61	5	19
Dutch ,,	140	515	195	686	142	523	192	680
Swedish ,,	28	99	41	156	28	99	40	153
Norwegian ,,	8	28	115	395	8	28	114	397
Russian ,,	32	30	83	92	34	31	84	92
Danish ,,	22	97	38	164	22	95	40	171
German ,,	2	1	52	196	—	—	50	191
American ,,	610	2,528	639	3,422	607	2,514	941	3,436
Total incl. others	11,894	27,931	13,451	34,795	11,794	27,824	13,421	35,557

NOTE.—*Employed in foreign trade.

CUSTOMS REVENUE

The average rate on dutiable goods stood in 1913 at 20% yielding ¥73,000,000. Since then, with marked advance of price of commodities specific tariffs have gradually fallen and in 1920 the average came to 8% yielding ¥74,000,000. The sudden increase of the revenue in 1922 to ¥117,000,000 despite trade depression is accounted for by the protective tariff on iron and dyes, raised consequent on the great slump in 1920. The average rate rose to about 13%.

Year	Total imports ¥1,000	Dutiable goods ¥1,000	Customs revenue ¥1,000	Average percentage
1918	1,668,144	759,734	62,696	8.25
1919	2,173,459	810,824	69,435	8.56
1920	2,336,175	899,309	74,414	8.27
1921	1,614,155	758,639	89,172	11.75
1922	1,890,308	888,508	117,295	13.20

INVISIBLE TRADE

It is impossible to obtain accurate figures on the balance of international account outside ordinary trade, but the following for 1922 compiled by a certain bank on the formula prepared by the Bank of Japan for 1922 may be worth quoting.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Income	1922
Gov. account	60
Freight & charterage	190
Paid by ships & ship cos	20
Tourists	32
For enter. & emigrant savings	79
Invest. abroad & interest on loans supplied	46
Amount ins. & premiums	60
Eng. & French bonds sold	50
Others	597
Outgoes	
Interest pd. on foreign loans	98
Paid by For. Office & other expenses	52
Paid abroad by Jap. steamers	65
Paid by Jap. tourists abroad, etc.	38
Profit of for. enterprises	13
Investment by foreigners	19
Amount ins. & premiums	75
Working exp. of undertakings abroad	3
Others	12
	375

These rough estimates show that in 1922 the balance favorable to Japan amounted to ¥2.2 millions. Against this the adverse balance of trade for Japan proper, Korea and Formosa was estimated at about ¥330 mil., so that in the international account for 1922 Japan had to pay ¥111 millions. It may be added that profit from favorable exchange is included in the item of "Others" as it does not admit of computation.

THE TARIFF REVISION IN 1920

Persuaded by the loud cry for protecting our younger industries threatened with ruin by the economic depression as well as the primary industries against dumping of low-priced Western goods, and also in consequence of the raising of the tax on saké and other liquors, the authorities in the 43rd extraordinary session of the Diet (July 1–29, '20) adopted a bill for effecting numerous important amendments to the import tariff law. These amendments were made effective on August 1.

Principal features of the revision are :—

1. In case of imminent danger to industries of importance in this country by reason of imports of goods at unreasonably low prices, or by the sale of such at unreasonably low prices, the goods in question shall be submitted for examination to the Committee on Dumping and following their decision, the goods shall be surtaxed.

2. Mineral oils with specific gravity in excess of 0.904 at 15 degrees Centigrade to be used as fuel have been rendered duty free, provided that it is imported with the permission of the Government.

3. Animals for breeding purposes and protective serum or

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

vaccines against animal plague, imported by industrial corporations or persons authorised by the Government have been rendered duty free.

4. Articles imported for the purpose of display at expositions, exhibitions and fairs have been rendered duty free, provided that security corresponding in amount to the duty is deposited at the time of importation.

5. The rate of duty on dyes and chemicals has been raised to ad val. 35% (heretofore 10.20%).

6. Duty on metal or wood machinery has been raised about 30%.

7. Duty on beverages has been raised in accordance with the increased tax on them.

8. About forty items of raw materials such as silkworm egg-cards, salt, tallow, minerals, ores and metals have been placed on the free list.

The customs tariff law as revised in 1920 is given under together with an extract from the tariff table in force.

CUSTOMS TARIFF LAW

(Promulgated on the 15th, April, 1910; amended in 1912, 1914, 1916, 1920 and 1921.)

ART. I.—Customs duties shall be imposed according to the annexed tariff upon articles imported from foreign countries.

ART. II.—Duty upon an article subject to an ad valorem duty shall be levied according to the value on arrival at the port of importation.

ART. III.—With regard to articles, the produce or manufacture of the regions which do not enjoy the benefit of special conventional arrangements, a benefit not exceeding the limits provided for in those arrangements may if necessary, be extended to such articles, designating the regions and articles, by Imperial Ordinance.

ART. IV.—With respect to articles, the produce or manufacture of a country in which vessels, or produce or manufactures of Japan are subjected to less favorable treatment than those of other countries, the articles of such country may be designated by Imperial Ordinance, and shall be liable to customs duties not exceeding in amount the value of such articles in addition to the duties prescribed in the annexed tariff.

ART. V.—In respect of articles on which an export bounty is granted in foreign countries, a customs duty of the same amount as the said bounty may be imposed by Imperial Ordinance, in addition to the duty prescribed in the annexed tariff.

ART. V.-2.—When important industries in Japan are threatened by the importation of unreasonably cheap articles or the sale of imported articles at unreasonably low prices, the Government may, under the regulations provided by Imperial Ordinance, specify such

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

articles, after submitting the matter to investigation by the anti-Dumping Committe, and impose upon them during a certain fixed period of time duties not exceeding in amount their proper prices, in addition to the duties provided in the annexed tariff.

In case the articles specified under the provisions of the preceding paragraph have already been imported and are in possession of an unreasonably cheap seller or his agent, the additional duties may be collected, according to the provisions of the preceding paragraph, from such seller or his agent. The collection of such duties shall be conducted according to the provisions governing the collection of national taxes.

ART. VI.—The import duty on rice and paddy may, in case of failure of crops, be reduced by Imperial Ordinance to a rate not falling below forty *sen* per hundred *kin* for a period to be fixed by the Ordinance.

ART. VII.—The following articles are exempted from import duties :—

1. Articles for the use of the Imperial Household ;
2. Articles belonging to chiefs of foreign states, their families, and suites, visiting Japan ;
3. Arms, ammunition, and explosives imported by the Army or the Navy ;
4. Mineral oils imported for use as fuel by the Government ;

4—2. Mineral oil for direct use as fuel with a specific gravity exceeding 0.904 at 15 degrees Centigrade provided it is imported with the permission of the Government, according to the provisions of the ordinance.

5. Warships ;
6. Articles for personal use of foreign Ambassadors and Ministers accredited to Japan and articles for official use of foreign Embassies and Legations in Japan ;
7. Articles for personal use of the members of the Embassies and Legations in Japan of those countries which exempt from Customs duty the articles for personal use of the members of the Japanese Embassies and Legations in such countries and articles for official use of the Consulates in Japan of those countries which exempt from Customs duty the articles for official use of the Japanese Consulates in such countries ;
8. Orders, decorations, medals and badges conferred upon persons resident in this country ;
9. Records, document, and other papers ;
10. Articles imported as specimens or objects of reference which are to be exhibited in Government or public schools, museums, commercial museums, or other institutions and private technical schools ;
11. Articles contributed for the purpose of charity or relief ;
12. Government monopoly articles imported by the Government ;
13. Samples of merchandise which are only fit to be used as such ;

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

14. Travellers' effects, and tools and instruments of professional necessity to travellers, in so far as they correspond to the social status of such travellers and are recognized as reasonable by the Customs;
15. Articles sent back by Japanese military or naval forces and warships abroad;
16. Effects of persons changing their residences, provided that such effects have already been used;
17. Exported articles which are re-imported within five years without any change in the character and form as at the time of exportation, excepting, however, alcohol, alcoholic liquors, sugar, and articles which were exempted from import duties or granted a drawback thereof under Art. VIII or Art. IX;
18. Receptacles of exported goods designated by ordinance when such receptacles are re-imported, excepting, however, those exempted from import duties under Art. VIII;
19. Fish, shell-fish, mollusca, sea-animals, sea-weeds, and other aquatic products caught or gathered by vessels which set out for the purpose from Japan, and their manufactures of simple process, provided that they are imported by the same vessels or vessels attached thereto;
20. Articles for ship's use delivered in open ports to warships and vessels bound for foreign countries;
21. Wreckages and equipments of shipwrecked Japanese vessels;
22. Exported goods shipped by vessels which cleared Japanese ports, and brought back on account of the shipwreck of such vessels;
23. Animals for breeding purposes and protective serums or vaccines against animal plague, imported by either the national or local governments; or industrial corporations or persons authorized by the Government.

ART. VIII.—The following articles are exempted from import duties if they are to be re-exported within one year from the date of importation, provided that the importer may be required to submit security corresponding to the amount of the duties at the time of importation;

1. Articles imported for the purpose of having work done thereon, which are designated by ordinance;
2. Receptacles of imported goods designated by ordinance;
2-2. Articles to be used as receptacles of export goods and designated by ordinance;
3. Articles imported for repair;
4. Articles imported for the purpose of scientific research;
5. Articles imported as articles for trial;
6. Samples imported for the purpose of collecting orders;
7. Articles for use in public performances imported by travelling public entertainers upon their arrival in Japan;
8. Articles imported for the purpose of exhibiting at expositions, competitive or prize shows, etc.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

ART. IX.—Import duties on materials to be used for manufacturing of export articles designated by ordinance may be exempted or refunded, wholly or partly, according to the provisions of ordinance.

Import duties on materials to be used for manufacturing of oxide of zinc, zinc sheet not exceeding 0.25 millimetres in thickness or manures designated by ordinance, may be exempted or refunded, wholly or partly, according to the provisions of ordinance.

In case import duties are exempted according to the provisions of the preceding two paragraphs, the importer may be required to submit security corresponding to the amount of duties at the time of importation.

Any person who obtains or attempts to obtain fraudulently or illegally the refundment mentioned in 1 or 2 of this Art. shall be dealt with according to the provision of Art. LXXV of the Customs Duties Law.

ART. X.—Iron or steel materials, equipments, parts of equipment, engines or parts of engine, which are to be used for shipbuilding or repair, and designated by ordinance, may be exempted from import duties according to the provisions of ordinance.

ART. XI.—The importation of the articles specified hereunder is prohibited :—

1. Opium and utensils for smoking opium, excepting those imported by the Government;
2. Counterfeit, altered, or imitation coins, paper money, bank-notes and negotiable papers;
3. Books, pictures, carvings, and other articles, injurious to public security or morals;
4. Articles which infringe rights in patents, utility models, designs and trade-marks, and copyrights.

SUPPLEMENTARY ARTICLE

The date at which the present Law will be put in operation shall be determined by Imperial Ordinance.

IMPERIAL ORDINANCE NO. 313 OF THE 43RD YEAR OF MEIJI (1910)

The Customs Tariff Law shall be put into force on and after the 17th of July of the 44th year of Meiji (1911)

CUSTOMS TARIFF (Extract)

Showing important articles subject to import duties, and the general duty levied upon each article.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

GROUP I. Plants and Animals (living)

Articles	General Tariff Units	Rates of Duty
Yeast (pressed)	100 *kin*	¥2.60
Saccarifying fungi, known as "Koji"	ad val.	20%
Horses	ad ,,	5%
Bulls, oxen and cows	ad ,,	10%
Swine	ad ,,	20%
Poultry	ad ,,	20%

GROUP II. Grains, Flours, Starches & Seeds

Rice and paddy	100 *kin*	¥1.00
Barley	100 ,,	0.55
Wheat	100 ,,	0.77
Soya beans	100 ,,	0.70
Red or white beans, small (Phaseolus subtrilobata)	100 ,,	0.50
Pense	100 ,,	0.45
Wheat flour	100 ,,	1.85
Oatmeal	100 ,,	5.00
Sesame seed	100 ,,	1.00
Rape-seed and mustard-seed	100 ,,	0.65
Coco nuts	100 ,,	0.70

GROUP III. Beverages, Comestibles and Tobacco

Vegetables, fruits and nuts	100 *kin*	¥1.95–12.70
	ad val.	30%
Black tea	100 *kin*	22.60
Coffee	100 ,,	15.10–25.10
Cocoa (not sugared)	100 ,,	6.00–43.00
Sugar	100 ,,	2.50–4.65
Rock candy sugar, cube sugar, loaf sugar, and similar sugar	100 ,,	7.40
Confectioneries and cakes	100 ,,	32.00
Meats, poultry, game, fish, shellfish & molluscs (Preserved in tin, bottle or jar)	ad val.	35-40%
Butter	100 *kin*	29.60
Condensed milk	100 ,,	5.55
Eggs, fresh	100 ,,	6.00
Saké, & Chinese liquors, fermented	100 litres	24.20
Beer, ale, porter and stout	100 ,,	16.40
Wines, including port, sherry, vermouth, madeira, marsala, St. Raphael, etc.	100 ,,	22.80–47.80
Champagne & other sparkling wine	100 ,,	108.00
Cigars, cigarettes & cut tobacco	ad val.	355%

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

GROUP IV. Skins, Hairs, Bones, Horns, Teeth, Tusks, Shells, & Manufactures thereof

Articles	General Tariff Units	Rates of Duty
Sole leather	100 *kin*	¥15.20
Tanned hide, known as "Indian blood leather"	100 „	9.50
Leather of chamois, incl. imitation chamois leather	100 „	74.40
Leather of alligators & crocodiles	100 „	113.00-207.00
Manufactures of elephant ivory	ad val.	50%
Pearls	ad val.	5%

GROUP V. Oils, Fats, Waxes, & Manufactures thereof

Castor oil (in can, barrel, or jar)	100 *kin*	¥2.20
Cod-liver oil	100 „	10.30
Lard	100 „	9.00
Mineral oils	10 American gallons	0.17-1.23
Soaps	100 *kin*	5.70-28.60
Oils, fats & waxes perfumed, and preparations of oil, fat or wax, perfumed	100 „	78.00
Perfumed waters	100 „	90.00

GROUP VI. Drugs, Chemicals, Medicines, Compounds or Preparations thereof, and Explosives

Musk	1 *kin*	¥101.00
Artificial musk	100 „	81.50
Gelatin	100 „	10.20
Sulphur	ad val.	20%
Carbolic acid	100 *kin*	6.00
Caustic soda and caustic potash	100 „	1.50-7.25
Bicarbonate of soda	100 „	0.95
Nitrate of soda (refined)	100 „	2.30
Salicylate of soda & salicylic acid	ad val.	35%
Iodide of potash	100 *kin*	122.00
Formalin	100 „	5.10
Alcoholic medicinal preparations	1 litre	1.00
Glycerin	100 *kin*	3.20
Saccharin & similar sweet substances	1 „	60.00
Hydrochlorate of & sulphate of morphine	1 „	13.50
Diastase	100 „	148.00
Tooth powders, tooth washes, toilet powders, & other prepared perfumeries	ad val.	50%

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Articles	General Tariff Units	Rates of Duty
Gunpowder	100 *kin*	8.05
Dynamite	100 „	6.10
Projectiles, loaded with explosives	ad val.	40%

GROUP VII. Dyes, Pigments, Coatings & Filling Matters.

Artificial indigo	ad val.	20%
Coal-tar dyes	ad val.	35%
Vermilion or cinnabar	100 *kin*	26.80
Varnishes	100 „	14.50
Shoe polishes	100 „	9.90
Pencils	1 gross	0.55-0.75
Pencils (not cased, slender strips of graphite or of colours)	ad val.	30%
Inks for copying or writing	100 *kin*	8.35
Inks for printing	100 „	3.45-111.00
	ad val.	25-30%

GROUP VIII. Yarns, Threads, Twines, Cordages, & Materials thereof

Cotton yarns	100 *kin*	¥5.80-30.00
Hemp yarns	ad val.	10%
Woolen or worsted yarns	100 *kin*	12.00-20.50
Floss silk	100 „	30.00
Silk threads	ad val.	30%
Artificial silk	100 *kin*	87.90

GROUP IX. Tissues and Manufactures thereof

Tissue of cottons	100 *kin*	9.00-77.00
	ad val.	20%
Tissues of flax, China grass, ramie, hemp or jute, pure or mixed with one another, including those mixed with cotton	100 *kin*	2.00-56.00
	ad val.	15-20%
Tissues of wool, and mixed tissues of wool and cotton, of wool and silk, or of wool, cotton and silk	100 *kin*	22.00-188.00
Silk tissues, and silk mixed tissues	100 „	90.00-520.00
Stockinet and similar knitted tissues, raised or not	100 „	27.00-68.60
Felts	100 „	47.40
	ad val.	30%

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Articles	General Tariff: Units	General Tariff: Rates of Duty
Bookbinders' cloth	100 *kin*	¥20.00
Artists' canvas	ad val.	30%
Waterproof tissues coated or inserted with Indian rubber	100 *kin* ad val.	57.40 40%
Elastic webbing and elastic cords, elastic braids or the like	100 *kin* ad val.	86.00-148.00 30-40%
Handkerchief, single	100 doz. ad val.	25.90-73.20 35-50%
Blankets, single	100 *kin*	25.80-30.40
Travelling rugs, single	100 „	69.00-232.00
Carpets and carpetings	100 „ ad val.	17.00-36.10 30%
Table cloths, single	100 *kin* ad val.	60.00-98.20 40-50%
Curtains and window blinds	100 *kin* ad val.	29.50-93.00 30-50%
Mosquito nets	ad val.	40%

GROUP X. Clothing and Accessories thereof

Rain coats, wholly or partly of silk	ad val.	50%
„ „ , others	100 *kin*	136.00
Shirts, fronts, collars and cuffs	100 „	134.44
Undershirts and drawers	100 „ ad val.	115.00-133.00 40-50%
Gloves	100 *kin* ad val.	179.00-949.00 40%
Shawls, comforters and mufflers	100 *kin* ad val.	159.00-853.00 40-50%
Hats and hat bodies, caps, bonnets & hoods	ad val.	50%
Silk hats or opera hats	1 doz.	23.80
Felt hats	1 „	7.50
Hats of straw or wood shaving, pure or mixed with one another	1 „	6.25
Hats of Panama straw or similar vegetables	1 „	35.60
Helmet hats	1 „	9.50
Boots, shoes, slippers, sandals, clogs, & the like	100 *kin* ad val.	30.70-135.00 40-50%
Buttons for cuffs or shirts excluding those made of precious metals, precious stones, &c.	100 *kin* ad val.	12.60-118.00 40%

GROUP XI. Pulp for Paper Making, Paper Manufactures, Books, and Pictures

Pulp for paper making	100 *kin*	¥0.22-0.27
Printing paper	100 „	1.00-2.40

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Articles	General Tariff Units	Rates of Duty
Writing paper	100 *kin*	¥3.15
Drawing paper	100 „	3.55
Blotting paper	100 „	3.80
Pasteboard or cardboard	100 „	1.50
Glass paper for window panes	100 „	57.20
Note paper in box	ad val.	30%
Envelopes in box	100 *kin*	19.60
Blank books	100 „	9.00–47.80
Albums	100 „	15.10–48.90
	ad val.	20–50%
Baryta paper, albuminized and sensitized papers for photograph	100 *kin*	19.30–134.00
	ad val.	40%
Carbon paper	100 *kin*	27.30
Playing cards	100 „	113.00
Picture post-cards	100 „	52.40

GROUP XII. Minerals and Manufactures thereof

Precious stones	ad val.	¥5%
Semi-precious stones, and manufactures thereof	ad val.	20–50%
Cement	100 *kin*	0.30

GROUP XIII. Potteries, Glass and Glass Manufactures

Bricks	100 *kin*	¥0.45
	ad val.	20%
Glass rods and glass tubes	100 *kin*	7.00
Plate or sheet glass	100 sq. metres	11.80–150.00
	ad val.	25%
Plate glass having inlaid metal wire or net	100 sq. metres	¥55.22
Spectacle glass, cut	ad val.	30%
Dry plates for photographs, undeveloped	100 *kin*	20.10
Spectacles and eye glasses, looking glasses or mirrors	ad val.	40–50%

GROUP XIV. Ores and Metals

Gold and silver, tubes and wires	ad val.	20%
Foils, gold and silver	ad val.	30%
Pig iron	100 *kin*	¥0.10

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Articles	General Tariff Units	Rates of Duty
Iron, bars or rods, including those having a shape as T angle, etc.	ad val.	15%
Wire rods, in coils	„ „	15%
Tinned iron sheets	„ „	15%
Iron wire	„ „	15-20%
Iron pipes and tubes	100 *kin*	¥2.40
Aluminum	100 „	3.20-18.50
	ad val.	5-20%
Copper	100 *kin*	7.00-20.00
	ad val.	30%
Lead, ingots and slabs	100 *kin*	0.40-2.80
Tin, ingots and slabs	100 „	3.75
Zinc, ingots, slabs and grains	100 „	3.00
Brass and bronze, ingots & slabs	ad val.	30%
	100 *kin*	7.00-38.30

GROUP XV. Metal Manufactures

Iron nails	100 *kin*	¥1.90-3.20
Iron rivets	100 „	2.20
Brass screws and bronze screws	100 „	25.50
Metal nets and nettings	100 „	4.70-34.10
	ad val.	25-30%
Materials for railway construction	100 *kin*	3.50
	ad val.	15-25%
Posts and other materials for suspending electric lines	100 *kin*	5.30-14.00
	ad val.	15%
Materials for construction of buildings, bridges, vessels, docks, etc.	100 „	2.80
	ad val.	25%
Chains for watches, spectacles, eyeglasses or other personal adornments	1 *kin*	3.00-23.00
	ad val.	50%
Platinum crucibles or dishes	1 *kin*	208.00
Mechanics' tools, agricultural implements & parts thereof	100 „	2.10-27.90
	ad val.	20%
Cutlery	100 pieces	5.00-47.40
	ad val.	40-50%
Table forks or spoons	100 pieces	4.90-50.20
	ad val.	50%
Safes and cash boxes	ad val.	40%
Typewriters and parts thereof	100 *kin*	94.00
Manufactures of copper, brass or bronze	100 „	48.00
	ad val.	40%
Iron manufactures	100 *kin*	4.50-13.00
	ad val.	40%

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

GROUP XVI. Clocks, Watches, Scientific Instruments, Fire Arms, Vehicles, Vessels and Machinery

Articles	General Tariff Units	General Tariff Rates of Duty
Watches	1 piece	¥0.70-15.90
Standing or hanging clocks	ad val.	40%
Binoculars and monoculars	1 *kin*	3.00-15.00
Telescopes	100 „	120.00
	ad val.	20%
Microscopes and parts thereof	ad val.	20%
Balances, with weights or not	100 *kin*	5.15-12.00
	ad val.	20%
Thermometers	100 *kin*	116.00
	ad val.	20%
Barometers	100 *kin*	63.40
	ad val.	20%
Magic lanterns, cinematographs or kinetoscopes and parts thereof	ad val.	50%
Phonographs, gramophones and other talking machines	ad val.	50%
Musical instruments	100 *kin*	23.10-34.40
	ad val.	40%
Automobiles	ad val.	50%
Cycles	1 piece	16.00-93.50
Vessels (not exceeding 10 years of ship's age)	1 gross ton	15.00
„ (others)	ad val.	15%
Steam boilers	100 *kin*	3.70
Locomotives and tenders, running on rail	100 „	7.60-9.20
Steam turbines	ad val.	20%
Steam engines	100 *kin*	4.00-16.00
Gas engines, petroleum engines & hot-air engines	100 „	3.50-30.00
Dynamos, electric motors, transformers, converters, frequency changer, rotary phase converters & armatures	100 „	7.00-26.00
Sewing machines	100 „	11.10-16.30
Weaving looms	100 „	2.90
	ad val.	15%
Spinning machines, preparatory machines for spinning or weaving and yarn finishing or twisting machines	100 „	4.15
Knitting machines	100 „	12.00-24.00
Printing machines	100 „	5.90
	ad val.	20%

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

GROUP XVII. Miscellaneous Articles

Articles	General Tariff: Units	General Tariff: Rates of Duty
Karin, tagayasan (Baryxylum rufum, Lour), Tsuge or box wood, red or rose wood, red sandal wood and ebony wood	100 *kin*	¥0.50
Mahogany	ad val.	10%
Oak	ad val.	5%
Fire wood	ad val.	10%
Charcoal	ad val.	15%
Straw plaits	100 *kin* ad val.	7.65-102.00 30%
Umbrellas and parasols, umbrella sticks, walking sticks, whips and their handles	ad val.	40-50%
Celluloid and manufactures thereof	100 *kin* ad val.	42.50-63.60 40%
Films for photograph (Sensitized)	1 *kin*	1.00
,, ,, ,, (Developed)	1 *kin*	8.25
Articles for billiards, tennis, cricket, chess and other games, and accessories thereof ..	ad val.	50%
Toys	ad val.	50%

IMPORT DUTIES IN CHOSEN

On and after August 29, 1920, the same Import Tariff as in Japan proper shall be in operation in Chosen, with the exception of the commodities undermentioned :—

Articles	Units	Rates of Duty
Horses (living)		free
Sheep (living)		free
Salt :—		
Obtained by spontaneous evaporation (unground)	100 *kin*	¥0.10
Others	ad val.	30%
Mineral oils coming under B, 2, No. 112, Import Tariff annexed to the Customs Tariff Law	10 American gallons	0.19
Cokes		free
Wood coming under F and J, I, No. 612, Import Tariff annexed to the Customs Tariff Law		free

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

CONVENTIONAL TARIFF

Besides the Custom Tariff there are at present special conventional arrangements with Great Britain, France and Italy. But other treaty countries are also entitled to the benefit of these special tariffs under the most-favored nation treatment. Such countries are as follows:—

Argentine, Belgium including Belgian Congo, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Denmark, Equador, France incl. Algeria and other territories, Greece, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands incl. colonies, Norway, Peru, Siam, Spain incl. the Balearic and Canary Islands, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland incl colonies and protectorates, United States of America incl. territories.

Conventional Tariff Between Japan and Great Britain

Articles	Unit	Rates of Duty
Paints:		
4. Other:		
A. Each weighing not more than 6 kilog., including the weight of the receptacle	100 *kin*	¥4.25
B. Other	„	3.30
Linen yarns:		
1. Single:		
A. Gray	100 *kin*	¥8.60
B. Other	„	9.25
Tissues of cotton:		
1. Velvets, plushes, and other pile tissues, with piles cut or uncut:		
A. Gray	100 *kin*	¥25.50
B. Other	„	30.00
7. Plain tissues, not otherwise provided for:		
A. Gray:		
A—1. Weighing not more than 5 kilog. per 100 sq. metres, and having in a square of 5 millim. side in warp and woof:		
(a) 19 threads or less	100 *kin*	¥15.30
(b) 27 „ „	„	20.70
(c) 35 „ „	„	28.70
(d) 43 „ „	„	38.00
(e) More than 43 threads	„	51.30
A—2. Weighing not more than 10 kilog. per 100 sq. metres, and having in a square of 5 millim. side in warp and woof:		

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Articles	Units	Rates of Duty
(a) 19 threads or less	100 *kin*	¥8.30
(b) 27 „ „	„	10.50
(c) 35 „ „	„	13.50
(d) 43 „ „	„	16.50
(e) More than 43 threads	„	18.70
A—3. Weighing not more than 20 kilog. per 100 sq metres, and having in a square of 5 millim. side in warp and woof:		
(a) 19 threads or less	100 *kin*	¥6.70
(b) 27 „ „	„	8.30
(c) 35 „ „	„	10.50
(d) 43 „ „	„	13.50
(e) More than 43 threads	„	14.70
A—4. Weighing not more than 30 kilog. per 100 sq. metres, and having in a square of 5 millim. side in warp and woof:		
(a) 19 threads or less	100 *kin*	¥6.00
(b) 27 „ „	„	6.70
(c) 35 „ „	„	8.00
(d) 43 „ „	„	10.70
(e) More than 43 threads	„	13.30
A—5. Other	„	9.30
B. Bleached simply	The above duties on gray tissues plus 3 *yen* per 100 *kin*.	
C. Other	The above duties on gray tissues plus 7 *yen* per 100 *kin*.	
9. Other:		
A. Gray:		
A—1. Weighing not more than 5 kilog. per 100 sq. metres, and having in a square of 5 millim. side in warp and woof:		
(a) 19 threads or less	100 *kin*	¥16.00
(b) 27 „ „	„	21.30
(c) 35 „ „	„	29.30
(d) 43 „ „	„	39.30
(e) More than 43 threads	„	53.30
A—2. Weighing not more than 10 kilog. per 100 sq. metres, and having in a square of 5 millim. side in warp and woof:		
(a) 19 threads or less	100 *kin*	¥8.00
(b) 27 „ „	„	10.00

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Articles	Units	Rates of Duty
(c) 35 „ „	100 *kin*	¥14.30
(d) 43 „ „	„	18.00
(e) More than 43 threads...	„	20.00
A—3. Weighing not more than 20 kilog. per 100 sq. metres, and having in a square of 5 millim. side in warp and woof:		
(a) 27 threads or less...	100 *kin*	¥8.00
(b) 35 „ „	„	11.30
(c) 43 „ „	„	15.00
(d) More than 43 threads...	„	18.00
A—4. Weighing not more than 30 kilog. per 100 sq. metres, and having in a square of 5 millim. side in warp and woof:		
(a) 27 threads or less...	100 *kin*	7.30
(b) 35 „ „	„	8.70
(c) 43 „ „	„	11.30
(d) More than 43 threads...	„	14.70
A—5. Other	„	10.00
B. Bleached simply	The above duties on gray tissues plus 3 *yen* per 100 *kin*.	
C. Other	The above duties on gray tissues plus 7 *yen* per 100 *kin*.	
Tissues of wool, and mixed tissues of wool and cotton, of wool and silk, or of wool, cotton, and silk:		
2. Other:		
A. Of wool:		
(b) Weighing not more than 200 grammes per sq. metre	100 *kin*	¥57.50
(c) Weighing not more than 500 grammes per sq. metre	„	45.00
(d) Other	„	40.00
B. Of wool and cotton:		
(c) Weighing not more than 500 grammes per sq. metre	100 *kin*	¥30.00
(d) Other	„	18.00
Iron:		
1. In lumps, ingots, blooms, billets and slabs:		
A. Pig iron	100 *kin*	¥0.083
4. Plates and sheets:		

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Articles	Units	Rates of Duty
A. Not coated with metals:		
A—3. Other:		
(a) Not exceeding 0.7 millim. in thickness	100 *kin*	¥0.30
B. Coated with base metals:		
B—1. Tinned (tinned iron sheets and tinned steel sheets):		
(a) Ordinary	,,	0.70
B—2. Galvanized (corrugated or not)	,,	1.20

TARIF CONVENTIONNEL ENTRE LE JAPON ET LA FRANCE

Marchandises.	Unites	Proportion pour cent du tarif national japonais d'après laquelle sont calculés des droits applicables aux marchandises françaises	Droits applicables aux marchandises françaises, calculés d'après la proportion ci-contre
3. B. a)			
Sardines à l'huile	ad val.	50.0%	20%
Beurre naturel	100 *kin*	91.2%	¥27.00
Vins non mousseux de toutes sortes provenant exclusivement de la fermentation naturelle du raisin, ne contenant pas plus de 14 p. 100 en volume d'alcool pur ayant une densité de 0.7947 à 15° C:			
A. En bouteilles	100 litres	37.5%	17.92
B. En fûts ou barriques, ne contenant pas plus de 1 gramme de sucre calculé comme sucre de raisin dans 100 centimètres cubes à 15° C.	,,	33.3%	7.50
Vermouts contenant plus de 14 p. 100 et ne contenant pas plus de 24p. 100 en volume d'alcool pur ayant une densite de 0.7947 à 15° C.:			
A. En bouteilles	,,	50.0%	23.90
B. En fûts ou barriques	,,	33.3%	12.58
Note:—Les vermouts contenant plus de 20 grammes de sucre calculé comme sucre de raisin dans 100 centimètres cubes à 15° C., sont assujettis a un droit additionnel de			

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Marchandises.	Unités	Proportion pour cent du tarif national japonais d'après laquelle sont calculés des droits applicables aux marchandises françaises	Droits applicables aux marchandises françaises, calculés d'après la proportion ci-contre
25 *sen* par 100 litres pour chaque gramme en plus du sucre.			
Champagne et autres vins mousseux	100 *kin*	37.5%	40.50
Huile d'olive :			
2. Autre qu'en récipients de ferblanc ou barils	100 *kin*	63.2%	6.00
Savons :			
1. Parfums	100 *kin*	62.9%	18.90
2. Autres	100 *kin*	50.9%	2.90
Huiles, graisses et cires, parfumées, ainsi que préparations d'huiles, de graisses ou de cires, parfumées ...	100 *kin*	44.9%	35.00
Eaux de senteur :			
1. Vinaigres parfumés	"	33.3%	30.00
2. Autres	"	55.6%	50.00
Poudres à dents, dentifrices poudres de toilette et autres parfumeries préparées non autrement dénommées	ad val.	50.0%	25.%
Fils de laine cardée ou peignée :			
1. Ni teints, ni imprimés :			
C. Autres qu'obtenus par la torsion de fils de laine cardée et de fils de laine peignée, ou par la torsion de fils de différents numéros et autres que les fils dits "loop yarns" :			
C—1. De laine peignée :			
a) Ne dépassant pas le n° 32 métrique	100 *kin*	100.0%	13.20
b) Autres	"	75.4%	13.20
Tissus de laine et tissus mélangés de laine et de coton, de laine et soie ou de laine, coton et soie :			
2. Autres que velours, peluches et autres tissus pelucheux, avec poil coupé ou non :			
A. De laine :			
a) Ne pesant pas plus de			

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Marchandises	Unites	Proportion pour cent du tarif national japonais d'après laquelle sont calculés des droits applicables aux marchandises françaises	Droits applicables aux marchandises françaises, calculés d'après la proportion ci-contre
100 grammes par mètre carré	100 *kin*	75.0%	43.10
Jumelles et lorgnettes:			
1. Avec prismes	1 *kin*	66.7%	10.00
2. Autres	„	83.3%	2.50
Automobiles	ad val.	70.0%	35.%
Parties d'automobiles à l'exception des machines motrices	„	83.3%	25.%
Machines à tricoter:			
2. Ne pesant pas plus de kilogr. pièce	100 *kin*	50%	12.00

Tarif Coventionnel Entre le Japon et L'Italie

Marchandises	Unites	Droits
2-A-1) Légumes conservés en boîtes de ferblanc, y compris la conserve de tomates	100 *kin*	¥6.00
ex-2-B-1) Fruits conservés en boîtes de ferblanc	„	5.50
ex-2-B-4a) Citrons	„	2.50
Macaroni, vermicelle et autres pâtes similaires...	„	6.00
Vermout et marsala contenant plus de 14% et ne contenant pas plus de 24% en volume d'alcool pur ayant une densite de 0.7947 à 15° C.:		
A) En bouteilles	100 litres	20.00
B) En fûts ou barriques...	„	10.00
Note:—Les vermout et marsala contenant plus de 20 grammes de sucre calculé comme sucre de raisin dans 100 centimetrès cubes a 15° C. sont assujettis à un droit additionnel de 25 *sen* par 100 litres pour chaque gramme en plus de sucre.		
ex-2-A-a) Vins non mousseux de toutes sortes provenant exclusivement de la fermentation naturelle du raisin ne contenant pas plus de 14% en volume d'alcool pur ayant une densité de 0.7947 à 15° C.		
En fûts ou barriques, ne contenant pas plus de 1 gramme de sucre calculé comme sucre de raisin dans 100 centimètres cubes a 15° C.	100 litres	5.00
ex-1) Huiles volatiles des fruits du genre citrus		

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Marchandises.	Unités	Droits
(essences d' orange, de citron, de bergamote, de mandarine, etc.)		exemptes
1) Huile d'olive en recipients de ferblanc ou barils	100 *kin*	¥1.70
ex-9-C-3) Tissus de coton pour parapluies et satins, non façonnés, teints:		
pesant plus de 10 kg. et pas plus de 20 kg. par 100 mètres carrés et ayant en chaine et en trame dans un carré de 5 mm. de cote:		
De 28 à 35 fils	100 *kin*	18.30
De 36 à 43 fils	„	22.00
2-B-1) Chapeaux en feutre	la douzaine	5.60
2-B-2-a) Cloches de chapeaux en feutre, formées	„	5.60
ex-2-D) Boutons en ivoire végétal	100 *kin*	70.00
ex-2-E) Boutons en os ou corne	„	70.00
Mercure		exemptes

Explanations Made in the Course of the Negotiations for the Anglo-Japanese Commercial Treaty

The following explanations were given by the Japanese Ambassador with regard to certain items and notes of the Statutory Customs Tariff of Japan:—

1. Those cotton tissues which are known in the trade as "scoured" or "washed" tissue will not be dutiable as "bleached tissues", so long as natural colour is retained.

2. Note 4 of Group IX of the Japanese Tariff is intended to apply to the counting of threads constituting such tissues as have figures, stripes or other designs. In case the number of threads is unequal in different parts of one piece, owing to imperfections in weaving, the mean of the number of threads in several parts of the tissue will be taken for the purpose of tariff classification. Fractions of threads, that is, threads which touch one of the sides of the counting-glass along its whole length, will not be counted.

3. "Elementary threads" in Note 4 means single threads—for instance, a two-fold yarn would be counted as two threads and not as one thread and does not mean those particular threads in the body or bulk of the cloth which are commonly known in England as "elementary threads". Consequently, in counting threads in tissues which have a design or border, the "elementary threads" would be counted wherever they happen to be most numerous, whether it be in the design or border or in the body of the tissue.

As regards Note 5, the correct interpretation is that a figured tissue, such as would pay duty under No. 298 (8) is one which has a design or repeat constituted by interplacing more than 20 warp threads

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

with more than 20 woof threads. For the purpose of counting the said threads, twisted yarns consisting of two or more single yarns or yarns put together to act as one, would be counted as one thread. It is clear, however, that this method of counting will only be used in ascertaining whether a tissue should pay duty as a figured tissue or not, and not for the purpose of counting threads as set forth in Note 4.

4. The term "iron" in No. 462 of the Japanese Customs Tariff includes both iron and steel.

5. Caustic soda produced on a manufacturing scale and being the ordinary caustic soda of commerce, such as that styled 60 per cent., 70 per cent., and 76–77 per cent., will not be classed as refined, and will be subject to duty under Tariff No. 163 (2).

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

CHAPTER XXXVII

SIX PREMIER CITIES

The City Planning Law

The rapid expansion of cities and towns in recent years is demanding their reconstruction, totally inadequate as they are to meet the requirements of their radically changed conditions in traffic, sanitation, etc. The city planning law was first adopted in 1919, and provides for the organization of the Central and Provincial City Planning Committees to deliberate on all important measures for preserving and promoting in and outside the city limit, matters of public welfare and benefit.

The expenditures are met either by the Govt. or by the communal bodies according as one or the other conducts the works. Private individuals materially benefited by the new plans and arrangements may be made to bear the whole or part of the expenses within a certain limit. For raising the necessary fund, the municipality, with the approval of the Govt., may levy upon its citizens special burdens not exceeding 12½% of land tax, 17% of business tax, 40% of Prefectural taxes, etc. The law came into force on Jan. 1, 1920, for the six premier cities of Tokyo, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Nagoya and Yokohama, the same law to be extended later to 35 smaller cities throughout the country including Yokosuka, Amagasaki, Nagasaki, Niigata, Machashi, Hiroshima, Okayama, Shimonoseki, etc., and is expected to do much for improving them as to street plan, sanitation, sewage systems, etc. in harmony with the City Building Law also passed by the Diet in April, 1919.

It may be noted that in Sept. '22. Dr. Charles A. Beard a noted American expert of municipal administration, arrived in Tokyo in response to the invitation of the Tokyo Institute of Municipal Researches presided over by Mayor Vis. Goto. Before he went home in March '23 he handed to the Viscount a report embodying the results of his six months' study of the important problem of Greater Tokyo. It has made a profound impression on the public.

Building Regulations.—The city building law came into operation on Dec. 1, 1920, when Rules for Operation were enforced. They specify the kind of buildings not allowable in the residential, industrial, or commercial quarters. A building in the residental quarters must not exceed as a rule 65 feet in height and in the other quarters 100 feet, though some allowance is made for those with spacious surroundings, such as a park, a road, etc.; in particular the height of a brick or stone building is not to exceed 65 feet and that for a wooden one 50 feet, etc., etc.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

FINANCES OF THE SIX PREMIER CITIES

1. Tokyo

The finances of the city of Tokyo made a sudden expansion after the war with Russia. With the adoption of the tramway municipalization scheme in 1911-12 the figures swelled further. Details are shown below:

Year ending March	Revenue ¥1,000	Expenditure ¥1,000
1921 (estimate)	82,783	74,166
1922 „	131,300	118,563
1923 „	185,589	169,015

The enormous increase of the municipal finances obliges the Tokyo citizens to bear an exceedingly heavy taxation, this being at present more than quintupled compared with ten years ago. Details are shown below (in ¥1,000);—

Year	Rates	Special taxes	Special taxes for street improvement	Total
1920	8,673	585	1,326	10,621
1921 (estimate) ...	10,277	2,171	—	12,448
1922 „ ...	18,073	3,281	752	22,106

The following shows the revenue and expenditure of the general account and 12 special accounts of the Municipality Budget for 1922—'23

	Revenue	Expenditure
City (general)	¥ 50,219,845	¥ 50,219,845
Waterworks	14,727,054	14,193,655
Sinking fund for pub. loans ...	9,991,710	4,195,202
Mutual relief against fires ...	857,945	857,945
Public dining rooms	5,554	5,554
Workhouse	1,251,632	1,251,632
Electric tramway...	64,666,914	64,645,904
Electric lighting	6,122,053	5,990,428
Hydro-electric undertaking ...	2,721,190	2,721,190
Elec. undertaking sink. fund ...	18,459,431	8,368,500
Workshops and stores, etc, undertaking	16,565,950	16,565,950
Total	185,589,278	169,015,805

Some Principal Undertakings

1. **Street Improvement.**—The original plan for street improvement was laid out as a 20 year program in 1888 at an estimated outlay of ¥23,000,000 which was afterwards reduced to ¥20,000,000. Later on to expedite the completion of some leading thoroughfares, a foreign

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

loan of ¥15,000,000 was floated. A further improvement scheme as seven year work was adopted in 1920 at a total estimated cost of ¥39,463 mil. It covers a total area of 805,000 *tsubo* in roadway and 139,400 *tsubo* in side walk. The sum is distributed as follows (¥1,000):—

Allotment for 1920	32	Allotment for 1924 ...	...7,477
„ „ 1921	3,837	„ „ 1925 ..	..6,955
„ „ 1922	7,345	„ „ 1926 ..	...6,147
„ „ 1923	7,667		

The above total includes ¥3 million donated in May 1920 by the Emperor towards the funds.

2. **Waterworks.**—The water supply arrangements in Tokyo date back more than 350 years ago to the time of the Tokugawa Shogunate, when the primitive mode of conducting water by wooden pipes was adopted. This device was continued well into the era of Meiji. In 1892-93 the work of renovation was carried out at an estimated outlay of ¥8,500,000 raised by issuing foreign loans. The work was based on the plan of providing for 1,500,000 people at the rate of 4 cubic *shaku* per head. To meet the demand of the fast growing consumption a further expansion was decided upon in 1912 at an outlay of ¥20,720,000 on a 7 year program, further to be increased in 1920 to ¥47,600,000 in anticipation of the probable rise of prices by 1928. The expansion work, when completed, will supply 18,000,000 cubic *shaku* a day on an average. At the end of 1921 the condition of water supply stood as follows:—

Metre used				
Private use	Common use	Population supplied	Population of city	Rate supplied
207,897	12,781	1,570,925	2,304,400	68.1%

3. Sewage System.—In 1907 the first comprehensive working plan of sewerage system to be completed in 1911-27 was adopted at an estimated outlay of ¥39,890,000. The estimate for the first term program was increased in May 1921 to ¥150,000,000, the work to be completed by the end of 1923. The second term work is to be taken in hand at a cost of ¥20,000,000.

The expense is to be met with subsidy from the Government, special tax for street improvement, the sum transferred from other accounts, and of the proceeds of sale of property in connection with the dredging of the river Sumida. The deficit is to be made good by floating public loans to be redeemed in 1928-50 years.

4. **Electric Tramways.**—The municipalization of street tramways was realized in 1911, and the purchase of the three tramways was effected at ¥63,915,000. The data of the service are tabulated below:—

Year ended March	Mileage open to traffic	Average working mileage	No. of passengers carried per day	Passenger receipts per day ¥
1919	---	167,262	922,000	39,856
1920	86	123,447	1,481,611	64,379
1921	188	166,196	1,228,583	81,609

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

The uniform tariff rate of 5 *sen* including transit duty was raised to 6 *sen* in July, 1916, and to 8 *sen* in June, 1920; it was 3 *sen* when the three Cos. were fused.

5. Electric Lighting.—The Municipality also operates electric lighting business which it took over from the Tokyo Street Tramway Co., when the electric tramways were municipalized. The intrusion of the Municipality in this field has proved an occasion for breaking down the monopoly so far held by the private electric companies, and in lowering the tariff. The number of lamps lighted totalled 2,397,000 in the city alone at the end of April, 1922, representing the share of the two rival Cos. doing business in the City.

6. Harbor Works.—After repeated researches the Tokyo Harbor Works Committee drew up in Oct. 1920 an extensive plan as 20 year work, the cost estimated being ¥350,000 millions. The new plan is to construct a large harbor embracing the estuary of the Sumida River and the shores of Sunamura, Shinagawa, Omori, etc., but it still remains on paper.

Municipal Assets & Liabilities

Assets.—The assets of the Municipality are tabulated below:—

End of Nov.	1919 ¥1,000	1920 ¥1,000	1921 ¥1,000
General:—			
Public bonds & shares	1,485	1,483	1,473
Deposits, loans & cash	6,632	4,801	3,936
Land	30,120	31,349	56,062
Buildings	3,215	4,303	5,150
Other structures	9,631	12,349	13,260
Ships	950	971	1,063
Total	52,033	55,256	85,945
Electricity Dept:—			
Land	3,152	3,287	3,601
Buildings	2,354	3,310	4,248
Tracks	10,972	12,117	15,385
Vehicles	10,399	16,329	18,330
Plants, etc.	5,271	6,298	6,849
Elec. Wires	18,118	18,941	17,162
Total incl. others	64,326	73,932	82,521

Debts.—From 1891 to 1904 the Municipality issued ¥10,000,000 domestic loans on account of the waterworks and the street improvement. In 1911 another foreign loan was issued in connection with the municipalization of the tramways to the amount of ¥86,564,095 of which ¥20,997,535, ¥19,526,000 and ¥39,040,560 were respectively taken by Great Britain, U. S. and France. With the view to completing the projected tram lines a second issue of Electric Undertakings loan ¥10 millions was floated at home in Dec. 1916. Then there are Water

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Works Bonds, etc., all these loans outstanding at the end of May, 1922 amounting to ¥155,638,585 of which foreign debts stood at ¥104,208,525. The rate of interest is 5% in most cases.

2. Osaka

The settled accounts of the city for the past three years stand as follows (¥1,000):--

Year ended March	General		Special	
	Rev.	Ex.	Rev.	Ex.
1919	14,858	10,809	52,533	40,961
1920	23,040	17,263	71,624	60,200
1921	24,844	18,382	94,604	71,399

Details of 1922-23 estimate are as follows (¥1,000):—

	Revenue	Expenditure
City (general)	20,455	20,455
Waterworks	4,327	4,327
Elec. tramway { Working	17,601	17,601
Elec. tramway { Construction	11,679	11,679
Elec. tramway { Stores fund	4,277	4,277
Harbor expenses	921	921
Harbor works	2,500	2,500
City planning	4,877	4,877
2nd sewerage improvement	2,046	2,046
Sewerage improvement	1,750	1,750
Trust business	81	81
Loans	33,620	30,452
Street improvement	691	691

Principal Special Account Undertakings

1. Waterworks.—The genesis of the Osaka waterworks dates back to 1895 when the river Yodo that runs through the city was utilized for supplying water to 630,000 persons. This was next extended so as to provide for 800,000 and further for supplying a million more. The last work was commenced in 1907 as a 7 year program. The cost amounted to ¥10,630,000 of which ¥2,330,000 were supplied from the State treasury. A further expansion scheme has been started and will be completed in 1923, at the estimated cost of ¥10 millions.

The condition of water supply at the end of 1920 was as follows:— meter used, 111,312; number of houses getting supply from the common and private sources 220,298; volume of water supplied measured 229,691,205 *koku*, or 912,802 *koku* a day on an average.

2. Electric Tramways.—From the very outset the Osaka Street Electric Tramway was a municipal undertaking, and 51.40 miles are open to traffic. Data of traffic service per day are as follows (average per day):—

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Year ended March	Working mileage	No. of passengers	Passenger receipts (in 1,000)
1919	48,983	593,259	¥19,074
1921	68,184	731,761	41,710
1922, July...	74,075	784,019	43,968

3. Harbor Works.—The Osaka harbor works were started in 1897 on an 8 year program, at the estimated cost of ¥22,570,400, of which 4,680,000 and a portion of land estimated at ¥1,900,000 came from the State treasury. Owing, however, to a marked rise in material and wages, a further extension involving ¥2,200,000 on a 10 year program was made in 1906. The principal works including jetties, warehouses, coast protection, canals, etc., are now almost completed and the port, about 1,800 acres, has suddenly gained in importance with regard to import trade since the Great War.

4. Sewerage Works.—Warned by the outbreak of virulent epidemics in 1886 and 1890 the City undertook the improvement of sewerage work in 1894-99 as regards the old city. In 1911 a further improvement was planned on a 10 year program at an estimated outlay of *yen* 4,500,000, one third of which was to be supplied from the State treasury. This subsidy being assured the plan was altered and is to be completed by 1923. The work was started in 1909 and is steadily progressing.

Municipal Liabilities

The four big enterprises of Osaka city mentioned above involved the Municipality in a heavy debt amounting to about ¥83,700,000. The loans outstanding at the end of Sept. 1922 totalled ¥130,724,600 including 2 water works loans ¥36,628,000; 3 Harbor loans ¥19,010,800; 5 electric tramway loans ¥39,423,600; 2 sewerage loans ¥13,579,000, etc. The total indebtedness works out to 92.01 per capita of population.

According to the original program the Municipality is to complete the redemption of principal and interest by between 1923 and 1942, with funds obtained from taxation (¥61,000,000), revenue of electric tramway service (¥17,000,000), water charges (¥17,000,000), receipts from the harbor (¥11,000,000), proceeds of sale of reclaimed land (¥3,2000,000), income from properties (¥3,700,000) and miscellaneous receipts (¥6,500,000).

3. Kyoto

The ordinary finance of the city is as shown below:—

	Revenue	Expenditure
1921-22	¥6,294,172	6,294,172
1922-23	8,786,867	8,786,867

The special account estimates for 1922-23 are as follows:—

	Revenue	Expenditure
Canal and water-power works	¥2,477,537	¥2,071,843
Waterworks	1,601,752	1,601,752

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

	Revenue	Expenditure
Electric tramway	7,073,610	7,073,610
Public work loans	4,636,682	4,085,131
City planning	1,774,600	1,774,600

The three leading municipal undertakings, i.e. Canal and Water-power works, Waterworks, and Electric tramway, are described below:—

1. **Canal & Water-power Works.**—The first Biwa canal that was completed in 1895 at the cost of ¥1,838,317 was designed for the conveyance of passengers and goods and also for the supply of water-power, while the second canal, ¥4,477,305, and completed lately, supplies water for drinking, fire brigade and for purposes of hydro-electricity, etc.

2. **Waterworks.**—The waterworks started in Oct., 1903 were completed in March, 1912 at the cost of ¥3,000,000, of which ¥750,000 came from the State treasury. The water is drawn from Lake Biwa by means of the second canal and was designed as the first term work to provide for 500,000 people and 200,000 for the second, the rate being calculated at 3.5 cubic *shaku* per day per head, with a maximum consumption of 4.9 cubic *shaku*.

3. **Electric Tramway.**—The construction of the street tramway 14.3 miles commenced in 1903, is now practically completed, the expenses incurred being ¥10,374,212. Besides, there are three private tramways run both in the city and its suburbs. The results of working in 1920 are tabulated below:—

	No. of passengers	Passenger receipts
Municipal	¥72,568,686	¥3,886,480
Kyoto Electric	26,326,608	4,359,702
Keishin Electric	*3,702,232	*416,067
Arashiyama Electric	2,471,103	221,744

* figures for 1919.

Municipal Liabilities

Municipal debts outstanding at the end of Oct. 1921 totalled ¥26,807,000 or ¥45.33 per capita of population.

4. Yokohama

The annual revenue and estimate expenditure of Yokohama amounted to:—

	Revenue	Expenditure
1921-22 (estimate)	¥7,006,953	¥7,006,953
1922-23 („)	7,668,272	7,668,272

Special Account

Special account of the Municipality consists of 7 items including Waterworks, Gas Works, Hospital, former Concession account, Cemetery

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

and Crematory. The urban tramway service is managed by a private concern under special contract with the city.

Gas Works.—The works were first started as a private enterprise but were municipalized in 1892. The estimate accounts for 1922-23 put revenue and expenditure at ¥1,074,715. The pipes laid measure about 130 *ri* and about 170,000 households have connection.

Waterworks.—The waterworks enjoy the honor of being the pioneer in Japan, the estimate account for 1922-23 being ¥1,871,216 both for revenue and expenditure.

Municipal Liabilities

The Municipal liabilities outstanding at the end of July, 1921 totalled ¥24,344,365 or ¥103.67 per capita, this being the greatest of all the six cities.

5. Kobe

Annual finance of Kobe City has shown a marked increase as follows (incl. special accounts):—

	Revenue	Expenditure
1919-20 (estimate)	¥15,194,062	¥15,165,331
1921-22 (,)	33,694,086	33,694,086
1922-23 („)	30,182,663	30,181,663

The total at the end of July, 1921 reached 63,037,526.

Municipal Undertaking

Water supply is the only undertaking Kobe conducts on its own resources, electric lighting, urban tramways and gas works being all left to private enterprises, while the reconstruction of the harbor is a State undertaking to which the city has been obliged to contribute about ¥3,000,000. Kobe is however free from foreign encumbrances, all the loans being domestic.

Waterworks.—The Municipal authorities have been much troubled about the inadequate arrangements of water supply. The waterworks were at first designed in 1900 to supply 3 cubic ft. per capita a day to 250,000 inhabitants, but were subsequently altered in scope and made to provide for 100,000 families, 25 c. ft. a day. The work is to extend till 1923 and is estimated to require ¥12,858,720 of which the State grants ¥3,403,000 in course of twelve years from 1912.

Electric Tramways.—The tram-system within the city limit is operated by the Municipality, while there are three private tramway companies attending to the suburban service, viz. the Hyogo Electric Tramway (Akashi-Hyogo), Hanshin Electric Rly (Kobe-Osaka) and

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Hanshin Express Electric Rly (also Kobe-Osaka). The results of working of these cos. for 1921 are as follows :—

	No. of Passengers 1,000	Receipts ¥1,000
Municipality	64,109	3,140
Hanshin Electric Rly	39,371	5,002
Hanshin Express El. Rly	5,857	1,389
Hyogo El. Tramway	17,493	1,202

Harbor Works.—The first term work extending over 16 years was started in 1903 at the total cost of ¥15,090,000 of which ¥3,660,000 was borne by the Municipality. The work was completed in May 1922. The harbor now has four quays giving berth to 19 boats of 3 to 20 thousand tons at the same time. The second term work now going on was taken in hand in 1919 as ten years' undertaking. Upon its completion the harbor will have capacity for 15 more steamers of larger type.

6. Nagoya

The population of Nagoya numbered 616,700 1st. Oct. 1921 while the municipal finances, according to the estimates for 1922-23 amounted to 5,857,553 in revenue and 5,857,553 in expenditure.

The city receives 5 per cent. of net profit from the Nagoya Gas Company, and Kansai Electric Co.

Nagoya manages on its own resources its waterworks, sewerage, butchery, the public cemetery and the disposal of night-soil, none of which is of a nature to embarrass the Municipal finance as in the case of Osaka and Kyoto. The waterworks, started in 1907, are now practically completed at a cost of ¥5,715,000. The sewerage system, which was commenced simultaneously with the waterworks was also brought to a finish in 1917, the total estimated cost being ¥3,150,000. The subsidy from the State treasury amounted to ¥1,302,000 for the waterworks and ¥1,043,000 for the sewerage. The neccessary sum was raised by floating municipal loans.

Municipal Liabilities

The liabilities outstanding at the end of 1921 totalled ¥11,728,685.

LATEST MUNICIPAL STATISTICS

According to the investigation of the Tokyo Municipality, the tax burdens in the 5 larger cities as shown in the budget of the 1922-23 fiscal year stand as follows :—

	Tokyo ¥	Osaka ¥	Kyoto ¥	Kobe ¥	Nagoya ¥
National	...31,580,100	21,474,090	3,983,542	5,797,171	4,665,241
Prefectural ...	... 9,971,817	5,797,034	1,033,681	1,821,298	2,490,271
Municipal ...	...21,354,834	10,820,931	5,747,167	6,038,212	3,872,587

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

	Tokyo ¥	Osaka ¥	Kyoto ¥	Kobe ¥	Nagoya ¥
Ku (ward)	4,988,311	*3,166,680	*763,869	—	—
Total	67,895,062	41,258,735	11,528,259	13,656,681	11,023,099
Per capita rates	¥29.40	31.83	18.79	21.44	17.88
No. population (×)	2,304,400	1,296,200	613,300	636,900	616,700

N. B.*—Figures for 1921–22.
×—Estimate for Oct. 1921, based upon the results of the first census which was taken on Oct. 1st, 1920.

SOCIAL WORKS IN MUNICIPAL BUDGETS

With the growing importance of social problems in general, the Municipal authorities are attending to various social and relief works, though financial considerations are hampering their activity in this direction. The following table is from the report of the Home Office for the 1922–23 fiscal year:—

	Total expenditure	Social work fund
Tokyo	¥50,219,845	¥714,521
Osaka	19,815,857	662,186
Kyoto	7,706,925	101,308
Kobe	13,481,823	308,638
Nagoya...	5,857,553	98,690
Yokohama	7,668,272	156,972

Among the various social undertakings calculated to give relief to the increasing pressure on living, there are two that deserve brief notice, having been taken up by many municipal authorities, especially in the six premier cities. These two are the "public market" and the "common dining hall."

The Public Market.—The first market of this nature was first established in Osaka in 1918, soon after the "rice riots" that had broken out in many parts of the country. At first rice was the sole article offered for sale, but subsequently the list has been very much enlarged and at present it covers most articles of food and other commodities of daily necessity. Exempt from tax, supplied direct by producers, and enjoying other advantages that tend to reduce the cost, articles on sale at the public markets are reputed cheaper though considered a trifle poorer in quality than those brought by errand-boys of retail-merchants to their regular customers. Those who patronise the public markets are people in middle and lower classes, and it is believed that the habit of buying direct at shops will grow, our people now being so dependent on their regular retailers as to leave them to bring articles at their own convenience. They are too indolent or shy to do shopping by themselves of such articles. The example set by Osaka has spread to other cities, and at present there are in Tokyo as many as 48 such markets, in Osaka 17 and a number at Kobe, Kyoto, Nagoya and some other places. The public markets were at first temporary barrack sheds, but some of them are being rebuilt in permanent style.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

So far as the result as realized at ten municipal markets run by the Osaka municipal authorities is concerned, it is said to be a fairly good success. The monthly turnover is put at about one million yen each, but at the public markets in other cities, in Tokyo, for instance, the result is said to be far less satisfactory, some having been even closed owing to scanty patronage. At first no fee was charged on retailers using the stalls at a public market, and this is still so in most places. The Osaka municipal authorities, however, true to the traditional business spirit prevailing there, have decided to charge the stall-keepers a certain rate.

The Common Dining Halls.—Interesting to note the first common dining hall in Japan, that in Tokyo, owes its existence to a philanthropist, who, with the idea of supplying cheap and wholesome food to poorer people, started in 1918 the "Democratic dining hall" on the modest scale of serving 60 sitters at a time. Then appeared similar establishments in Osaka, Nagoya and other cities, most of them run by religious and other charitable bodies, and a few as municipal undertakings. At first the charges were 8 *sen* for breakfast and 10 *sen* for either dinner or supper, but the tariff has been somewhat advanced lately owing to rise of market prices. At a model municipal hall in Tokyo 12 *sen* for breakfast and 15 for either dinner or supper is a rule, while in a corresponding establishment in Osaka the tariff is uniform, 12.

HOUSING QUESTION

The housing question has become in Japan one of great urgency as it is elsewhere, the shortage of dwelling houses being keenly felt in all urban districts. According to the latest researches of the Home Office shortage of dwelling houses throughout the country is represented by 122,821, of which the shortage in Osaka reaches 23,000, in Tokyo 17,000, and in Fukuoka 13,000. The number of houses planned during the year 1920–21 with low-interest fund specially advanced for the purpose by the Government was only 15,501, or about 10% of the houses required. Even that 10% has by no means been completed as planned at first, for in point of fact only 1436 houses were built during the year, so that the housing trouble remains as grave as before. To take the instance of Osaka city, whereas in 1914 tenantless dwelling houses were reported at 13,987 out of the total number of 225,044 this percentage, 6.23, had fallen to 0.12 by the end of Aug. 1920. The average space allotted per head is about 45 sq. ft.

The rent has steadily risen, and in Osaka the rate has been quadrupled during the last fifteen years. In 1919–20 it advanced as much as 33% of the total. The fact that between 30 and 35% of laborers and lower school masters earning only at best ¥30 a month are obliged to pay ¥5–6, i.e., about 17–20% of their income for rent, is significant. This alarming shortage of houses places tenants at the mercy of avaricious landlords. They are also in constant danger of being preyed upon by dishonest house-agents, many of whom are little better than swindlers. In these circumstances troubles between

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

houseowners and tenants have become the order of the day, especially in Tokyo and Osaka.

With a view to relieving the situation, Home Office and Communication Dept. announced in 1920 that they would advance on a low interest ¥6,263,000 and 1,880,000 respectively to building fund of dwellings. Next the Dwelling House Association Law and the revised Lease Law were enacted in 1921, the former regulating the advance of money by provinces and districts for building purposes and the latter determining the legal relations between lessors and lessees of both lots and houses, besides safeguarding the interest of the lessees. The latter law was put into force on May 15 in 5 cities, Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto, Yokohama and Kobe.

The Dwelling House Association Law that was put into execution on July 11th, 1921 has been followed by the formation of no less than 2,400 associations in urban districts, their applications for loans summing up to ¥160 millions. It was in Oct. that the sanction was issued for the first time, i.e. to the Kagoshima association, which is composed of almost all the salaried-men of middle or lower rank in the city. Of the total building fund required amounting to ¥726,700, the members are to pay in as first instalment ¥58,136, the balance to be advanced by the Home Office.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

CHAPTER XXXVIII

CHOSEN (KOREA)

GEOGRAPHY

Chosen (Korea) is one of the largest peninsulas on the east of Asia, and projects between the Sea of Japan and the Yellow Sea. It is situated between latitude 33° 6′ 40″ N. and longitude 134° 56′ 23″ E. and 134° 11′ E., and is nearly as large as the Main Island of Japan proper, covering an area of 14,312 sq. mi. In the north the Peninsula is separated from Manchuria and Siberia by the rivers Tuman and Yalu and "White" Mountain. In the south the Peninsula faces Kyushu across the Strait of Chosen while the historic island of Tsushima lies only 30 miles away, forming a stepping stone between the two lands. The Gulf of Gensan on the east coast and the river Tadong flowing into the Yellow Sea practically divide the Peninsula into two parts, northern and southern Korea. A watershed runs through both parts, lying nearer the eastern than the opposite coast. Northern Korea is mountainous and rich in timber. In southern Korea the peak of Kongo, noted for its picturesque scenery and magnificent Buddhist temples, towers on the north-east. The south-western district is the best land in Korea and is generally well cultivated. The rivers are larger than those in Japan proper and at full tide many of them can float boats far up the streams. The height of the tide is especially conspicuous on the western coast. In the vicinity of Ninsen, for instance, it reaches as high as 33 ft., though on the opposite side it is only one ft. The climate is comparatively mild for its latitude in the southern part and the thermometer rarely falls below freezing point, but in the north a rigorous climate, almost like that of Siberia, prevails.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATION (Average Record)

TEMPERATURE

	Fusan	Ninsen	Gensan	Seoul	Pyongyang
	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Highest ...	35.0(8/'20)	36.1(8/'19)	39.6,7/'06)	37.5(8/'19)	36.4(8,'19)
Lowest ...	14.0(1/'15)	20.9(1/'15)	21.9(1/'15)	22.3(1/'20)	23.5(1/'17)

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Weather Condition in the Year

	Fusan	Ninsen	Gensan	Seoul	Pyongyang
Clear or cloudy days	193	173	215	179	190
Rainy	99	113	113	114	91

	Fusan	Ninsen	Gensan	Seoul	Pyongyang
Early frost	Nov. 14	Nov. 8	Oct. 18	Oct. 16	Oct. 14
Late „	Mar. 26	Apr. 6	Apr. 17	Apr. 21	Apr. 24
Early snow	Dec. 28	Nov. 17	Nov. 15	Nov. 23	Nov. 17
Late „	Mar. 9	Mar. 24	Apr. 2	Mar. 29	Mar. 31

Native Population

Dec. 31	Households	Male	Female	Total
1919	3,152,228	8,632,605	8,150,905	16,783,510
1920	3,191,153	8,701,988	8,214,090	16,916,078
1921	3,201,125	8,778,862	8,280,496	17,059,358

	Birth			Still-birth		
Dec. 31	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1919	248,123	218,152	466,275	2,043	1,705	3,748
1920	251,286	217,435	468,721	1,602	1,443	3,045
1921	274,498	234,624	509,122	1,837	1,534	3,371

	Death			Marriage & Divorce	
	Male	Female	Total	Marriage	Divorce
1919	206,113	178,392	384,505	143,098	9,737
1920	205,844	189,142	394,986	141,122	7,982
1921	178,214	159,721	337,934	155,591	7,222

	Ratio per 1000 population			
Dec. 31	Birth	Still-birth	Death	Marriage
1919	27.78	0.22	8.53	0.58
1920	27.71	0.18	8.34	0.47
1921	29.85	0.20	9.12	0.42

Japanese in Korea

Till the war of 1904–5 the number of Japanese settlers in the Peninsula did not exceed from 40 to 50 thousands, but thereafter it has increased at the rate of 20 or 30 per cent. annually, until now the Japanese form 1.97% of the total population.

Dec. 31	Family	Male	Female	Total
1919	97,644	185,560	161,059	346,619
1920	94,514	185,196	162,654	347,850
1921	99,955	196,142	171,476	367,618

Population in Principal Cities, End 1921

	Japanese	Korean	Total incl. others
Seoul	69,774	188,648	261,698

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

	Japanese	Korean	Total incl. others
Ninsen (Chemulpo) ...	12,095	26,516	39,999
Kaisong	1,201	36,242	37,592
Taiku	12,515	33,213	46,043
Fusan	33,979	41,902	76,126
Pyongyang	17,731	60,086	78,621
Chin-nan-po	5,026	17,116	22,667
Gensan (Wonsan)	7,620	21,532	29,768

Foreigners in Korea

	Male	Female	Total
1919	33,170	3,164	26,334
1920	21,939	3,122	25,061
1921	22,580	3,362	25,942

Classified according to nationality these give in 1921 the following statistics:—Chinese, 24,695; Americans, 828; English, 228; French, 84; Germans, 51; Russians, 32; Norwegians, 5; Greeks, 4; etc.

THE KOREAN ADMINISTRATIVE POLICY AS REORGANIZED

In Aug. 1919, the regulations for the organisation of the administrative machine in Korea were revised, with the object of replacing the former military government with one in which the civil factor should be predominant. Thus the Governor-Generalship of Chosen is now open to either a civilian or a military man whereas the post was formerly restricted to a General or an Admiral.

The reorganizing policy has since been carried out still further and many important reform measures suggested by the growing democratic tendency have been adopted. Among them may be mentioned,—Improvement of the Police system; uniform scale of salaries for Korean and Japanese officials; Appointment of Koreans as school principals; Higher education arrangement for Korean boys and girls; Korean Judges and Procurators invested with greater authority; Abolition of flogging; Company Regulations revised and made more liberal; Recognition of religious bodies as juridical persons; permission to publish vernacular papers; partial adoption of the local self-government system, etc.

For the Government-General Office is appointed a Director-General of Political Affairs whose function is to assist the Governor-General and to control the official business of the Government-General and various departments and bureaux of the same. The Government-General is divided into a secretariat office and ten departments: Departments of General Affairs; Internal Affairs; Communication; Finance; Public Works; Railway; Agriculture, Commerce and Industry; Justice; Education; Police. The Chiefs of those Departments are of *Chokunin* rank.

Gendarmerie System Abolished.—The abolition of the gendar-

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

meric system to be replaced by a civil police force is another significant feature of the revision.

Local Administration.—The thirteen Prefectures or Provinces of Korea are as follows;—

Prefecture	Seat of office	Perfecture	Seat of office
Kyongki-do	Seoul	Whanghai-do	Haiju
North Choongchong-do ...	Chongju	North Pyong-an-do ...	New Wiju
South Choongchong-do ...	Kongju	South Pyong-an-do ...	Pyongyang
North Chonla-do	Chonju	Kwanwon-do...	Chooncheon
South Chonla-do	Kwanju	North Hamkyong-do ...	Kyongsong
North Kyongsang-do ...	Taiku	South Hamkyong-do ...	Hamheung
South Kyongsang-do ...	Chinju		

The Central Council

The Central Council is in effect a Privy Council and considers matters submitted to it by the Governor-General. The members of the Council consist of fifteen Advisers, twenty Councillors and thirty-five Junior Councillors, all Koreans.

THE ROYAL HOUSE OF KOREA

The former Emperor of Korea is now known by the title of His Imperial Highness Yi Wang (Prince Yi), and Prince Heir. Their Highnesses receive the treatmant of Princes of the Blood and their annual grants were increased in 1921 from ¥1,500,000 to 1,800,000. In April 1920 the Prince Heir married in Tokyo Princess Masako, daughter of Prince Nashimoto.

Korean Peers.—In Oct. 1910, 75 distinguished Koreans including five members of the former Imperial family, were created Peers, i. e. 5 Marquises, 3 Counts, 22 Viscounts, and 45 Barons. The new Peers were given monetary grants.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

The creation of the local advisory bodies in Aug. 1920, as a preliminary step towards self-government, is an important innovation in the Japanese Government in Korea. These are of three kinds; (1) Provincial Councils, (2) Municipal Councils and (3) Village Councils.

Provincial Council.—Consists of 18 to 37 members according to population. The membership is of two classes (1) elective and (2) nominated, the former constituting two-thirds of the entire number of members. These are appointed by the Governor from among a certain fixed number of candidates elected by the members of the municipal and village councils. Those eligible for candidacy are to be male subjects of the Japanese Empire of twenty five years and over and with an independent means of livelihood.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

It is presided over by the Governor who is, except when the urgency of the matter leaves no time for so doing, to convene the Provincial council and invite its views on all questions regarding the provincial finances. The Council may memorialize the Governor on all affairs of public importance. Their term is three years, and the office is honorary.

Municipal Council.—Consists of 12 to 38 members, elected for three years without any salary by popular votes under a property qualification consisting of the payment of ¥ 5 and over per year in municipal taxation. This restriction is applicable to the voters and the candidates alike. Presided over by the respective Prefects or Mayors, it will deliberate upon the financial affairs of the municipality as submitted by the Mayor.

Village Council.—8 to 14 members are appointed by the respective District Magistrate or Chief of Island, for three years without pay, and presided over by the village headman. They discuss village finances. As an exception, 24 villages are allowed an elective system as provided for the municipalities in consideration of their population and their importance as political or economic centres.

School Council.—Besides there will be established in each administrative unit a School Council to discuss matters relating to education. The status, election, etc. of the member are practically same as for the members of the Municipal and Village Councils respectively.

The laws came into force in Sept. 1920.

FINANCE

Imperial Treasury's Burden.—To enable the former Korean Government to meet the deficit in its Budget, the Imperial Government disbursed in the 4 years prior to the annexation in 1910 *yen* 104 millions, of which *yen* 14,200,000 odd was in the shape of loans, free of interest. This disbursement was made in consideration of the transfer of judiciary affairs to the control of Japan, and the consequent expenses pertaining to the service and also prison expense devolving on the Imperial Treasury. After the annexation the ordinary expenditure has been met with the revenue of Korea, while the extraordinary expenditure covering expenses for maintaining military forces, laying railways and other undertakings, is met with public loans or aids from the General Account of the home Government. The latter totalled *yen* 51,700,000 between 1911 and 1915. In 1919 the Government-General could dispense for the first time with the financial help from the Imperial Government, but the administrative reform carried out that year obliged the Korean Government to appeal again to the Home Government for help for the time being. It was ¥10 mil. in 1920, 16 in '22 and 15 in '23.

The Budget Expansion.—The budget has increased apace in recent years and stood at the ¥157 million level both for revenue and expenditure in 1921-22 and also in the following year, this being 100% over the figures in 1919-20 and 220% over 1910-11.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

BUDGET (in ¥ 1,000)

Revenue

Ordinary	1922—23	1923—24
Taxes	37,051	34,735
Stamp receipts	9,396	9,476
Yök-tun-to receipts	2,025	2,168
Gov't undertakings and property	52,129	52,470
Other receipts	945	1,405
Total	101,547	99,914
Extraordinary		
Sale of Gov't property	4,911	3,990
National treasury grants	15,917	15,023
From general accounts	1,225	1,225
Loans	29,992	20,000
Surplus of previous year transferred	4,331	5,137
Total with others	56,577	45,775
Total Revenue	158,124	145,690

Expenditure

Ordinary	1922—23	1923—24
Prince Yi's Household	1,800	1,800
Gov. General's Office	7,203	5,192
Justice and Prison	7,117	7,454
Local administration	32,599	32,319
Education	2,363	2,683
Customs-house	1,185	1,089
Model farms	623	542
Central experimental station	262	240
Afforestation	3,180	3,019
Communication	10,751	11,268
Monopoly Bureau	—	17,985
Sundry expenses	961	964
Tranferred to special account	11,700	12,798
Chosen Hospital and Saisei-in	1,255	1,200
Reserves	2,500	2,500
Total with others	102,739	102,060
Extraordinary		
Garrison	273	271
Land surveying	9	5
Investigation	1,620	1,379
Subsidies	10,076	8,965
Repairs and construction	7,180	6,128
Public works	6,641	4,319
Railways	20,000	15,000
Arable land adjustment	3,490	2,768
Tobacco Monopoly	1,573	1,000
Salt fields	956	510
Total with others	55,384	43,629
Total Expenditures	158,124	145,690

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Continuing Expenditure (¥1,000)

	Total	Up to 1921	1922-1931
Hydro Elec. Investigation	240	—	240
Chosen Shrine	1,487	555	932
Govt. offices	4,850	150	4,700
Seoul telephone	882	460	422
Telephone & telegraph	5,797	—	5,797
Hospitals	6,091	2,000	4,091
Roads	31,970	17,870	14,100
Customs Offices	28,264	19,528	8,736
Breakwaters	129	64	65
Water supply...	1,178	1,060	118
Railways	260,274	143,366	116,908
Salt fields	5,702	1,468	4,234
Sand arrester	13,900	—	13,900
Tobacco Monopoly	4,763	1,658	3,105
Others	256	125	131
Total	365,790	190,407	175,383

The yearly allotment after 1922-23 is as follows:—

¥23,764,431	for	1923-24;	¥22,805,374	for	1924-25;
24,210,802	,,	1925-26;	11,436,259	,,	1926-27;
11,750,000	,,	1927-28;	19,750,000	,,	1928-29;
13,900,000	,,	1929-30;	13,808,060	,,	1930-31;
1,900,000	,,	1931-32.			

Debts (End March, 1922)

	Amount ¥1,000	Interest %	When floated	To be redeemed in
2nd Undertaking Loan	12,963	6.5	1908	1933
1st 4% Loan	1,052	4.0	1913	1970
Chosen Undertaking Exchequer bonds	44,998	5.0	1917	1922
Various Exchequer bonds ..	10,235	5.0	1918	1923
	14,435	5.0	1919	1922
	23,212	5.0	1920	1923
	19,967	5.0	1921	1928
	10,742	5.0	1922	1923
	8,358	5.0	1922	1927
Various 5% Loans	368	5.0	1921	1976
	3,217	5.0	1921	1976
	102	5.0	1922	1977
Various Undertaking Loans ..	32,670	5.5	1918-1922	Within 3 years of its flotation
Total	185,326	—	—	—

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

PUBLIC WORKS

There were formerly no *roads* to speak of in Korea, the river beds, in many places having served as such in dry seasons. Since the annexation a complete system of roads has been laid out, consisting of 515 lines of roads of various classes totalling 15,000 miles in length. The greater part of these roads was completed by the end of 1917. The remainder is still in course of construction. Reconstruction of streets has also been carried out on an extensive scale, as the old streets were extremely narrow and dirty.

Rivers, which were found in the worst condition imaginable, mainly owing to complete deforestation throughout the country, have been investigated with the view of systematic control, and the works of improvement are already under way.

Harbor works were commenced with Fusan, where all the terminal facilities for the Fusan-Seoul Rly. have been completed. The construction of breakwaters and dredging are now in progress. At Jinsen a spacious wet dock has been constructed to accommodate ships of 6,000 gross tons and under, by taking advantage of the great tidal range (30–50 ft.) of the locality. The work cost ¥5,700,000.

Cities and towns with **Waterworks** already number 24, and are steadily increasing.

Irrigation works have been carried out on quite a large scale, mostly by the local unions specially formed for the purpose. At the end of 1920, the land irrigated covered no less than 90,000 acres.

FOREIGN TRADE

Volume of Trade (in ¥ 1,000)

	Merchandise			Specie & Bullion	
	Imports	Exports	Total	Import	Export
1818	158,309	154,189	312,493	323	6,024
1919	280,786	219,666	500,452	1,616	4,438
1920	191,953	238,956	430,914	1,467	38,366
1921	218,276	232,381	450,658	7,370	2,539

Staple Exports
(¥1,000)

	1920	1921		1920	1921
Rice	77,459	92,812	Gold ore	1,080	2,499
Beans	17,298	22,867	Iron ore... ...	3,477	—
Fish	12,469	7,654	Copper ore ...	2,337	—
Meat & Chickens	1,121	—	Iron & steel ..	11,434	8,822
Ginseng	1,414	2,373	Cow hides ...	3,307	2,719
Cotton	6,006	3,539	Cows	4 959	3,583
Cocoons	2,373	2,457	Pulp	3,370	2 108
Raw silk ...	2,416	x 13,045	Fertilizer ...	3,179	7,596

x Includes some 10 million yen of tussar-silk.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Staple Imports
(¥1,000)

	1920	1921		1920	1921
Millet	8,292	—	Woolen fabrics	1,910	—
Flour	4,121	2,052	For. paper ...	2,120	2,509
Sugar	4,267	4,453	Other paper ..	2,457	2,549
Saké	1,914	2,164	Rails, etc. ...	2,097	—
Petroleum	7,957	4,334	Machines ...	7,100	6,740
Ginned cotton	1,342	2,331	Tobacco	2,606	2,013
Cotton yarn ...	3,251	3,873	Coal	19,467	8,767
Sheetings ...	20,667	31,736	Wood	3,954	7,021
Cotton fabrics	2,322	5,089	Cement	1,699	2,031
Japanese cotton	4,242	3,252	Parcels	17,976	19,570
Chinese hemp fabrics ...	7,905	5,395			

BANKS AND BANKING

Korea had no banks up to February 1903, when a branch of the First Bank was established and was authorized by both governments, Japanese and Korean, to issue convertible notes. With the establishment of the Bank of Chosen in 1909 the business of note-issuing and other privileges were ceded to the new bank as the central banking organ. The provincial hypothec banks organized in 1906 at various local centres were thoroughly reorganized in June 1918, amalgamating them into one Chosen Industrial (Shokusan) Bank (Seoul), capital ¥30,000,000 (½ p. u.). It is authorized to issue debentures to an amount not exceeding ten times the paid up capital and to furnish long-period loans at a low rate of interest to promote the development of agriculture, industry, fishery, etc. It has 52 branches at present. There are also 21 ordinary banks and 15 branches of Home banks including those of the First, the 130th and the 18th. Some of them are either purely Japanese or Korean enterprises and others joint establishments. In March 1921, there were 417 petty banking organs backed by ¥2,551,000 p. u. capital and ¥2,894,000 loaned by the Government for the benefit of peasants, small traders and manufacturers. The banking statistics are as follows at the end of September 1921, (in ¥1,000):—

	No. of Banks	p. u. capital	Reserve funds	Govt. loans	Debts
Bank of Chosen	1	50,000	9,410	1,200	3,240
Prov. Hypothec Bank ..	1	15,000	1,108	1,459	—
Ordinary Banks	21 15*	14,950 3,100*	1,490	231	54,422

	Bank Notes	Debentures	Deposits	Loans
Bank of Chosen ..	110,887	—	38,018	78,911
Prov. Hypothic Bank ..	—	46,600	50,131	106,522
Ordinary Banks	—	—	54,422	67,477

N. B.—The asterisks show the branches of home banks.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

THE BANK OF CHOSEN
(Formerly the Bank of Korea)

The agreement providing for the Central Bank of Korea as published in 1909 provides that: (1) The Bank be authorised to issue convertible notes and shall carry on business as the central financial organ of Korea, (2) Japanese and Koreans exclusively shall be allowed to hold shares in the Bank of Chosen, (3) the Korean Government shall guarantee a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on shares held by other than the Korean Government or the Bank of Korea.

The Board of Directors comprises Mr. T. Minobe (Pres.), Mr. T. Kano (Vice-pres.), Ota, Katayama, Yoshida, Kakei, (Directors) and Ito Hattori, and Mori, (Auditors).

AGRICULTURE

Arable Areas.—According to the latest official returns, the arable land in Chosen measures 4,553,000 *cho* including 1,550,000 *cho* of paddy fields and 2,840,000 of dry fields. Besides there are some 173,000 *cho* of fields laid out for temporary use.

The irrigation work extending over 15 years was begun in 1920-21 and is in progress, to convert 120,000 *cho* of dry fields, marshes, etc. into paddy and also to reclaim 80,000 *cho* of land.

Encouragement by the Government.—In March, 1907, a law encouraging the exploitation of State-owned uncultivated lands was promulgated, providing that anybody may rent uncultivated lands from the State for ten years or under for tillage, stock-breeding, etc.

Rice.—Rice is the staple product followed by wheat, barley, soya bean, cotton, etc. The cereal is fairly good in quality. Yearly products for about 1,550,000 *cho* of the rice fields are about 15,000,000 *koku* of which about 3 million *koku* valued at ¥77 million are exported to Japan.

Barley and Soya Bean.—Barley covers 827,099 *cho*, yielding 7,366,800 *koku*. Soya and other beans are exported chiefly to Japan for manufacturing soy, the export amounting to 1,729,000 *yen* in 1920.

Sericulture.—The climate of Korea is suitable for sericulture owing to the scarcity of rainfall in the rearing season, just the contrary of Japan proper. 133,000 *koku* of cocoons were produced in 1921 yielding 33,000 *kan* of silk. Wild silk worms are also reared in Korea, the cocoons being mostly exported to China.

Ginseng.—Ginseng, a medical root highly valued by Chinese and Koreans, fell off in output lately owing to the ravages of injurious fungi. An improved method of cultivation and control has revived the business. In 1921, the monopoly goods manufactured amounted to 36,000 *kin* and besides there was about a half as much produced outside the specified area. Korean ginseng exported to China alone is now estimated at 30,000 *kin*. The plants are left growing 6 or 7 years before they are harvested. It is a Gov. Monopoly.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Cotton.—The experimental cultivation of cotton started in the spring of 1905 by the Korean Cotton Planting Society organized by a number of prominent Japanese having proved satistactory, planting was started on a systematic plan. The American upland variety is cultivated, being judged best suited to the soil. The second project put into execution in 1919-20 aims to increase the cotton fields to 210,000 *cho* within ten years when the output will amount to 60,000,000 *kin* in upland cotton and 24,200,000 in native species. The latest figures are given below in unit of 1,000:—

	Area (*cho*)		Harvest (*kin*)			
	Upland	Native	Upland	Per *tan*	Native	Per *tan*
1919	109	36	86,025	79	11,334	31
1920	107	40	88,461	83	26,256	66
1921	105	43	67,857	68	27,588	52

Stock-Farming.—Cattle reared in Hamkyong, Northern Korea, are famous for strong build and perfect flesh development. Every house there keeps a head or two, and as the region is excellently suited for pasture, the preserved meat business in Northern Korea possesses a great future.

Tobacco.—Tobacco is an old farm produce in Korea and covers an area of about 16,700 *cho*. The leaf harvest shows a marked increase owing to improvement in the method of cultivation and variety. The crop obtained recently reached 2½ million *kan*. Leaf-tobacco has of late found a foreign market.

Fruit-Culture.—The climate being drier than in Japan proper is suited for the cultivation of fruit-trees and produces fruits of sweeter taste. Formerly fruits were largely imported from China and Japan but fruit-culture has sufficiently developed to meet the demand in the peninsula. Apples, grapes, pears, peaches, etc., are now largely exported to the homeland.

Organ of Agricultural Development.—To encourage farming a Model Farm was established at Suwon, with branches at various places. Similarly sericultural and agricultural schools were founded, and steps were taken to encourage sericulture, the cultivation of rice, cotton, etc.

Farming Enterprises by Japanese.—The Japanese investment in farming totals ¥50,000,000. The average price paid per *cho* (2½ acres) is ¥ 400. Independent farming covers 1,300 and tenantry 70,000 *cho*, speaking of arable land only.

MINING

The development of Korean mines, especially in gold, iron, graphite, tungsten, etc. is quite creditable, the value of the products having been quadrupled from ¥6 to over ¥25 millions. Affected by the recent slump, graphite, zinc, tungsten, etc., among others, have already ceased to be operated since 1921.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Gold.—The Unsan Mine (Pyong-an North) leased by the Oriental Consolidated Mining Co. and Sniau Mine (Whang-hai) of the Kanjo Mining Co., both American interests, produce the bulk of the gold output in the Peninsula. There are, besides, Shokusan, Shojo (French Concession), Rakusan (Kobayashi), Toei (Kuhara) and Rippo (Taniguchi) gold mines now under operation. Alluvial mines are found at Shokusan and Jun-an.

Iron.—Whang-hai is the centre of iron mining in Korea. Limonite is especially active in the districts between Kenjiho and Koshu (Whang-chou) to the east. Sainei and Inritsu Mines and also those in Pyong-an South all belong to the same category. Hematite is operated at Angaku Mine (Chosen Iron Mining Co., Whang-hai), while magnetite is found all over the Peninsula, though it is still left in neglect. Sainei and Inritsu, most important of all, operated at first by the Korean Government were tranferred to the Home Government in 1910. These with two other Korean mines, Angaku and Rigen, furnish the ores to the Govt. Yawata Iron Works. Penchi-hu and Wanishi Iron Foundries get their supply from Kaisen (Nippon Steel Foundry) and Rigen Mines. Mitsui's Kenjiho Iron Foundry runs its own mines in Korea but the shortage comes from Angaku Mine.

Coal.—The Pyong-yang Colliery, Govt. enterprise, is famous as working the only rich anthracite mine in Japanese territory. Its output has lately been increased to 300,000 tons, the bulk of which being consumed by the Tokuyama Briquette Factory (Yamaguchi-ken) run by the Imp. Navy. Prospecting is going on in other districts of Pyong-an South and also in Kwan-won. Lignite, though inferior in quality, is found in various places.

PRINCIPAL MINERAL PRODUCTION (in unit of 1,000)

	Gold		Concentrates	
	Momme	*Yen*	*Kan*	*Yen*
1919	736	3,612	1,680	1,672
1920	754	3,583	1,848	1,512
1921	639	2,992	2,050	1,489

	Iron ores		Pig-iron		Coal	
	Ton	*Yen*	*Ton*	*Yen*	*Ton*	*Yen*
1919	416	3,094	78	10,168	219	2,124
1920	447	4,189	85	8,266	289	3,917
1921	242	1,716	83	4,829	310	3,192

Others items are alluvial gold, ¥359,260; graphite, ¥208,902; gold and silver ores, ¥587,412, etc. altogether amounting to ¥15,537,225 in 1921, against ¥30 millions in 1918.

FISHERY

Bounded by sea on three sides Korea has coast-line extending over 6,000 nautical miles and is rich in fish, shell-fish and sea-weeds.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Whale, shark, sardine, perch, cod, yellow tails, ear-shell are the principal catches. The encouragement by the Government and the improved methods introduced have brought about the rapid development of the industry of late. The existing state of the business excepting whaling, is as under:—

At the end of 1921	No. of fishermen	Value of catches of the year	Marine products
Korean	293,437	¥21,728,437	¥14,935,441
Japanese	70,494	23,269,153	10,719,448
Total	363,931	44,997,590	25,654,889

The coast from the River Tuman downward is noted for the Myng-tai and cod fishing, the western sea for the Guchi fishing and the southern sea near Fusan for cod, herrings, etc.

Whaling.—Whaling is solely undertaken by Japanese. Boats numbered 44 in 1921 and the catches totalled ¥717,391 in value.

Salt

Owing to her geographical features, Korea is suitable for salt manufacture. The output is at present hardly sufficient to meet the demand in the Peninsula, but with the completion of the expansion program extending over 7 years, 1920–1926, salt fields, 1,400 at present, will come up to 4,000 *cho*.

FORESTRY

Except in the northern regions covering the upper courses of the Yalu and the Tuman, mountains in Korea are bare, a result of reckless felling and neglect. Areas to be properly regarded as forests roughly measure about 15,883,000 *cho* (39 million acres) about 73% of the total area of Korea including about one third of open land. The trees growing in the wooded zones in northern Korea are chamæcyparis, larix, abies, birch, pines, etc. In preserved woods here and there found in southern Korea are growing pines, quercus, zelkova, walnut-trees, etc. The greatest obstacle in regard to tree-planting in Korea is scarcity of fuel and absence on the part of the people of the idea of preserving young trees, a result of centuries of oppression and extortion. In 1907 the Residency-General set about the task of effecting a thorough renovation of this state of affairs; established nurseries for raising seedlings to be distributed gratis; created an Arbor Day (April 3) as a national holiday, and effected planting over 51,000 *cho*, or 15 times as great as the figure at the time of the annexation in 1910.

The Government-General's Forest Office established in 1907 at New Wiju has under its control about 2,200,000 *cho* of forests along the Yalu and Tuman Rivers and is chiefly devoted to lumbering work.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

INDUSTRIES AND WAGES

The Koreans are a deft race and their mats and similar wares are by no means despicable. As investigated by the responsible authorities, the industries that offer bright prospect in the Peninsula are fabrics, paper, hides and leathers, tobacco, liquors, bamboo-work, metal work, and knit-work. Preserved meat, especially beef, fancy matting and chemicals from sea-weeds are also promising. A rapid growth has been witnessed in the textile industry with the introduction of improved machinery. The output of the native paper made from mulberry trees is put at ¥2,200,000. It goes to China. The production in all lines of industry has made rapid strides of late, the value exceeding ¥180 millions in 1920.

To encourage industry the Government has established a printing office, technical training schools, brick factory, etc. The last is regarded as especially important, not merely because it is full of promise owing to abundance of clay everywhere but chiefly because the natives, who are dwelling in wretched hovels inductive of indolent habits, should be encouraged to rebuild them with brick, wood being scarce and costly.

Industries Started by Japanese.—These have made a rapid development of late, the investment reaching about ¥140 millions in 1920 and comprise chiefly rice-cleaning, ironworks, tobacco, bricks and tiles, electric enterprise, lumbering, brewing and tanning. The total production is about ¥150 million worth. They employ nearly 41,800 workers, including 33,000 Koreans, the rest being Japanese or Chinese.

Electric Enterprise.—At the end of 1920, 23 electric companies existed with capital ¥32,050,000 besides 8 already authorized to open business. The Seoul Electric Co. is the largest and commands a capital of ¥9,000,000. It undertakes lighting, electric car business and supply of current.

The following table taken from the official reports shows the rapid development of manufacturing industry from the annexation in 1910 up to 1920.

	No. factory	Capital ¥1,000	No. workers: Koreans	No. workers: Others	Motive power: Motors	Motive power: H. p.	Value of mfrs. ¥1,000
1910	252	10,612	12,061	2,049	148	6,058	19,639
1920	2,087	160,744	46,200	9,079	871	80,766	179,318
Increase	1,835	150,131	34,139	7,030	722	74,708	159,679

Wages in Korea

Wages of native laborers are about half what they are in Japan proper. Data compiled at Seoul in June 1921 are as follows showing an average of daily wages:—

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Occupation	Japanese yen	Korean yen	Occupation	Japanese yen	Korean yen
Carpenter	3.52	2.26	Coolie	2.31	1.32
Plasterer ...	3.83	2.42	Compositer ..	2.25	1.42
Stone mason	4.01	2.57	Shoemaker ...	2.75	1.90
Rikishaman	2.87	2.47	Tailor	2.91	1.10
Blacksmith	3.32	2.05	Laundry	2.11	1.88
Thatcher	3.63	1.95			

EDUCATION

Korea had no system of education before she was brought under Japanese protection, for only about 10% of children of school-age, and only those of upper classes, attended schools kept by Korean teachers who at best possessed knowledge of Chinese classics. All other children were left uneducated.

The educational regulations for the Korean people put in force in Nov. 1910, and revised in Feb., 1922 place Ordinary and Higher Common Schools for boys and girls in the same status as elementary and secondary (i. e. Middle and Girls' High) schools at home. The technical schools for imparting knowledge of agriculture, commerce, engineering, etc. are controlled by the regulations thereof operative in Japan proper. Japanese children are also admitted into these schools. The data in March, 1922 are as follows :—

	No. of schools	Staff	Pupils	
			Boys	Girls
Govt. Common School	3	23	490	258
Public „ „	755	3,826	134,719	17,586
Private „ „	36	172	4,702	1,606
Govt. Higher Common School ...	7	159	1,953	
Govt. Girls' „ „ „ ...	2	47	393	
Private Higher Common School	10	136	2,975	
Private Girls' „ „ „ ...	5	56	669	
Public Agricultural School ...	19	120	1,574	
Public Commercial School (including two private)... ...	9	67	1,092	
Public Fishery School	—	3	33	
Elementary Technical School (including Agr., Business, Engineering, Fishery, etc.) ...	27	93	1,047	
Govt. Special School.				
Seoul Special School	—	11	132	
Seoul Medical School	—	49	316	
Seoul Tech. School	—	66	107	
Sui-gen Agr. and Dendrological College	—	18	65	
School for Girls	5	52	607	

Besides there were two private special schools managed by foreign missionaries and 617 private schools of lower status including

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

270 religious institutions. Private elementary schools of the old system number 24,193 and take in about 293,067 children.

Korean Students Studying in Japan.—These Koreans increase year after year numbering 1,239 in Dec. 1920, 35 of whom are studying at official expenses.

Japanese.—Education of Japanese boys and girls is also properly attended to, the figures for the purely Japanese schools at the end of May, 1921 being:—

Class	Schools	Teachers	Pupils
Elementary Schools	412	1,492	48,752
Middle Schools	7	133	2,637
Girls' Higher Schools	12	138	3,066
Normal School	1	16	117

There also exist a score of various schools communal and private, professional and academic, specially devoted to the education of the Japanese boys and girls.

RELIGIONS

All religious faiths enjoy equal opportunity and protection from the Government, there being no State religion in Korea. As in Japan proper, the Confucian cult is spread more among the higher classes, and Buddhism among the lower. The latter, however, is not so prosperous as in Japan proper. Standing between the two Christianity has gained a great vogue among all classes. The French Catholic mission was the first to come, entering the field as early as 1836. The Protestant mission did not appear earlier than 1884, but already it possesses a good number of converts and probationers. The American Presbyterian and Methodist churches are especially influential, followed by the Canadian and Australian Presbyterian churches and English church. The missionary force numbers about 2,600 including some Japanese missionaries, and Korean converts about 355,000. The Missions maintain schools with theological and educational objects.

JUDICATURE

The Korean Courts fall under the direct control of the Governor-General and hear both civil and criminal cases. They also attend to other legal affairs in Korea. The courts comprise eight District Courts with 71 branches, three Courts of Appeal, and one Supreme Court.

The District Courts transact the respective legal work as provided in the laws for organization of law courts. The Courts of Appeal give judgment on appeals and protests brought against the decisions of the District Courts, and the Supreme Court decides the appeals against judgment given at the second trial of the Appeal Courts, and the protests against the judgments of the Appeal Courts.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

The latest statistics on new cases of civil, criminal, preliminary affairs etc. are as follows:—

	Civil suits	Criminal suits	Prelim-inary	Pro'rators' visit	Sundry civil	Sundry criminal	Total incl. others
1918	34,939	29,560	664	61,074	925,335	548	1,055,490
1919	35,161	27,021	677	53,398	1,043,255	891	1,163,357
1920	42,905	22,459	814	57,268	1,062,030	701	1,188,709
1921	52,596	24,083	731	66,799	—	—	—

Prison inmates at the year end are classified as follows:—

		Male	Female	Total
1919	... ...	14,520	656	15,176
1920	... ...	13,859	591	14,450
1921	... ...	16,041	675	16,716
1921	Japanese	825	14	839
	Koreans	15,054	658	15,712
	Foreigners	162	3	165

GARRISON AND POLICE

The troops in the Peninsula represent two Divisions, one being quartered at Pingyang and the other near Seoul, besides the 6th Aviation Battalion, established in 1921-22. Prior to the "independence" agitation the policing force consisted of gendarmes and police. With the reorganization of the administrative system in 1919 the gendarmes were mostly converted into police at their own option. At the same time it was decided to retain some gendamerie for policing the border districts of the Tumen. The police force proper comprised at the end Sept. 1921, 8,160 native policemen, and 10,428 Japanese policemen, these with others making the total of 20,147. The gendarmes are on duty at the border stations only.

RAILWAYS

The Seoul-Fusan section was completed in 1901 by the former Seoul-Fusan Railway Co., and opened to traffic in Jan. 1905. The Seoul-Ninsen route was originally conceded to an American, from whom the former Seoul-Ninsen R'ly Co. bought the privilege and completed the construction in 1909. Amalgamated in 1903 with the large company, the whole was purchased by the Government on 1st, July '06 for ¥ 20,084,537. The prolongation from Seoul to the Yalu and the two branches to Masan and Kenji-pho were hurriedly made during the Russo-Japanese war.

As existing at present the Korean railways exceed 1157.4 miles in extention consisting of 4 main lines as follows:—(1) The trans-Peninsular line extending from Fusan to Antung (693.4 m.), connecting on one hand with the Fusan-Shimonoseki ferry service of the Japanese Gov. Railways and on the other with the Antung-Mukden line of the South Manchuria Railway. This trans-Peninsular line, therefore, forms

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

part of the two international through traffic services, i.e. one between Japan and Europe via Siberia and the other between Japan and China via the South Manchuria Line; (2) Seoul-Wonsan Line (458.4 m.), connects the capital with northern part of Wonsan (Gensan); (3) Honan Line (176.1 m.), consists of the Taichon-Chyongenp section, Kunsan branch, Mokpo-Chyongenp section; (4) Wonsan-Hoiryong Line with branches (149.5 m.).

The Korean railway has adopted the standard gauge of 4.8½ ft. The bridge across the Yalu, 3,098 ft. long was completed in Oct. 1911 at a cost of ¥ 1,500,000. The bridge is of turn-table design to admit the passage of junks.

Traffic Results

The total investment in the Chosen Government Railways amounts to over 130,000,000 *yen*.

Traffic results are shown below in 1,000:—

Year ended Mar.	Passengers	Luggage (*kin*)	Goods (ton)	Receipts (*yen*)
1918	9,367	40,726	2,608	17,133
1919	12,184	461,407	3,643	21,636
1920	12,421	49,935	3,186	23,816

The average figures per mile per day are:—

	Passengers	Goods (ton)	Receipts (*yen*)
1918	1,021	1,148	42,63
1919	1,130	1,326	52,93
1920	1,058	1,004	56,50

Private Lines

Eight private lines exist, some of them electric but all of light railway description. Their proposed length totals roughly 1,100 miles but in March 1923 the lines open extended only 230 miles. All these private undertakings have been started under the Private Railway Encouragement Law and are guaranteed 8% profit.

THE ORIENTAL DEVELOPMENT COMPANY

The first joint undertaking by Japanese and Koreans to exploit the resources of Korea, it was organized in the fall of 1908. The capital was ¥20,000,000, increased in 1919 to ¥50,000,000, divided into 1,000,000 shares of ¥50, fully paid up. The Company's line of business comprises opening up of wild land and making loans to Japanese settlers and Koreans redeemable in 5-25 years, and also temporary loans both to Japanese and Koreans. It is allowed to finance enterprises in Manchuria. The term of the Company is 100 years. The Company is authorized to issue debentures ten times its paid-up capital, and by virtue of this privilege the Company's debenture bonds issued by 1920 totalled ¥104,635,295 including

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

¥18,620,000 of the French loan. President and two Vice-Presidents are nominated by the Japanese Government, one Vice-President to be Korean.

Inviting Settlers.—The Company issued in Sept. '10 a Rule inviting settlers whether Japanese and Korean, and either individually or in groups. The latter was given up in 1917. These settlers are classified into peasant proprietors and tenants. They can lease wet and dry fields to the extent of two *cho* (five acres) per family, the ownership of which is to be transferred to them after the lapse of 25 years or less. They also enjoy the advantage of leasing land for afforestation. They must pay the land tax and all other public dues on their leasehold. The tenant settlers are to cultivate the Co.'s fields while paying a stated rent, but will be given the chance to become landowners. These as well as proprietor-settlers are allowed to purchase the Co.'s land to an extent not exceeding 5 *cho* (some 12½ acres) including their original lease.

The statistics are as follows at the end of March 1921:—

Cap. p. u.	Loans advanced	Funds available	Debentures
¥35,000,000	¥116,625,522	¥10,952,000	9,025,759

Land owned		
Paddy *cho*	Upland *cho*	Total incl. others *cho*
51,801	21,273	99,480

	Land leased	
Settlers	Paddy. *cho*	Upland. *cho*
17,275	7,607	793

Pres. Eizo Ishizuka; Board of Directors; Visc. N. Matsudaira, T. Kawakami, J. Hitomi, J. Natsuaki, Dr. Katayama.

THE INSURRECTIONARY MOVEMENTS

With the gradual increase of Korean immigrants in Manchuria, the northern borders of the Peninsula have of late become a hot bed of insurrectionary attempts by recalcitrant Koreans who are living out of the reach of Korean jurisdiction. According to the official report there are now in Manchuria some 2 million Koreans mostly subsisting by farming, in places around Hunchun, Kirin, Mukden, Tou-tao-kao, Antung, Lung-chie-tsun. The "independence" agitators are living in their midst both for their safety and for collecting the "War Fund." The agitators disguised as farmers cross the Tumen to force the innocent people to contribute to the fund and also to seduce them.

In the course of discussions in the 45th Session of the Diet (1921-22) it was pointed out by an M. P. that outrages perpetrated by these refractory elements in the Peninsula and in the Manchurian borderland, totalled 417 cases in 1919, 527 in 1920 and 729 in 1921 up to September. As recorded in our previous editions in some detail, their raids in 1919 and 1920 were bold and atrocious. The situation in the Peninsula was comparatively quiet in 1922.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

In Shanghai and Other Places:—The Shanghai "Provisional Government of Korea" that had existed since the Spring, 1919, was compulsorily dispersed by the French authorities in 1920 and these recalcitrants were obliged to remove to Siberia, Hawaii and U. S. A. where no small number of those discontented with the new regime had found their way since the annexation. It is reported that those in America call themselves Civilian Party, their compatriots in Siberia the Militants, while those in Hawaii favor the Mandatory rule, etc. They are divided according to their own selfish motive, while embezzlement of the "funds" has further caused estrangement and jealousy among them.

In Nikolsk and its vicinity:—Of about 200,000 Koreans, including 50,000 naturalized Russians in and round Nikolsk, their headquarters in Siberia, there are some 10,000 malcontents who are intriguing against the Japanese regime in the Peninsula in concert with their fellow nationals in Russia and also in Tokyo. It is reported the Soviet Government is supporting their attempt to bolshevize Japan.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

CHAPTER XXXIX

TAIWAN (FORMOSA)

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

Taiwan consists of Taiwan proper, the Hokoto islands (Pescadores), and smaller islands lying near the coast. The main island covers 2,254 sq. *ri* and extends from latitude 21° 45′ N. to 25° 33′ N. and from longitude 120° 2′ E. to 122° 6′ E. The Pescadores cover about 8 sq. *ri*. The total area of Taiwan almost equals that of Kyushu in Japan proper.

The main island is traversed from north to south by the Taiwan Range that forms the backbone of the island, dividing it into two parts, east and west. The eastern half is exceedingly steep and craggy, while the other slope is flat and fertile. Among the mountains the most conspicuous are Mt. Sylvia (nearly 13,000 ft.) and Mt. Niitaka (14,590 ft.) Another range runs along the eastern coast of the island. in the northern part of the island the volcanic peak Daiton (3,630 ft.) stands. In the neighborhood several hot springs are found. The rivers of Formosa are not large, but their currents are very swift. Every year in later summer heavy rainfalls are frequent, causing floods that inflict heavy damage on the fields and public works. The seaboards extends nearly 200 *ri*, but with no good indentation except Keelung and Tansui in the north and Takao in the south-west. The western part of the island is generally well cultivated, yielding two rice crops a year. The best land is in the south-west, but even in the mountainous districts a great part of available plains has been brought under cultivation.

The island being situated in the Tropic of Cancer the temperature rarely falls below 96° F. In winter the north-eastern monsoon prevails and occasions wet weather in the northern part of island. On the other hand the southern district is visited by the south-western monsoon and its rainy season falls in summer.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

TEMPERATURE (1920)

	Jan. c.	Apr. c.	Jul. c.	Oct. c.	Dec. c.	Av. c.	Max. c.	Min. c.
Taihoku	14.2	19.2	27.7	23.0	18.5	21.7	35.5	2.8
Taichu	14.2	20.5	27.1	23.1	19.2	21.9	34.9	1.9

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

	Jan. c.	Apr. c.	Jul. c.	Oct. c.	Dec. c.	Av. c.	Max. c.	Min. c.
Tainan	15.9	22.3	27.7	24.5	20.2	23.1	34.5	3.1
Taito	17.3	22.7	27.7	24.2	20.6	23.7	36.7	9.7
Koshun	19.2	24.4	27.6	21.7	22.1	21.5	33.1	11.6
Hokoto	15.3	21.4	27.6	25.0	20.0	22.5	32.1	9.2

Rainfalls (1920)

	Jan. mm.	Apr. mm.	Jul. mm.	Oct. mm.	Dec. mm.	Total mm.	Max. mm.
Taihoku	27.5	115.6	573.3	122.5	28.3	2,199.9	221.1
Taichu	4.9	92.4	560.7	81.3	6.4	3,057.7	291.7
Tainan	3.0	39.3	175.3	73.8	8.0	2,732.7	382.1
Taito	37.1	147.5	721.2	113.5	72.3	1,716.3	204.7
Koshun	9.0	17.3	705.8	241.1	35.1	2,574.1	311.8
Hokoto	1.0	47.7	355.8	54.5	3.3	1,406.5	238.4

Number of Days of Rainfall (1920)

	Jan.	Apr.	Jul.	Oct.	Dec.	Total
Taihoku	10	19	19	16	18	196
Taichu	5	17	17	6	10	165
Tainan	2	8	22	9	2	124
Taito	7	24	12	13	14	168
Koshun	5	8	20	15	10	165
Hokoto	3	10	15	7	4	107

POPULATION

Dec. 31st		Male	Female	Total	%
1919	Japanese	83,968	69,362	153,330	4.13
	Natives	1,776,740	1,677,427	3,454,167	92.98
	Aborigines	42,427	42,087	84,514	2.28
	Foreigners	18,102	4,786	22,888	0.62
	Total	1,921,237	1,793,662	3,714,899	100.00
1920	Japanese	93,802	72,819	166,621	4.43
	Natives	1,789,508	1,692,325	3,481,833	92.66
	Aborigines	42,486	42,062	84,548	2.26
	Foreigners	19,480	5,356	24,836	0.60
	Total	1,945,276	1,812,562	3,757,838	100.00

Note.—In the following statistics, aborigines are excluded.

	Birth	Stillbirth	Death	Marriage	Divorce
1916	133,717	6,402	102,519	37,004	5,445
1917	148,209	6,700	97,949	38,095	5,078
1918	145,162	6,352	124,677	40,902	4,963
1919	142,310	6,419	98,991	38,341	5,165
1920	147,308	6,783	119,477	40,915	4,712

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

	Per 10,000 of population				Females per 100 males born	Death per 100 births
	Birth	Death	Marriage	Divorce		
1916	38.09	29.21	19.71	1.55	95.29	76.67
1917	41.36	27.51	10.70	1.43	93.87	66.09
1918	40.51	34.79	11.38	1.39	94.34	85.89
1919	39.20	27.27	10.56	1.42	94.17	69.56
1920	40.10	32.53	11.14	1.28	94.16	81.11

PRINCIPAL CITIES AT THE END OF 1920

Taihoku	164,329	Kako	30,690
Keelung	48,505	Kagi	37,797
Giran	20,418	Tainan	77,026
Shinchiku	32,126	Takao	35,404
Taichū	32,134	Toko	13,720
Shokwa	17,373	Mako	18,923

THE ABORIGINES

There are nine different tribes, ethnologically all more or less allied to the Malay race. These tribes are divided into about 697 communities with a population of about 130,000 and broadly classified into Northern and Southern aborigines. The former are savage head-hunters, the latter more submissive and civilized. The Northern aborigines almost exclusively belong to the Altaiyol tribe and occupy a little under half the whole extent of the unexplored regions. The Southern tribes are Tsaissetto, Vonum, Tsco, Tsarien, Taiwan, Puyuma, Amis, Peipo and Yami (this on Botel Tobago island alone), and they are about four times as numerous as the other. These together occupy regions covering about one half the total area of the island and that abounds in natural resources.

The Frontier Guard Zone.—For guarding the frontier in order to prevent the descent of savages upon the plains, the system of volunteers organized formerly by the Chinese Gov. has been kept up on a larger scale by the new ruler. The zone extends over 360 miles of which roughly 230 are strengthened with charged barbed wire. Some 9 batteries are placed at strategic positions. On the other hand 27 public schools exist in the reclaimed aborigines' districts.

Subjugation Program.—In 1910 the Government decided to adopt a thorough subjugation program and set apart ¥15,000,000 spread over five years, including over ¥9,750,000 for the guard zone and ¥5,134,000 for subjugation. The first campaign, May-Oct. 1910, was directed against the Southern Gorgan tribe and over 4,000 men, troops and police, were employed; the 2nd compaign was undertaken against the Middle tribe Moricowan in (Aug.-Sept.) 1911; and in July '13 a similar campagin was started against the Northern tribe of Kinnāji. The 4th and last attempt was carried out in May-Aug. 1914, the force consisting of 12,000 soldiers, policemen and others. This was intended to bring to subjection the Taroo tribe numbering about

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

10,000, the head-hunting savages occupying a hilly and inaccessible region between the central mountain chain and Karenko harbor on the eastern coast. Out of the total tribes of 637 with 130,000 inhabitants, 551 tribes representing 116,744 have vowed allegiance and the balance are still to be dealt with.

THE NEW LOCAL ADMINISTRATION

Except in the two eastern districts which are most backward in civilization and communications the new system of local administration was introduced in Aug. 1920 with the creation of 5 prefectures, Taihoku, Shinchiku, Taichu, Tainan, and Takao, much on the same lines as in Japan proper, each under a civil governor, and with it the municipal and village self-government have come into existence. The prefecture, municipality, and village conduct their respective affairs regarding taxation, revenue, management of enterprises, etc., as assigned each by the new legislation. Advisory councils, prefectural, municipal and village, have also been created to deliberate on the financial and legislative affairs, taxation, etc. in their respective commissions. The members of the prefectural council are appointed by the Governor-General, the municipal and village members by the governor of the prefecture to which they belong in turn, each for a term of two years and for no pay. The new legislation came into force in Sept. 1920.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

BUDGET FOR 1922-23 & 1923-24

Revenue (¥ 1,000)

	'22-'23	'23-'24
Ordinary :—		
Taxes & Duties	21,051	14,794
State Undertakings and Property	63,121	68,941
Stamp Receipts	2,159	2,293
Various Licenses and Fees	4	4
Miscellaneous Receipts	479	609
Total Ordinary	88,551	86,615
Extraordinary :—		
Proceeds from Sale of State Property	1,999	930
Loans	16,479	9,000
Surplus of preceding year transferred... ...	7,930	3,338
Miscellaneous Receipts	12	—
Total Extraordinary	26,406	13,268
Total Revenue	114,957	99,884

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Expenditure (¥ 1,000)

Ordinary :—	'22–'23	'23–'24
Administration Offices	2,501	2,499
Judicial Courts	976	981
Local Governments	1,922	13,377
Police	11,436	355
Prisons	1,193	1,018
Hospitals	1,196	1,079
Customs houses	616	508
Communication	3,883	3,542
Government Railways	13,249	10,539
Monopoly Bureau	24,814	30,103
Transferred to Special Account	3,447	4,115
Education	2,170	2,410
Other Expenses	11,839	2,313
Total incl. others	79,640	79,257
Extraordinary :—		
Subsidies	3,898	5,443
Working Expenses	29,362	13,045
Encouragement of Industry	2,057	1,299
Total incl. others	35,317	20,626
Total Expenditure	114,957	99,884

EDUCATION (March, 1921)

	No. of Schools	Teachers	Students
Elementary Schools for Japanese ...	131	648	19,738
Public Schools for natives	467	3,922	151,093
Public Schools for aborigines	28	147	4,707
Middle Schools	2	61	1,157
Girls' High Schools	2	45	926
Normal Schools	2	126	2,818
Agriculture and Forestry School ...	1	7	22
Business School	1	7	56
Higher Commercial School	1	15	39
Medical School	1	54	379
Private Schools	22	232	2,444
Family institutions kept by native teachers	225	252	7,639

In 1919 the Language School was reorganized and split up into two Normal Schools, one at Taihoku and the other at Tainan. Each school consists of two Departments, Japanese and native, the former training the Japanese students for common school teachers, the latter teaching the Japanese language to the natives to qualify them for teachers.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

JUSTICE

The organization of law courts consisted formerly of only two stages, but by the revision effected in Aug. 1919 a higher stage has been added.

		Civil cases			Criminal cases		
	Dec.	No. of cases	No. disposed	No. remaining	No. of cases	No. disposed	No. remaining
1st Instance	1918	7,213	5,738	1,474	6,036	5,922	174
	1919	8,306	6,475	1,831	5,504	5,361	143
	1920	8,922	6,767	2,155	4,667	4,527	140
Appeal	1918	956	689	267	272	213	24
	1919	1,195	777	418	387	348	39
	1920	1,273	1,001	272	369	361	8

FORESTRY

The forest area is roughly put at 3,000,000 *ko* (1 *ko*=2·8 acres), including wasteland occupying 80% of the total area. More than one half of it is in the aborigines' district, which abounds in vast primeval forests. Reckless felling has devastated the other half. So the authorities have instituted protection forests and are encouraging re-afforestation.

Area of Afforestation (*Ko*)

Year ended March	Government		Private		Total
	Camphor tree	Other tree	Camphor tree	Other tree	
1918	5,153	1,253	1,057	4,383	11,846
1919	5,188	1,551	66	3,392	10,197
1920	4,630	2,103	708	7,338	14,779

Lumbering Work—Arisan

Several lumbering enterprises have already been started, principally for utilizing the dense *hinoki* (Chamaecyparis obtusa) forests that exist here and there.

The Arisan is a chain of hills rising 2,800 to 8,700 ft. above the sea-level east of Kagi city and is sheltered on the east by Mt. Niitaka. Arisan proper extends 15 miles from E. to W. and 20 from N. to S. and covers 27,742 acres. The contents of Arisan are estimated as follows:—

Conifers, 347,230 stamps, yielding 8,838,706 *shakujime* (about 12 cu. ft.)
Broad-leaf trees, 1,486,426 yielding 18,207,356 „ „ „

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

As the Government utilization program is to fell every year from 1915 '16 year 250,000 *shakujime* of conifers and 100,000 for the others, their supply is to last 35 and 186 years respectively. Reafforestation will accompany the felling, so that the supply may be kept up permanently. In 1920, 192,235 *koku* (1 *koku*=10 c. f.) was produced.

	No. of Stamps	*Shakujime*
Chamaecyparis	152,482	3,443,859
Red „	155,783	4,404,460
"Kashi," oak	267,363	2,709,673
"Shii," „	247,543	2,803,622

Lumbering railway rails are laid for 41 m. from Kagi to Nimampei, on the slope of Arisan, the work being completed by the Government-General in Jan. 1913 at the cost of ¥4,900,000, after the failure of the Fujita Firm which undertook the work but gave it up after laying only 9 miles. The gauge is 30 in. with a maximum slope of 1 in 20. Along the line 68 tunnels exist and also three spiral sections and two switchbacks. The conversion work is done at Kagi where an extensive saw yard has been constructed.

The Hassenzan.—The mountain 7,824 ft. above the sea-level and lying east of Taichu, harbors a primeval forest. The area to be exploited covers 14,000 *cho* and is connected with the main traversing railway by a light line. It contains 3,429,000 *shakujime* of conifers and 4,800,000 *shakujime* of broad leaf trees. The lumbering work was started in 1915. In 1920 10,429 *shakujime* was produced.

The Dakusui Valley in Giran.—The forest area covers 60,000 *cho* and is estimated to contain twice as great a sylvan richness as Arisan, producing in 1920, 61,834 *shakujime*. The trouble is that the area is still infested by head-hunters.

AGRICULTURE

As referred to in the introductory remarks of this chapter, the low land of Formosa is fertile and yields two crops of rice a year, though of inferior quality. The improved system of irrigation and manuring recently effected by the Government has done much to raise the quality and to increase the production. The total output of cereal, including upland variety, reaches now nearly five million *koku*, of which about 15% goes to Japan proper. The sweet potato is important as a staple article of food for natives, and is grown all the year round. It is also exported as material for alcohol, etc. Other staples in the island are sugar-cane, tea, ramie, jute, indigo, etc.

Area of Cultivation (in 1,000 *ko*)

Dec.	Real area		Area of plantation				
	Paddy	Upland	Rice	Sweet potato	Beans, etc.	Sugar cane	Ground nut
1918 ...	352	402	498	119	35	126	24
1919 ...	356	405	523	124	35	112	25
1920 ...	379	394	516	116	28	131	24

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Principal Crops (in 1,000)

Dec	Rice	Rush	Ground nut	Sweet potato	Beans, peas, etc.	Jute	Ramie
		koku	*kin*	*kin*	*koku*	*kin*	*kin*
1918 ...	4,632	1,012	326	1,359,094	144	4,910	1,705
1919 ...	4,923	1,439	354	1,664,504	123	4,739	1,729
1920 ...	4,842	1,359	293	1,394,753	96	3,861	1,617

Fruits (in 1,000 *kin*)

	Oranges	Longan	Banana	Pine-apple
1918	10,658	25,330	58,932	7,868
1919	9,614	2,342	37,533	8,059
1920	11,113	11,734	60,381	6,084

Live Stock

	No. of live stock (in 1,000)			
	Buffalo	Cattle	Swine	Goats
1918	276	107	1,279	99
1919	291	111	1,313	99
1920	312	117	1,303	100

FISHERY AND MARINE PRODUCTS

The fishing industry, long left in a backward state, has recently made a marked improvement under official encouragement. At the end of 1920 there were 162,894 fishermen including 37,409 engaged in pisciculture. The fishing vessels represented 4,724 wooden boats and 4,435 bamboo rafts. The area of breeding grounds totalled 25,319 *ko*.

Value of Catches and Products (¥1,000)

	Catches				Marine products	Acquiculture
	Fish	Shell fish	Seaweed	Total		
1918 ...	3,812	150	26	5,513	1,554	2,167
1919 ...	4,837	193	28	5,058	1,424	2,422
1920 ...	5,044	437	33	3,988	1,564	1,860

MINING

The important minerals in the island comprise gold, silver, alluvial gold, copper, coal, petroleum, sulphur and phosphorus, mostly produced in the northeastern districts of the island. The principal mineral fields measure as follows, in unit of 1,000 *tsubo*.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Dec.	Gold	Gold-Copper	Alluvial gold	Copper	Coal	Petr. leum
1918	1,501	3,610	1,344	6 328	148,408	35,094
1919	1,502	3,611	1,343	21,945	187,315	35,694
1920	1,502	3,611	2,863	10 019	227,986	39,895

The business is carried on by Japanese, except in case of coal and alluvial gold, in both of which the natives are allowed one half the share of output. The production in the last few years is as follows :—

	Gold 1,000 *momme*	Alluvial gold 1,000 *momme*	Silver 1,000 *momme*	Copper 1,000 *kin*	Coal 1,000 *ton*	Petr leum 1,000 *koku*	Sulphur 1,00 *kin*
1918 ..	206	10	223	887	702	8	2,615
1919 ..	172	14	167	1,473	946	7	2,421
1920...	140	11	149	1,154	1,139	7	1,345

The principal mines are Kinkwaseki, Zuiho, Shikyakuten and Denryoku, all situated near Keelung. The first two produce gold and silver, the other two coal; copper is found also at Kinkwaseki. Development of coal mining is a recent feature. Its export in 1920 reached ¥9,000,000 and headed the list. Petroleum is still in the prospecting stage.

SUGAR INDUSTRY

When the island was ceded to Japan by China in 1895, the new rulers found the industry in a highly neglected state and, after various experiments, they decided to introduce Rose Buds variety and to enforce compulsory measures as in Java. In 1905 the industry was placed under the absolute control of the Government and for some years warm protection was extended to the industry, to the extent of even as much as 90% of the declared value of the Java sugar as imported into Japan. The rate has been subsequently reduced to about 50% as the industry had become prosperous enough to dispense with such protection and also because the natives no longer required costly interference to compel producing the canes. They began to see that cane-raising paid them well and therefore willingly attended to it.

Recent Activity.—At present there exist 13 companies with 47 refineries of the latest equipment backed by a paid up capital of ¥170 millions. In 1917 they produced 678,872,000 *kin* of sugar of various kinds which if taken together with molasses produced in these works (164 millions), sugar manufactured in native refineries, etc., totalled over 900 million *kin* valued at ¥145 millions. It decreased in 1918 to about 780 millions *kin* worth ¥112 millions. In 1919-20 the great storm that swept over the island and the unusually low temperature in the summer further affected the industry. Of the total output about half, that is 366,015,359 *kin* worth ¥135 221,159, was exported to Japan proper while about 21,145 000 *kin*, ¥6 931,275, were shipped abroad. Recent data are these :—

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Year ended June	Plantations area (Ko)	Total yield 1,000 kin	Of which used for sugar 1,000 kin
1917	157,336	8,488,117	7,955 711
1918	150,450	6,817,536	6,259, 72
1919	120,410	5,631,339	5,192,509
1920	101,917	3,571,292	—

The output of sugar makes the following record (in 1000 kin):—

Year ended Oct	Coarse manture	Raw	Refined	Molasses
1918	495,754	20,727	18,835	169,845
1919	435,784	54,510	51,882	139,062
1920	351,481	57,929	57,076	103,286

PRODUCTION AT THE MODERN REFINERIES (1000 Kin)

Refining Cos.	1919	1920	Refining Cos.	1919	1920
Teikoku	54,120	39,624	Taiwan	109,166	95,355
Niitaka	36,317	22,243	Tainan	6,061	7,470
Rin-Hongen ...	14,048	9,500	Shinko	7,262	7,733
Toyo	60,156	51,402	Taito	2,454	1,961
Meiji	57,010	43,795	Shinchiku ...	—	1,650
Dai-Nippon ...	35,930	33,127	Total	435,905	351,481
Ensuiko	53,371	47,617			

Formosa v. Java.—Though the progress made recently has been marked, Formosa is still far behind Java in essential particulars. For instance, the yield of canes and of centrifugals is about three times per same area in Java, about 1,500 piculs against 450 of Formosa, though the percentage of centrifugals is nearly the same. The fact is the Javanese canefields are better irrigated and left in fallow systematically, while in Formosa the productive capacity is too frequently abused and irrigation is defective. Wages are only 23 or 24 *sen* in Java against 40 in Formosa, though the former is less efficient. On the other hand, Formosa has the advantage of improved plants and the protective tariff of ¥3.10 per picul. (Vide Chap. Industry).

TEA

As a beverage possessing a specially high flavor, Oolong tea is a great favorite in and about Boston and New York, about 1[illegible],000,000 *kin* valued at ¥5,700,000 being consumed there. It also goes to England where it is used to improve the flavor of black tea. The Oolong is admittedly superior in quality to black tea, and there is a good hope of its consumption abroad being increased when the taste of foreigners for tea becomes more refined. In 1919 its export totalled ¥5,370,000, but the volume has since been on the decrease, that for 1921 amounting to 3,534,000. The explanation ventured is that the tea farms are losing fertility owing to the prejudice of the natives that manuring impairs the flavor; the greater attention paid by the

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

authorities and people to sugar, rice and camphor leaves tea in neglect, and lastly there is the prejudice entertained by American importers to the tea sent by Japanese shippers, who handle about 10 or 12% of the total export, the bulk being shipped by the foreign firms in the island. It is said that the "tea-taster" commands pay of about ¥16,000 in one season lasting seven months, and that as the experts are scarce it is difficult to engage one even at such a salary. The Mitsui Firm has obtained a lease of about 50,000 acres in an aborigines' district about 30 miles east of Taihoku. Some 5,000 acres of the hill sides will be converted into tea plantations. Already about a quarter has received planting, the whole area to be planted in a few years. The export of wrapper tea was valued at ¥4,386,000 1921. Amount of tea product is shown below in 1,000 *kin* :—

	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter	Total	Value (¥1,000)
1918	13,199	8,025	5,006	2,326	28,552	6,942
1919	11,616	7,847	4,833	2,264	26,560	6,628
1920	7,595	4,229	2,379	873	15,066	3,171

N. B.—For the remarkable decline in both quantities and value in 1920 the after-war reaction in the market is responsible.

STATE MONOPOLY

Opium.—The State monopolies adopted in Formosa are opium, salt, camphor and tobacco, the first more from the idea of suppressing the pernicious custom of opium-smoking than for revenue purposes. As the result of the policy of gradual prohibition, brought into force in 1896, the number of licensed opium smokers had decreased to 48,011 by the end of 1920 against 169,064 in 1900. In 1920 the total output of the drug amounted to 8,835,920 *yen* as against 9,031,390 *yen* in 1919.

Salt.—The present system was started in 1899 to encourage the industry which had degenerated as the result of Japan's policy of free manufacture. In 1920 the area of salt fields reached 1,707 *ko* which yielded 76,750,000 *kin* of salt valued at ¥287,471.

Camphor.—Formosan camphor saw its zenith in 1916 yielding 5,208,843 *kin* of camphor and 6 803,516 of oil, these declining to 2,352,602 and 6,223,819 in 1920. Camphor trees felled in the Govt. forests and sold to private persons similarly decreased from 252,460 *shakujime* in 1915 to 203 276 and 39,278 in 1917 and '18 respectively. The Government keenly alive to these facts early took in hand the planting of the trees, for instance, 2,076 *ko* in 1916, 1,468 in 1917, suddenly to increase to 5,153 in 1918. The total area is expected to be brought up to 50,000 acres by 1923. This chemical, besides being used for the manufacture of explosives and celluloid, is in demand for insecticide, antiseptic, drugs and, in India, for incense-making. Fragrant oil containing linala began to be sold in 1913. (Also vid. Chapts. on Industry and on Finance.)

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Tobacco.—The monopoly was established in 1905 and though the climate is highly favorable for its growth, the output is still insufficient. It cannot even meet the demand in the island, so that the balance comes from Japan proper and from China.

PRODUCTION OF OPIUM, SALT, CAMPHOR AND TOBACCO (in 1,000)

Dec.	Opium *kin*	Salt *kin*	Camphor *kin*	Camphor-oil *kin*	Tobacco *kin*
1918	166	175,997	2,423	4,219	665
1919	226	112,123	2,394	4,238	1,130
1920	211	97,088	2,807	6,576	1,701

TRADE

	Trade with Japan Proper (in ¥1,000)					Trade with foreign countries (in ¥1,000)			
	Commodities		Specie & bullion			Commodities		Specie & bullion	
Year	Exports	Imports	Exp.	Imp.	Year	Exports	Imports	Exp.	Imp.
1918	105,601	70,591	773	196	1918	33,394	33,555	—	18
1919 ...	141,886	90,527	285	343	1919 ...	35,622	64,133	—	—
1920 ...	180,816	112,041	108	42	1920 ...	35,173	60,367	—	719
1921 ...	128,807	93,521	852	—	1921 ...	23,542	40,433	—	391

CHIEF EXPORTS (in ¥1,000)

	Tea	Alcohol	Sugar	Camphor	Flax, hemp jute	Coal
1919	8,208	357	6,562	3,074	683	8,037
1920	6,400	31	6,733	4,335	658	8,982
1921	7,945	571	2,120	280	435	6,582

CHIEF IMPORTS (in ¥1,000)

	Opium	Petroleum	Tobacco-leaf	Beans and pease	Straw matting	Iron
1919	6,434	2,336	1,518	940	2,468	928
1920	6,062	1,821	1,606	1,844	1,353	174
1921	1,505	1,948	821	1,493	575	368

DISTRIBUTION OF EXPORTS (in ¥1,000)

	China	Hongkong	Dutch Indies	Great Britain	U.S.A.	Philippines
1919	12,103	5,335	1,855	930	7,011	1,706
1920	11,893	9,023	2,891	1,359	6,832	2,021
1921	9,178	4,569	3,065	205	3,331	445

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

DISTRIBUTION OF IMPORTS (in ¥1,000)

	China	British India	Dutch Indies	Great Britain	U.S.A.	Persia
1919	28,673	3,567	4,407	1,575	3,443	3,301
1920	28,734	1,899	10,357	928	5,567	2,994
1921	19,465	1,649	6,583	1,989	4,969	938

PUBLIC WORKS

When China was in possession of the Island, it seemed to be the policy of her Government to keep the natives quietly at their homes, as it did nothing with the construction of *roads*. Any roads that were found in the Island were built by wealthy individuals.

In the first 17 years of Japanese occupation, 6,500 miles of roads were constructed. Since 1912, 240 miles of the most important ones have been reconstructed by the Government; and 1,800 miles more are being likewise improved.

The rivers of Taiwan are all torrential in their nature, bringing down an immense amount of detritus at every flood: The investigation for improvement was commenced in 1912; and the construction work has been going on since 1917. The money already spent for the work is no less than ¥5,000,000.

The lack of good natural harbors in the Island has made the construction of artificial ones a necessity. Keelung was the first one put in hand. The works there consisted of providing an anchorage with a depth of 30 ft. at low water, quay walls 6,000 ft. in length and breakwaters for sheltering the anchorage, the whole at a cost of ¥22,000,000. These works are now rapidly approaching completion. Takao, the nearest port to China, had its works commenced in 1908, consisting in the construction of breakwaters 3,040 ft. in length, and 4380 ft. of quay walls; further, dredging of 440 acres of mooring ground to a depth of 30 ft. at low water. These works which are to cost ¥25,240,000 are now nearly completed.

The tropical climate of the island making the supply of potable water a necessity, waterworks were started immediately after the occupation. Those for the cities of Taihoku, Keelung, Taichu, Kagi, Takao and 14 other smaller towns have already been completed at a total cost of ¥5,400,000, the greater part of which was borne by the Government.

The extensive cultivation of rice and sugar canes makes irrigation a work of utmost importance in Taiwan. The construction of main canals for the purpose undertaken by the Government was commenced in 1908, and is expected to be completed in 1932 at an estimated cost of ¥30,000,000. Other minor works of the kind are being carried out by individuals.

COMMUNICATION AND RAILWAYS

The complete system of post and telegraph service is in force, while two cables connect the island with Japan proper.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Railways.—The work of constructing the trunk line from Keelung to Takao (274 m.) by prolonging the ill-constructed Keelung-Shinchiku section (63 m.) laid by the Chinese Government, was begun in 1899, and completed in the spring of 1908. The construction of Tansui (13.7 m.) and Hozan (20.4 m.) branch lines, hotels along the lines, etc. has also been completed. At the end of 1913 the Ako line (main 5.8 m., deflection 3.1 m.) was completed at the cost of ¥2,300,000, and the fertile plain of Ako was made easily accessible. The Taito railway, on the Pacific coast of the island, has been under construction at an estimate of ¥4,260,000. It runs from Kwarenko to Hinan, of which about 55 m. are now open to traffic. The total mileage open to traffic in Mar. 1921 was 44.2.

Besides the Government railways there are 914.6 miles of private railways laid by sugar companies, of which 603.2 m. are for the exclusive use of the respective sugar plantations.

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT UNDERTAKINGS

The 1st term Government undertakings, as the trunk-line-railway construction and improvement, land surveying, Keelung harbor-works, etc. having been completed by 1911, at the cost of ¥42,365,045, the Government next took in hand the second series at the estimate of about ¥39,000,000, spread over 21 years ending 1928-9, as: (1) Irrigation ¥30,000,000, (2) Takao harbor-works ¥4,733,000, (3) Taito Railway. In 1920 improvement of the Keelung Harbor ¥13,600,000 spread over 7 years, the extension of the Taito Rly ¥2,104,000 spread over 3 years, the reconstruction of the trunk line ¥6,252,000; etc., were decided on.

Irrigation.—Absence of a proper system of irrigation prevents Formosan farmers from fully utilizing the productive power of the farms. The plan is to construct 14 big reservoirs, and to conduct the water to required places by means of suitably ramified water-ways. The area to be irrigated amounts to over 118,000 *ko* (about 295,000 acres). Hydraulic electricity of 10,000 h.p. will be supplied as a subsidiary product of this undertaking.

Takao and Keelung Harbor-works.—The most important anchorage in Southern Formosa, Takao, lacks proper accommodation, for loading etc. The plan, to be finished by 1926, is to allow steamers below 10,000 tons in capacity and to give facilities for handling 900,000 tons of goods a year. The Keelung harbor-works when completed will afford shipping facilities to steamers of about 10,000 tons.

PLANTATION WORK

Several plantations have been opened by private capitalists, and of these the Mitsui plantation as described elsewhere and the Murai plantation by W. Kichibei Murai, a Tokyo banker, may be mentioned. The former is situated at Hakketsu-cho, about 7 m. from Taikokan and covers about 80,000 acres. The area opened does not yet exceed 2,500 acres, consisting of tea-farms, rice-paddies, camphor-plantation and mulberry-fields.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

The Murai plantation at Kagi measuring about 6,750 acres combines rubber-planting; camphor-planting has been completed.

The cultivation of teak and cinchona trees is also on hand, and it is expected that sixty years hence Formosan teak will be quite sufficient to meet the demand in Japan. About 150 *ko* of ground was already selected in Tainan for the cultivation of the cinchona trees.

The private forest area is put at 300,000 *ko* at present. The figure is expected to swell to 700,000 in future with the completion of the adjustment of forests and fields now in progress. On the other hand the Government has undertaken to plant yearly 3,000 *cho* as a continuation work beginning with 1916-17. Besides those mentioned above, sandal-wood, coca, cinnamon, ipecacuanha, eucalyptus, etc., are being cultivated.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

CHAPTER XL

KARAFUTO (SAGHALIEN)

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

The southern half of Karafuto below 50° which Japan acquired by the Treaty of Portsmouth lies within 141° 51′ and 144° 55′ E. longitude, and extends to 45° 54′ N. lat. The whole district covers an area of about 13,254 sq. m. The eastern coast is washed by the Sea of Okhotsk while on the west the island faces Siberia across the narrow strait called Mamiya Strait or Gulf of Tartary. The southern extremity is forked into two arms which embrace the Bay of Aniwa, and is separated from the northern tip of Hokkaido by the Soya Strait only 23 miles across. The inhabitants consist of various tribes, as Gilyaks (103), Orotchones (275), Ainus (1,331) and Tungues (14). These are gradually dwindling in number. The rest of the population consists of Japanese (101,329), Chinese (19), Koreans (462) and Russians (86). The chief towns are Toyohara (capital, pop. 9,974), Otomari (12,205), Mauka (10,820) and Shikka (631). The average annual temperature records about 38° F. at Mauka and 29° at Shikka. The minimum falls in January 40° F. below freezing point while the maximum rises as high as 91° in August.

BUDGET

The estimates for the Island of Karafuto for the fiscal years 1922–23 and 1923–24 are as follows (¥1,000):—

	1922—'23	1923—'24
Ordinary Revenue	6,801	6,755
Taxes	1,453	1,408
State undertakings and property	4,413	4,485
License fees and charges	275	—
Revenue stamps and others	176	255
Receipts from Tobacco Monopoly	394	475
Miscellaneous	88	131
Extraordinary Revenue	11,529	10,557
Sale of State property	1,489	453
Forestry	8,555	5,100
Loans	1,100	4,000
Grants from national treasury	385	1,000
Miscellaneous	4	4
Grand total	18,329	17,312

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

	1922—'23	1923—'24
Ordinary Expenditure	6,681	7,245
Karafuto Shrine	13	13
Karafuto Gov't	1,295	1,261
Education	731	812
Police	374	374
Gov't undertakings	3,065	3,325
Other expenses	117	67
Transferred to sinking fund	926	1,234
Reserves	160	160
Extraordinary Expenditure	11,648	10,070
State undertakings	2,459	2,416
Special undertakings	3,023	4,431
Engineering exp. for damages	—	3,070
Deforestation	6,134	100
Grand total	18,329	17,312

Japanese Immigrants

In April, 1919, it was gazetted that a small sum of money will be granted to those immigrants who settle down within 6 months of their coming over to the island. Land to be leased to the settlers covers 134,373 *cho*.

The number of peasants settlers from Japan proper numbered 2,626 in 1919; 2,560 in 1920; and 2,348 in 1921. Immigrants from Hokkaido headed the list, amounting to 1,271 in 1921.

Sanitation, Education, Religion

Carelessness of hygienic rules was primarily responsible at first for the high death-rate prevailing. Leg dropsy is the most fatal disease, comparatively speaking, in Saghalien. Primary schools numbered 143 in March 1921 including 5 for native children, all these having altogether 14,375 attendants. Besides, there were a Middle school, two Girl's schools (one private), with an aggregate attendance of 659.

In the matter of religious teaching the West Hongan-ji Sect is doing the most active work, the Lord Abbot himself, accompanied by his wife, having once visited the place.

Fishery

Fishery is by far the most important resource in Karafuto. The right is allowed under special and ordinary licence. The former is issued to those who obtain permission for it for a certain number of years on specified ground, while the recipients of the other licence are at liberty to pursue fishery at any other place to be allotted by public tender. Fishing grounds open to general bidders number 665 and the special licence grounds 53. There are also preserved grounds.

Sardine, trout, salmon, and cod are the principal fish caught in the Karafuto waters. Herring for fertilizer leads the list and amounts to nearly three million *yen* in value.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

The Government has started a marine product experimental laboratory at Sumaltomari on the west coast. Production of smoked herring and of fish guanos is the subject to be investigated at first. Catches and marine products in the last few years are as follows (¥1,000):—

	Catches sold fresh	Fish & seaweed prepared either as food, manure or oil: under special licence	Fish & seaweed prepared either as food, manure or oil: under ordry licence	Canned articles
1919	449	5,099	6,728	2,471
1920	460	3,947	4,855	1,458
1921	408	4,202	4,385	792

Farming and Stock-breeding

It has been ascertained that of the plains existing in the southern half more than 430,000 *cho* are available for tillage and pasturage. The settlers are cultivating the land deserted by the Russians, and are allowed about 5 acres per family. In 1921 these settlers numbered 21,676 in all and were cultivating about 10,896, *cho*. Oats, rye, various kinds of tubers and vegetables, legumins, and also fibre plants such as flax and hemp are grown in the island, the total agricultural products amounting to ¥2,389,742 in 1921. Farmers are also engaged in stock breeding.

Forests

Various kinds of pine-trees abound and form dense primeval forests at several places. They make splendid timber, though lack of convenient transportation is a serious obstacle. The trees have frequently been consumed by forest fires, that lasted even three consecutive years before they burnt out.

According to latest official reports the Japanese Karafuto contains 3,253,003 *cho* of forest land with 2,053,635 *cho* of conifers measuring 1,619,725,798 *koku* of timber, 439,867 *cho* of broad-leaved species estimated to yield about 38,941,726 *koku* and 349,867 *cho* of mixed forests with 164,904,709 *koku*. The conifers are *todomatsu* (*Abies sachalinensis*), *ezomatsu* (*Picea ajanensis*) and larch; white birch, (*alnus* and *populus*) predominate among the deciduous trees. For pulp and match-sticks the Karafuto forests are expected to acquire great importance. The authorities have an idea to start turpentine extraction.

In the year ended March 1922 the revenue from forests was: timbers ¥2,537,421; ¥77,651 firewood; ¥1,894 other by-products.

Four pulp mills exist in the island, these being Karafuto Kogyo, Karafuto Shiryo, Nippon Kagaku Shiryo and Karafuto Sangyo.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Minerals

The strata in the island are generally of Tertiary formations and hold rich veins of coal, the seams measuring as thick as 50 ft. at some places. The quality resembles Yubari coal of Hokkaido. The output for 1920 totalled 154,293 tons and for 1921 115,255 tons.

Then alluvial gold and iron pyrite are also found. In 1917 rich oilbeds were discovered on the western coast, and they are now worked in paying quantities.

Railway

The light railway 26.2 m., that was laid between Otomari (Poronaimali) and Toyohara (Vladimirofka) on war account in 1906 has been transferred to the island authorities. The main line at present extends 57.5m. from Sakayemachi to Sakayehama, with a branch line from Konuma to the Kawakami Colliery, 7.7m., while the western coast line from Honto to Noda measures 58.4 m. The gauge is narrow.

In winter the trains make three or four hundred runnings a month, and in summer five hundred.

Traffic results are shown below in 1,000:—

Year ended March	Train Mileage	Passengers carried	Goods hauled (ton)	Working revenue ¥	Working expenses ¥	Profit ¥
1921	35	450	334	715	624	90
1922	180	681	319	819	1,431	x612

N. B. x loss.

Public Works

Roads connecting important points in the island, badly built as they were, were in existence at the time the island was ceded to Japan. It has been the work of the new occupant to improve these roads on the one hand and lay out new ones on the other. At the end of 1920 there were 420 miles of roads averaging 18 ft. in width, and 40 miles of streets.

There are no large rivers on the Island calling for extensive works for flood control. The primeval state of the forest has thus far conserved the natural regimen of the streams so well that the damages caused by inundations have been comparatively small.

Harbor works were commenced at Honto in 1916 for the creation

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

of a small harbor for coasting vessels, at an estimated cost of ¥2,500,000. It is now nearly completed. At Otomari, the nearest port to the main Island and Hokkaido a breakwater 3,000 ft. in length is being built for sheltering the anchorage at a cost of ¥4,000,000. Maoka, a harbor on the west coast, is also being improved at a cost of ¥3,000,000.

Drainage of the low lands is found to be necessary for bringing them under cultivation. Up to 1921 33 main drains totalling 100 miles in length were laid out by the Government, and 127 miles of smaller ones by individuals with Government aids.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

CHAPTER XLI

SOUTH MANCHURIA & THE SOUTH SEA ISLANDS

A. SOUTH MANCHURIA

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

The lease of South Manchuria lapsed to Japan by the Portsmouth Treaty concluded in 1905. The original term was to expire in 1923 but was extended till 1997 by the Sino-Japanese Treaty signed on May 25th, 1915.

Kwantung Province forms the southern part of Liaotung Peninsula, extending between 121°50′ and 122°33′ E. longitude and 38°43′ and 39°30′ N. latitude. The area covers, including the 40 islands adjacent to the peninsula, 218.757 square *ri*.

By the Imperial Ordinance issued on April 12, '19, a wholesale change was effected in the organization of the Kwantung Government-General (Tokoku-fu), which has become a civil government and is called the Kwantung Office (Kwanto-cho). A civilian governor has superseded the Governor-General who was a General. The Governor has under his jurisdiction, both the Province as well as the South Manchuria Railway and may issue punitive ordinances inflicting penalties of not more than one year imprisonment and fine of not more than ¥200. The Government Office consists of the Governor's Secretariat, Civil Administration and Foreign Affairs Departments. The last-named is placed in charge of the Consul-General at Mukden subject to instructions of the Foreign Minister. The chief military officer is the Commander of the Kwantung garrison.

DAIREN, A FREE PORT

As notified on Aug. 22, 1906 by the Government to the Foreign Diplomatic Representatives in Tokyo, the port of Dairen (or Dalny) was opened as a free port on Sept. 1st, 1906. Foreign merchantmen are therefore free to engage in navigation and trade between Dairen and Japanese open ports, and they may also proceed direct from any foreign port to Dairen. The city is built wholly in Western style. The houses are of brick and stone, no frame building being permitted within the the city limit. The systems of water-supply and sewerage are complete and not equalled by any in the Orient.

POPULATION

The population of Kwantung Province is, exclusive of Japanese garrisons stationed in the peninsula, as follows :—

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

		Male	Female	Total
1921	Japanese	43,795	38,350	82,145
	Chinese	351,119	248,607	599,726
	Foreigners	146	156	302
	Total	396,060	287,113	683,173

Besides, the inhabitants in the railway zone made the following record at the end of 1921:—

Japanese	67,726
Chinese	109,772
Foreigners	315
Total	177,713

THREE PRINCIPAL CITIES AT THE END OF 1921

	Male	Female	Total
Dairen	98,973	38,381	137,354
Port Arthur	14,163	8,486	22,649
Kinchou	48,301	43,917	92,128

BUDGET FOR 1922-23 and 1923-24 (in ¥1,000)

	'22—'23	'23—24'
Ordinary Revenue:		
Taxes	2,862	2,818
Public undertakings and State property	6,122	6,436
Revenue stamps	374	404
Other receipts	206	168
Total	9,554	9,826
Extraordinary:		
Sale of State property	483	603
National Treasury grant	4,300	4,000
Surplus of previous year transferred	348	800
Proceeds from Public loans	1,244	581
Total	6,374	5,984
Grand total	15,929	15,809
Ordinary Expenditure:		
Gov.-General's office	1,758	1,607
Law-courts and Prisons	388	478
Police	3,178	3,158
Education	1,626	1,681
Communication expenses	3,905	4,042
Harbor office	141	157
Hospital	390	390
Reserve	250	250
Total incl. others	12,035	11,932
Extraordinary:		
Undertaking expenses	3,446	3,631
Land Adjustment	330	195
Others	118	51
total	3,894	3,877
Grand total	15,929	15,809

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

FOREIGN TRADE FOR 1921

(at Dairen, Yinkow, Antung & Daitoko)

	Exports to Tls. 1,000	Imports from Tls. 1,000	Total Tls. 1,000
Japan Proper	89,774	71,559	161,334
Korea	13,064	6,459	19,522
China	57,507	77,698	135,205
U. S. A.	2,823	12,512	15,335
Hongkong	3,439	6,996	10,435
Great Britain	4,419	2,018	6,436

EDUCATION

The Administration Office maintains Primary schools and some higher organs of education, i.e. Technical Institute, Middle Schools and Girls' High Schools in Port Arthur, Dairen, etc. The South Manchuria Railway also keeps a number of Primary and Higher Schools in the Railway zone, including the South Manchuria Medical College at Mukden. They make the following record for 1922:—

	No. of School	Staff	Pupils
Primary Schools in Kwantung	16	261	8,911
,, ,, along the Railway zone	26	309	9,058
Port Arthur Technical School	1	58	275
Middle Schools	4	108	1,301
Girls' High Schools	5	88	1,564
South Manchuria Med. College	1	56	190

Dairen and Port Arthur are each provided with a Middle and a Girls' High School. In 1916 a normal school was established in Port Arthur for Chinese boys. Besides, there are a good many private schools of elementary grade, technical schools and girls' schools, and supplementary schools run by both Japanese and Chinese.

THE SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY

The railway was ceded by Russia to Japan on Aug. 1st, 1906, and was renamed the South Manchuria Railway by the Japanese Government which issued regulations for converting it into a semi-private concern. On Aug. 1, '06 the first general meeting for organization was held and the draft of the company contract was passed. On April 1st, 1907 the Field Railway Office formally transferred the railways and all belongings to the Company. By the Imperial Ordinance issued on July 28, '17, the Company undertakes (under contract) the management of the Korean Gov't Railways.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

The Company Contract and Exploitation

The original capital of ¥200 millions were divided into two million name shares of ¥100 each, one half of the capital being represented by the Manchuria Railway and accessories and the coal mines at Fushun and Yentai belonging to the Japanese Government, which therefore owned 1,000,000 shares. The remaining shares were offered to Japanese and Chinese subjects, and the entire sum has been called in. The Government guaranteed profit of 6 per cent. on the paid up capital for 15 years, and refrained from claiming dividend on its shares when it did not come up to 6%. In 1913 the Co. obtained approval of the Government to distribute a dividend of 7%, in the following years one of not more than 10%. In the latter half of 1920 the capital was to ¥440 millions (380 p.u.) of which the home government took up increased to ¥120 millions by accepting the liability of the Co's debentures issued to that amount in England. 5 years' continuation works, 1920-24, involve an outlay of ¥426,180,000 and include extension of railways, workshops, harbor-works, iron foundry, mining, etc. The Co. is now paying a dividend of 2% on the Government shares of ¥100 millions.

Co's. Enterprises.—Besides railway business the Company is engaged in harbor, colliery, gas, electricity, hotels, etc. The latest is the iron foundry enterprise for utilizing the rich iron mines at Anshantien.

Railway.—The railway system is made up as follows:—The main line from Dairen to Changchun (438.5m.), Port Arthur branch line (28.9), Yingkow branch (13.9), Fushun branch (30.8), Mukden-Antung line (161.7), 686.02m. in all. They are all of standard gauge. The main and Mukden-Antung lines form part of the international through traffic service.

Shipping.—A regular service is run between Dairen and Shanghai (via Tsingtao), this route saving travellers to or from China over two days, compared with that via Vladivostok. The Co. runs also South China coastwise service.

Harbor.—At Dairen, the harbor works partly started by the Russians, have been carried out on a most extensive scale. Breakwaters totalling 12,000 ft. in length shelter an area of 900 acres. Quay Walls more than 10,000 ft. in length have been built and 4,000 ft. more are now being added. Transit sheds, warehouses & belt lines make the terminal facilities as complete as could be desired.

Coal Mines.—The colliery work of Fushun and Yentai forms one of the most important undertakings. The output at these two reached 2,778,477 tons for the year ended Mar., 1922.

The Fushun Colliery, situated about 22 miles east of Mukden, as the crow flies, runs for about 12 miles parallel to the river Hun, and contains deposit of 80 to 175 ft. in thickness, an average of about 130 ft. The pits are in full operation, with the total output of 7,473 tons a day, of which the two pits, Togo and Oyama, both sunk in 1910, yield each 2,000 tons a day. The quality too is excellent, being of strong caloric power and containing very little sulphur.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

The Yentai Coal Fields exist north-east of Liaoyang and can be reached in an hour by rail from the Yentai station. The seams number 16, of which 4 are workable, i.e. first seam of five ft. second of 4 to 6 ft., third of 3 to 8 ft. and fourth of 5 ft. The coal is soft and pulverizable and emits but little smoke. The daily output, according to the report at the end of March 1922, reached about 139 tons.

The production for last few years and equipments are as follows:—

Year ended March	Output, tons: Fushun	Yentai
1920 ...	2,928,186	110,167
1921	3,129,835	79,548
1922	2,727,700	50,777

(March 31, 1922) Equipment	Fushun	Yentai
Engines	86	17
Winches, etc.	154	5
Pumps	113	16

The Penchihu Coal Fields.—This mine does not belong to the Company, but is described here for convenience. It was first worked experimentally by the Okura Firm, of Tokyo, but is now a joint undertaking of the Firm and the Chinese Government, with capital of 2,000,000 taels equally supplied by the two. The deposits are practically similar to those of Fushun, only the seams are considerably thinner, the thickest part not exceeding 4 ft. The extraction made is about 900 tons a day.

Electric and Gas.—The former have power stations at Dairen (22,629,000 k. w.), Mukden (2,474,000 k.w.), Changchun (4,357,000 k.w.), and lastly at Antung (1,933,000 k. w.), supplying current for both lighting and motor force; at Dairen and Fushun electric trams are also run. Gas industry exists at Dairen and Fushun only, and produces about 188 million and 28 million cubic ft. together with quantities of coke and some quantity of coal-tar.

Hotel Business.—The Company has its own hotels all bearing the title of 'Yamato Hotel,' located at Dairen, Hoshigaura (suburbs of Dairen), Port Arthur, Mukden, and Changchun; the hotels serve for lodging as well as for entertainments.

The Railway Zone and Management.—The total area of land belonging to the Company amounts to 68,443,246 *tsubo*. Excepting the area used by the Company and the Kwantung Government, the whole is open for rent at the rate of ½ to ten *sen* per *tsubo* per month for building lots, and 1 to 3 *sen* for farming land. By May 1919 over 16,853,000 were under lease contract. In the railway zone the Company maintains 14 hospitals, 26 primary schools, 11 Chinese (common) schools, 33 continuation business schools, 10 girls' practical schools, one medical college at Mukden, and a technical school and a teacher's training institute at Dairen, etc. Besides these, the Company keeps a polytechnic laboratory, 2 agricultural experimental stations and 13 farms with the object of encouraging industry. It undertakes 17 water-supply works.

The Administrative System.—The Government reserves the right of appointing members of the administrative body. The term of the President and the Vice-President is 5 years, that of Directors is

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

four years (selected by the Government from among shareholders holding at least 500 shares). Auditors are elected for three years at the general meeting of shareholders.

Board of Directors.—President, T. Kawamura. Dirs., Y. Shima; Y. Kubo; Y. Matsuoka, K. Nakagawa, K. Akabane, S. Mori, K. Okura.

BUSINESS REPORT FOR 1921-22 YEAR (¥1,000)

	Receipts	Expenses		Receipts	Expenses
Rly Service	78,204	33,173	Hotels	1,086	1,305
Shipping	556	811	Local undertakings	3,954	10,386
Harbor and Wharf	7,581	6,912	Miscellaneous	2,861	466
Mining	40,004	36,708	Interest on loans	3,819	—
Iron Works	3,607	6,481	Debt charge	—	10,585
Elec. Works	4,297	3,484	Total incl. others	147,101	115,714
Gas	827	538	Profit	31,386	—

PRINCIPAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (¥1,000)

(March 31st 1922)

Assets

Unpaid capital	70,844
Rly lines	178,848
Rly shops	11,304
Ships	3,302
Harbor and wharf	34,710
Mines	115,636
Iron works	33,906
Elec. plants	13,608
Gas plants	3,450
Hotels	2,317
Local equipments	35,995
Miscellaneous buildings	41,368
Products	10,110
Materials in stock	31,957
Deposits in banks	40,961
Loans	39,624
Total incl. others	720,450

Liabilities

Cap. p.u.	380,000
Special reserves	38,400
Debentures	175,000
Sinking fund	21,000
Total incl. others	720,450

NEW UNDERTAKINGS

The Board of Directors decided in 1918 to adopt a new expansion program comprising, among other things, the Iron foundry work at An-shantien for which were allotted ¥30,000,000 spread over three years. It commenced in 1918, with initial output of 150,000 tons. In 1921-22 the output of pig was 57,183 Eng. tons, quality ranking next to English produce, and estimated to come ultimately to 1,000,000. The ore at Anshantien is almost inexhaustible, but has proved poorer in percentage than was judged at first. According to the American expert's opinion who came in 1921, the business will pay when the market stands over ¥60 level per ton spot. The Mond Gas refinery near the coal-mine at Fushun started work in April 1916, turning out sulphate of ammonia, tar, etc. for the South Sea market at the same time. The Glass-works for producing plateglass, glass-wares, etc. and the Porcelain and Fire-proof Tile Factory have also set to work.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

KIRIN-CHANGCHUN RAILWAY

From Changchun, the northern limit of the South Manchuria Railway, to Kirin, distance 79 m., a railway was completed on Oct. 16th, 1921, in accordance with the treaty between Japan and China concluded in April 1907. The line was laid at a cost of ¥4,500,000 borne in equal shares by the two countries and under the superintendence of Japanese engineers. The Japanese share of ¥2,250,000 was met by the South Manchuria Railway and is repayable by China within 25 years from the date of opening. Twelve stations exist along the line, the journey taking 6 hrs.

THE GARRISON AND THE RAILWAY GUARDS

One Division is stationed as garrison at Liaoyang. The garrison service will be taken up in turn by the Divisions at home, the term being two years. The Division to which the duty of garrison is assigned is to proceed to the seat of garrison in October of the year and the Division which has served the term is to return home in November.

In conformity with the provisions of the Portsmouth Treaty of Peace, Japan has stationed 16 independent battalions of guards along the line, each composed of 21 officers and 617 rank and file. The battalions were organized with time-expired non-commissioned officers and men up to 1916 when they were displaced by those in active service. The distribution of garrisons is as follows:

Liaoyang, Div. and Brigade headquarters, one Reg. and one battalion; one Reg. at Tiehling; Brigade headquarters and one Reg. at Liutszton; one Reg. at Port Arthur; one Reg. of cavalry at Haicheng. During the 1923 session of the Diet it was stated by the Minister of War that the railway guards were to be withdrawn within three years.

AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY

The farming products in the Leased Territory are not worth mentioning. Along the railway zone, the districts north of the Antung Line are more fertile than the rest of the provinces.

Principal Crops in 1000 Chinese Koku.

	Maize	Kaoliang	Soya beans	Millet	Wheat	Ground nut
1919.....	188,458	50,804	39,873	32,063	3,611	136,126
1920	243,003	53,877	38,524	45,093	3,431	131,199
1921	297,565	80,444	58,921	56,021	7,068	114,116

N.B.—1 Chinese *koku* = 1.7 Japanese *koku*.

Soya Beans.—The fame of Soya beans has spread over the world since 1906 when the Mitsui Bussan first shipped a trial consignment to England. The yield of beans in Manchuria is between 1,500,000 and

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

000,000 tons and the output of bean-cakes about 1,000,000 tons. In the eased Territory and the railway zone alone bean cakes and oil were roduced to the amount of 29,068,248 pieces and 140,700,780 *kin* spectively valued at ¥45,360,035 and 16,135,386 in 1920, the bulk go-g to Europe, Japan and China through Dairen and Newchuang Yinkou).

Favored by rich natural resources and abundant fuel and cheap abor, the industry in the Leased Territory and the railway zone has ade a rapid expansion. Bean oil making and flour milling are rincipal industries, followed by iron foundry, brewing, lumbering, etc. hen comes the manufacture of leather, paper, soap, glass and bricks. lecent statistics regarding workshops and their production are given elow :—

Workshops

1920	No. of workshops	Employees Jap. 1,000	Employees Chin. 1,000	Capital ¥1,000
Leased ter'y	368	848	4,124	76,185
Railway zone	187	617	2,639	114,045
Total incl. others	627	1,572	8,428	208,381
Total for 1919	534	1,296	7,074	139,915
„ „ 1918	367	1,407	7,720	84,058

Principal Manufactures (in 1,000)*

	Flour		Iron		Bricks		Leather	Soap
	Bags	¥	Tons	¥	Pieces	¥	¥	¥
1918.....	1,444	5,277	47	6,613	162,821	2,145	170	1,530
1919.....	1,690	6,978	40	5,175	266,743	5,090	340	1,596
1920.....	1,496	7,081	82	1,481	102,414	2,030	354	313

*For bean oil and cakes see above.

B. THE SOUTH SEA ISLANDS

Japan acquired through the Treaty of Peace the mandatory right over the former German South Sea Islands north of the Equator. The archipelago had been occupied by a Japanese squadron in the beginning of the World War. It consists of three groups of Mariana, Marshall, and Caroline, covering altogether an area of 960 square miles with 60,000 natives. Of about 1,000 islets forming the groups those that are comparatively larger make the following record :—

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

	Area (k.m.)	Popul.	Long E.	Lat. N.
Mariana				
Saipan	185	2,082	145°40′	15°5′
Tinian	130	45	,,	,,
Rota	114	452	145°13′	14°
Pagan	32	4	,,	,,
Caroline				
Ponape	347	4,401	158°10′	6°45′
Yap	207	6,502	137°58′	9°25′
Trak	132	11,000	151°22′	6°57′
Kusaie	110	643	162°58′	5°15′
Parao	450	4,777	143°10′	6°50′
Marshall				
Yaluit	90	995	169°42′	5°48′

Climate, Natives, Religion, etc.

The climate is comparatively mild for the latitude owing to the monsoon and showers. Both in Mariana and Caroline groups the temperature stands throughout the year between 26° and 27°C. In Yaluit, the largest in the Marshall group, the average annual temperature is 27°19′C. the minimum and maximum being 21° and 36°9′ respectively. The natives are mostly Micronesians mixed with other Polynesian races in various degrees. They are indolent and easy-going, and subsist on natural production. They have no religion of native origin. Christianity entered the field far back in the Spanish days. During the German rule Protestant (American) and Catholic missions were at work but so far their influence seems to have been superficial.

Japanese Administration

The Military Government established with the Japanese occupation of these islands in 1914 was replaced by Civil Administration in June 1918. For the benefit of native children common schools have been opened at Saipan, Kusaie, Ponape, Yap, Trak, Parao and others. Since 1915 a number of chiefs and other important personages in the groups have been brought over to Japan for sight-seeing. The seat of the Government was removed from Trak to Parao in 1921.

Japanese Industry, Trade, etc.

Apart from the high military value no great economic importance is attached to the islands. At present about 5,000 Japanese are at work exploiting the native resources. Principal items are phosphorus ores (chiefly in the Carolines) worth ¥1½ million and coconuts (chiefly in the Marshall) ¥1 million. Besides, copra yields about 7,000 tons valued at over ¥1 million. Flour, rice, meat, piece goods, building materials etc. are the chief imports, totalling about ¥845,000 against ¥972,000 of exports. Fishery is carried out only in a primitive manner, but in view of the fact that the archipelago abounds in sharks, gobies, turtles, sponges, shells, etc., the prospect of the marine industry is said to be bright.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

APPENDIX A.

WHO'S WHO IN JAPAN

Abe, *Fusajiro,* Dir. Omi Bank, Mng-Dir. Toyo Cotton Spin., Karafuto Industrial Co., etc.; b. 1863 at Hikone, Shiga-ken; adopted by the family; studied at Keio, '89-93; took part in the establishment of the Omi Bank; is also a flax and umbrella dealer in Osaka. Add. Notogawa-mura, Kanzaki-gun, Shiga-ken.

Abe, *Hikotaro,* Dir. of the G.S.K., Naigai Cotton Trading Co., etc.; b. 1879 in Osaka, has long been engaged in the rice and cereal trade and also in rice broking. Add. 7/2 Dojima-Hamadori, Kitaku, Osaka.

Abe, *Isoh,* Prof. at Waseda Univ.; b. 1865 in Fukuoka-ken; studied in the Doshisha, Kyoto, then a pastor and afterward studied at Hartford College and at Glasgow; Principal of the Doshisha Middle School; for some years connected with several schools before he was appointed in 1904 at Waseda Univ. where he has charge of Athletic Association. Authority on social politics and local administration. Add. Zoshigaya, near Tokyo.

Adachi, *Buntaro,* Dr. Medicine, Prof. Imp. Kyoto Univ.; b. 1865 in Shizuoka-ken; grad. from the Medical Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ., '94; Assist. Prof. at his alma-mater and Prof. 3rd High School till '98; studied anatomy in Germany, '99-04. Add. Yoshida-machi, Kamikyo, Kyoto.

Adachi, *Kenzo,* M.P., and a leader of the Kensei-kai Party; b. 1864 in Kumamoto; went to Korea and established several newspapers to promote the Japanese interest in the peninsula; Parliamentary Senior Secretary of Foreign Department in the Okuma Cabinet. Is reputed as a master election manipulator. Made a tour through Europe and America, '19. Add. Tsukudo-Hachiman, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Adachi, *Mine-ichiro,* D.C.L. (Japan), Amb. to Belgium; b. 1869 in Yamagata-ken, graduated from Law of Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '92; attaché in Rome, '93; removed to Paris in '97; attached to the head office in '03; was on suite of Peace Envoy to Portsmouth in '05; Senior Councillor at head office before the transfer to be Councillor of Paris Embassy '08; then the Minister to Mexico '13-16, and to Belgium in '17. Add. Brussel, Belgium.

Akabane, *Katsumi,* Dir. S.M.R. since '22; b. in 1869; grad. from Tokyo Higher Commercial School in 1904 and took to business; Dir. of the Business Dept. of the Mitsui Bussan till '21 when he was appointed to the present Co. Add. Dairen.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Akaboshi, *Tenta*, Mem. House of Peers (nom. 1922) and ex-Gov. of Nagasaki-ken; b. 1868 in Kumamoto; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '96; on duty at District Taxation Office '97–8; Councillor of Justice, Dep't '00, Secretary of Dep't of Agriculture and Commerce '30; Judge Adm. Lit. Court '07; Gov. of Kumamoto, '13–14, of Yamaguchi, '14–16, Nagano-ken '16–'21.

Akashi, *Yoichiro*, Vice-Min. Education Dept. since '22; b. in Tokyo '76; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '97; studied in France and Germany, '02-04; Dir. General Education Bureau '16-22; Pers. Sec. to the Minister in addition to the Councillor '05. Add. Harukicho, Hongo, Tokyo.

Akaike, *Atsushi*, Superintendent-Gen. Metropolitan Police since '22; b. in Nagano-ken 1879; grad. at Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '02, passed Higher Civil Service Exam.; long served in local Govts; Prefectural Governor; Dir. Home Office of Korean Govt. Add. Metrop. Police Office, Tokyo.

Akatsuka, *Shosuke*, Consul-General; b. in Kagoshima 1872; grad. from the Law Col., Imp. Tokyo Univ. '98; passed diplomatic service examination '98; Elève-Consul at Fusan, Sec. at Berlin, and Washington; Consul at Manila; Sec., Foreign Dep't '09; Consul-General at Mukden '12–22. Add. For. Office.

Akimoto, *Harutomo*, Viscount (suc. '17); b. 1881 in Tokyo; adopted son of the late Akimoto *Okitomo*, formerly Daimyo; grad. from the Peers' School; further studied in America, Germany and England and was a Gov't Commissioner at the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition, '10; personal Secretary to the Minister of Railways '21. Add. Surugadai, Kanda, Tokyo.

Akita, *Kiyoshi*, M.P., barrister; b. 1881 in Tokushima; studied law in some private Univ. and was appointed judge; ex-Prop. of the *Niroku* (daily paper). Add. Fujimaye, Hongo, Tokyo.

Akitsuki, *Satsuo*, ex-Ambassador at Vienna; b. 1858 in Miyazaki-ken; graduated from former Law Col. Justice Dep't in '84; studied at official expense in Belgium and Germany from '85 to '91; Councillor For. Office in '92; Consul at Fusan in '96; Legation Secretary at Seoul in the same year, and transferred to Paris in '99, to Petrograd in '02; Minister Resident to Sweden-Norway in '04; Minister at Brussels in May '07; Amb. at Vienna '09–14; Dir. of the *Yomiuri* for a while and now of a Japanese daily in Seoul. Placed on the Peace Envoy staff in 1919. Add. Benten-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Akiyama; *Masanosuke*, D.L.L. (Japan), ex-Dir. of Civil Administration Bureau, Tsingtao 1917-22; b. 1866 in Hiroshima-ken; graduated from Law, Imp. Univ. Tokyo in '86, to be connected afterward with civil affairs section of War and Navy; Councillor of Chosen Gov't-Gen. in '13-17. Add. Yakoji, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Akiyama, *Yoshifuru*, Gen. (ret. 1923), ex-Dir. Mil. Edu. Board '20-23; b. 1855 in Ehime-ken; Sub-Lieut., '79; Major-Gen., '99; Lieut-Gen., '09; fought in Japan-China War, Boxers Trouble and Russo-Japanese War; Sup't of Cavalry, Mil. Educ. Bd., then Commander, 13th Div. '13; Com of Guards Division '15; Com. of Chosen Garrison, '16; full Gen. in Nov. '16, Mem. War Council '17. Add. Sendagaya, near Tokyo.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Akutsu, *Saburo*, D. Med., prop. of Akutsu Surgical Hospital; b. 1873; graduated at Medical Col. of Tokyo Imp. Univ., in '98 and further studied in Germany; became chief of Surgical Dept. of the Juntendo Hospital. Add. Awaji-cho, Kanda, Tokyo.

Amano, *Tameyuki*, D. C. L. (Japan), economist, was connected with Waseda University from its birth till 1917; Dir. Waseda Business School; b. in Saga-ken, '59 and grad. Tokyo University, '82; M. P. at 1st and 2nd sessions. Wrote "Principles of Economics" and others; once editor and proprietor of the "Oriental Economist," a thrice-a-month journal. Add. Iidamachi, Tokyo.

Amaoka, *Naoyoshi*, Dir. Postal Savings Bureau, Communication Dept., b. 1880; grad. at Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. and passed Higher Civil Service Exam. in '07. Add. 144 Hommura-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Ando, *Taro*, Pres. of Temperance Society; b. 1856 in Kyoto; joined Enomoto's pro-Tokugawa movement at Hakodate; was given office at the Foreign Office when released from imprisonment and was on the suite of the late Prince Iwakura's memorable mission early in Meiji years. Consul at Hongkong, '74–85, then at Shanghai '86, and Consul-General at Honolulu '86-89, where he was converted returning home a fervent Christian and total abstainer; subsequently held post of Director of Com. Bureau, Foreign Office, and of Commerce and Ind., at Agr. and Com. Dep't. Add. Hommura-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Ando, *Yasutaro*, ex-Chief of Electric Lighting Bureau, Tokyo City Office; b. in 1868 in Yamanashi-ken. He was Dir. of the municipalized Tokyo Street Railway which he left in '14 and is now Auditor of the Kinugawa Hydro-electric Co. Add. Shiba Park, Tokyo.

Anezaki, *Masaharu*, D. Litt. (Japan), Prof. in Coll. of Literature, Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. 1873 in Kyoto; after grad. Philosophy at the Univ. in '96, he studied in Germany and England for a few years; Exchange Prof. at Harvard '13-15. Add. Hakusan Goten, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Anraku, *Kanemichi*, ex-Chief Police Commissioner of Tokyo, & Mem. House of Peers; b. 1850 in Kagoshima; was connected with the Police service from about 1875; next a local Governor. He resigned the Commissionership in '08 and entered commercial circle. Pres. of Chiyoda Gas Co. till '11, and reappointed Chief Police Commissioner '11-13; and for 3rd time in '13-14. Add. Nishiokubo, Tokyo.

Aoki, *Gohei*, Mng.-Dir. of the Tokyo Muslin Mfg. Co.; b. 1871, Tokyo; first son of Aoki Gohei, famous draper; grad. from the Tokyo Higher Commercial School '90; on his father's death in 1905, succeeded his business; was for a time Mng.-Dir. of the Tokyo Calico Mfg. Co. '06; present post '10. Add. 2 Kami-rokubancho, Koj., Tokyo.

Aoki, *Kikuo*, Mng-Dir. of the General Dept. of the Mitsubishi Firm since '15; b. in 1867 in Nara-ken; grad. from Imp Tokyo Univ. at Law '92 and entering Mitsubishi, has since been connected with it. Add. Mitsubishi Firm, Koj., Tokyo.

Aoki, *Nobuzumi*, Lieut.-Gen., Military Adviser to China and ex-Com. of Port Arthur; b. in 1859 in Miyazaki-ken; Sub-Lieut. of Cavalry in '79; studied in Belgium 1890-93; Col. '02; Maj.-Gen. '07; has repeatedly been attached to the Japanese Legation at Peking. Add. Peking.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Aoki, *Tetsuji*, D. C. L., lawyer and patent attorney; b. in 1875 in Gifu-ken; grad. from Keio 1897, passed the examination for the Bench in '98 and was a Probationary Judge at Kobe for a few months. Dispatched by the alma mater to Germany to study Commercial Law at Berlin and Gottingen '99-02; Prof. at Keio, but left it in '08 to open law office. Add. Shirokane, Imazato, Shiba, Tokyo.

Aoki, *Tetsutaro*, Dir. of the Takasago Shogyo Bank; b. 1867 in Okayama; had long been connected with Yokohama Specie Bank and was its London Agent many years till about 1904; Gov. Commercial Agent at Hongkong '10-12. Add. Osaki, near Tokyo.

Aoyama, *Rokuro*, Dir. of the Teikoku Electric Light, etc. Manager of Tokyo Branch of L. J. Healing & Co. Ltd. (London); b. 1875 in from Mie-ken; graduated from Post and Electric School (Dep't Communications) '02 and entered Gov't service; then resigning the post entered Messrs. Healing as Mng. Add. Takanawa-Minamicho, Shiba, Tokyo.

Arai, *Kentaro*, Min. Agriculture and Commerce in Kato Cabinet formed in 1922 and Crown Mem. of House of Peers.; b. 1863 in Niigata and after grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '90 he became connected with the Treasury in which he rose to the position of Vice-Minister in '06; removed to Dir. of Finance Dep't. of Korean Gov't-Gen. in '07 till '17, to be nominated member of House of Peers. Add. 56 Kamatomi-cho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Arai, *Taiji*, Mem. House of Peers, directors of various commercial establishments in Formosa; b. 1851 in Sendai; studied under Nakae Chomin, a Rousseau of Japan; assisted late Mr. Tomita in the establishment of the Bank of Japan; then President of Kanegafuchi Cotton Spinning Co., etc., elected representative of the highest tax payers for Miyagi '99. Add. Yedogawa, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Arakawa, *Gitaro*, Mem. House of Peers; b. 1862 in Tokyo; graduated Col. Law, Imp. Univ. Tokyo in '84, to enter civil service in the Home Office; was Councillor at the head office and next Secretary at Toyama, Gumma, Kanagawa; Governor of Tottori '97, Miye '99, Kagawa 1900 and Nagasaki '03-10; Mayor of Yokohama '10-13. Add. Nakanegishi, Shitaya, Tokyo.

Arakawa, *Goro*, Chief Edit. of Hiroshima *Chugoku*, M. P. and ex-Par. Jr. Secy. of Communication Dep't; b. 1865 in Hiroshima; grad. Kokugakuin and Nippon Univ.; became Edit. of present daily; established a girls' school in Hiroshima. Has sat in the House since '04; Par. Secy. in '15. Add. "Chugoku Shimbun," Hiroshima.

Arakawa, *Miyoji*, ex-Minister to Madrid (1909–13); b. 1857 in Kagoshima; grad. Engineering Col., Tokyo, in '80; clerk at Japanese Legation, London, in '86; attaché in '87, Eléve-Consul at Tientsin in '90 and at Ninsen '94; attached to the 2nd Army during the Japan-China War; Consul at Tientsin in '90, at Suchow in '96, and at London in '96, where he was promoted to Consul-General; decorated for his service in connection with the war. Add. Kamakura, Kanagawa-ken.

Araki, *Torasaburo*, Dr. Medicine (Strasburg), Pres. Imp. Kyoto Univ. since 1915; b. 1866 in Gumma-ken, grad. from Special Course,

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Med. Coll. Imp. Tokyo Univ., '89; studied physiology at the Strasburg Univ., Germany, '89-91; on returning home, '95, was app. Prof. the 3rd High School, transferred to Imp. Kyoto Univ. '97 and then Dean of its Med. Coll. Add. Kyoto.

Ariga, *Nagabumi*, Manager of the Mitsui Firm; b. 1865 in Osaka-fu and younger brother to the late Dr. Nagao Ariga; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., in '86; was in Government service for a long while, ultimately rising to be a Bureau Director in Dep't of Agriculture and Commerce about '02. Add. Iigura, Azabu, Tokyo.

Ariga, *Sadakichi*, Mem. of Dairen Municipal Assembly and of Dairen Chamber of Commerce, Dir. of the Manchurian Bank, etc.; b. in Tokyo, 1869 and started as a public works contractor. Add. Ise-cho, Dairen.

Arima, *Ryokitsu*, Adm., (ret. '22) hero of the Port Arthur blockading operation in Russo-Japanese war; b. at Wakayama '62; midshipman '88, chief staff of Takeshiki Naval Port, Dir. Naval Artillery School, etc.; promoted to Rear-Adm. '09; Com. of 1st Squadron 12; appointed Vice-Admiral '13; President of the Naval Academy '14-'16; Chief of the Naval Education Board, '16-'18 and took part in the Great War. Add. Oyama, Naka-shibuya, Tokyo-fu.

Arima, *Sumibumi*, Visc., Sub.-Lieut. of Cavalry (ret.), Lord Steward to Prince Higashi-Fushimi; b. 1868 of a former daimyo's family at Maruoka, Echizen; graduated from College of Agriculture, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '97; Chamberlain to the Crown Prince '00-10. Add. Ukyo-machi, Yotsuya, Tokyo.

Arima, *Yorikazu*, Count, formerly Daimyo of the Kurume clan, 5th son and heir to his predecessor; b. 1864, served in the Imperial Court for years as Chamberlain. Add. Hashiba, Asakusa, Tokyo.

Arimatsu, *Hideyoshi*, Privy Councillor; b. at Okayama, 1863; grad. '88 from the German Language School, Tokyo and was in the Justice Dep't till '90; Councillor of the Dep't of Agr. and Commerce, then of Home Office and of the Legislative Bureau '94 to '98; attended International Sanitary Conference held at Madrid and similar conference for ex-convicts at Antwerp in '98; transferred to the Police Bureau same year; again Councillor of the Legislative Bureau in '02; Dir. of Police Bureau in '03; Governor of Miye-ken '04, transferred to the Police Bureau in '08; Dir of Imp. Forestry Bureau, '11-14; Chief Sec. to the Privy Council '14-16 and finally Dir. of Legislative Bureau till '20. Add. Hommuracho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Arisaka, *Shozo*, D. Eng., and Director of Naval Arsenal, Tokyo, Prof. at the Imperial University of Tokyo; b. in 1867 in Tokyo; graduated his special course at the University in '90; sent by the Navy to France where he studied at Hotchkiss and was steadily promoted, meanwhile devising a new plug for quickfirers; has been sent twice to England on official business. Add. Tamagawa, Ebara-gun, Tokyo-fu.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Ariyoshi, *Akira*, Min. to Switzerland since 1820; b. 1876 in Kyoto; graduated from Tokyo Higher Commercial School '98; passed the examination for the diplomatic service '98; appointed Consul at Fusan, Newchwang, and Secretary to Japanese Embassy at Paris, then Con.-Gen. at Shanghai, '09-19.

Ariyoshi, *Chuichi*, Civil-Gov. of Chosen since '22; b. 1870 in Tango; grad Law, at Imp. Tokyo University in '96; Sec. Home Office till '08; Governor of Chiba-ken '08-12; transferred to Dir. of Gen. Affairs, Korean Res.-Gen. in '10; Gov. of Miyazaki '11-15, then Kanagawa '15-18, Hyogo-ken 18-'22. Add. Seoul.

Asabuki, *Tsunekichi*, Mag.-Dir. Mitsukoshi Dry Goods Store; b. 1877 in Tokyo, son of the Late Eiji Asabuki; studied at Keio and then in England; entered Bank of Japan; then Mitsui Bussan and transferred to New York Branch; later established the Chiyoda-gumi. Add. Takanawa, Tokyo.

Asada, *Soshichi*, Auditor of Yokohama Dockyard Co.; b. 1884 at Y'hama; grandson of the late Matashichi Asada, a millionaire merchant of Y'hama; was long connected with the Mitsubishi; on his grandfather's death succeeded him as Auditor of the Y'hama Dock, and of the Nippon Carbon Mnf. Co., and as Dir. of the Y'hama Rly. and Nippon Paint Co. etc.; inaugurated with two others the Sanyu Steamship Co. and the Sanyu Mining Co. Feb. '17, later combined as Sanyu-gumi Joint-stock Co. Add. Yokohama Dockyard Co., Yokohama.

Asada, *Tokunori*, Mem. House of Peers; b. 1848 in Kyoto; First Class Councillor to Japanese Legation at Washington, U. S. A. '74; Councillor of the Department for Foreign Affairs, '79; Director of the Bureau of Commercial Affairs, '86; Governor of Nagano-ken and next of Kanagawa-ken, '99; Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, '00; then that of Communications, which he resigned, '02. Add. Shimo Rokubancho, Koj., Tokyo.

Asakawa, *Kan-ichi*, Prof. Yale University; b. about 1870; grad. from Waseda and early went over to America for study; grad. from Yale and has since been lecturer and then Prof. of Japanese History at his alma mater.

Asano, *Nagakoto*, Marqu's, Lord-in-Waiting of the Jako Hall; b. 1842; and is of the former Daimyo of Hiroshima with 426,000 *koku* which was founded by Naganasa (1546-1610 A.D.) one of the great generals of Hideyoshi; was accredited to Rome, 1882-'84. Add. Yayoicho, Hongo, Tokyo.

Asano, *Osuke*, Dr. E., ex-chief electrician of Department of Communications; b. in '59 in Okayama; grad. electricity at the Gov. Eng. College in 1881, since then he has chiefly been connected with that Department, meanwhile despatched to Europe and America two or three times. Is now a Prof. at Waseda. Add Kogaicho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Asano, *Soichiro*, Pres. Toyo S/S Co., Asano Dockyards, and Dir. of many other concerns; b. 1848 in Toyama-ken. He arrived in

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Tokyo '71 with empty purse; proceeded to Yokohama supporting himself by hawking cheap viands; bought from the Yokohama Gas Works coaltar and other refuses then left unutilized, and laid the foundation of the present fortune. In '75 he bought the Gov. Cement Works at Fukagawa and began to produce "Asano Cement;" also started tank oil business, '93 and then promoted with others the Toyo S. S. Co., '95. (Add. Shiba Tamachi, Tokyo.) Family:—*Taijiro*, b. 1884 and studied at Waseda; assists his father in business; *Rokozo*, b. '89, grad. from Harvard '12 and went through practical training at the San Francisco Branch of Toyo S/S Co., of which he is now Mng.-Dir. (Add. Mita-Tsuna-cho, Tokyo). Their younger brother, *Hachiro*, b. '91, is Dir. of Asano S/S Co., Tokyo Iron Chain Mfg. Co., etc. (Add. Kita-Shinagawa near Tokyo).

Atomi, *Takino*, b. in 1840 at Osaka, one of the distinguished lady painters and educators; founder and proprietor of the Atomi Girls' School. Visited U. S. A. on the occasion of St. Louis Fair. Add. Yanagicho, Koi., Tokyo.

Awaya, *Ken*, Dir. Special Educ. Bureau since '22; b. 1883; grad. at Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. and passed Higher Civil Serv. Exam.; Sec. to Min. of Education; Dir. Religion Bureau, etc. Add. Benten-cho, Ush., Tokyo.

Awazu, *Seiryo*, D. C. L. (Japan), Prof. of Imp. Tokyo Univ., Waseda Univ., etc., insurance expert; b. at Kyoto in 1871; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '94, and has since been engaged in insurance business at the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, as organizer of a number of life insurance cos. besides undertaking teaching. Attended the World's Insurance Congress held at New York '03. Add. Uyeno-hara, Nakano, Tokyo fu.

Ayai, *Tadahiko*, And. of Murai Sav. Bank, Shibaura Iron Works, and Chief of Acct. Sec. of Tokyo Electric Co., b. 1871 in Oita-ken; grad. Post and Telegraph School in Tokyo; was in service of Communication Dept. for years; went to U. S. A. to accomplish his study in '90; after returning home he joined the Murai Co. Add. Takada, near Tokyo.

Baba, *Eiichi*, D. C. L., Pres. Bureau of Legislation in Kato Ministry; b. in 1879; grad. from Law Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ. '03; passed. Higher Civil Service Exam.; Taxation Superintendent and then, Sec. to Korean Govt-Gen. Add. 3 Maruyama-Fukuyama-cho, Hongo, Tokyo.

Baba, *Genji*, Judge of Court of Cassation; b. 1860; grad. Law, Imp. Univ. of Tokyo, class '85; was appointed first a junior judge in Tokyo Court and Judge of Supreme Court, and ultimately rising to present post in April, 13. Add. Mita Tsunamachi, Tokyo.

Banzai, *Rihachiro*, Lt.-Gen., Military Adviser to the Chinese Govt.; b. 1873 in Tokyo; Sub.-Lieut. '92; Major, '03; Colonel, '12; Maj.-Gen.; '18; has more than ten years' connection with the Chinese Government and is now one of the authorities of things Chinese. Add. Peking.

Beppu, *Ushitaro*, Dir. Finance Bureau, Rly Dept. since '21; b. 1872; passed Higher Civil Serv. Exam. '01; Sec. to Patent Bureau,

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

District Mining Inspection Office, Dept. of Agr. and Com. etc. Add. 3/8 Sadowara-cho, Ushi., Tokyo.

Chiwaki, *Morinosuke*, Principal of Tokyo Dental College; b. 1870 at Abiko, Hitachi; grad. from Keio Univ. and entered *The Tokyo Shimpo*; learned dentistry under Kisai Takayama, famous dentist; established present coll. 1910. Add. Sendagaya, near Tokyo.

Chinda, *Sutemi*, Count (Bar. '07, Vis. '11). Privy Councillor since '20 and Grand Steward to the Prince Regent since '21; b. at Hirosaki, '56; grad. from an American University '81; appointed a clerk of Foreign Office, '85 and had charge of the Telegraph Section in the same office; Consul at San Francisco and Chemulpo; Consul-General at Shanghai, '95. Minister Resident at Brazil, next at the Hague '99-00; Minister Ple. Envoy Ext. at Petrograd, 1900; recalled in '01 to take charge of the For. Office while the Minister Baron Komura was away to Portsmouth and Peking. Amb. to Berlin '08; Washington 1911; London '20; Peace Envoy Dec. '18. Was Promoted to Count in '20 in recognition of his service in connection with the Peace Conference. Was on the suite of the Crown Prince when he visited Europe in '21. Add. 32 Kami-Nibancho, Koj., Tokyo.

Chujo, *Seiichiro*. Architect, Hon. Mem. of Society of Architects (London), and of Royal Society of Arts (London); b. 1868 at Yonezawa; grad. Eng. Coll. (Architecture) Imp. Tokyo Univ.; further studied at Cambridge (Eng.); on returning home entered Edu. Dept; again studied in England '03-07; opened Sone-Chujo Office '08, besides his own. Add. Hayashi-cho, Komagome, Tokyo.

Dan, *Takuma*, D. Eng., Director of Mitsui Bank, Mitsui Mining Co., &c.; b. 1858 at Fukuoka; was sent for study to America early in Meiji by the Lord of Fukuoka and completed the course of mining at the Boston Tech. Institute, U. S. A., and was for some years teacher of English at Gov. schools; technical official at the Gov. Meteorological Observatory and next at the Miike Coalmine, with the purchase of which by the Mitsui he entered the service of the Firm. Add. Harajuku, Sendagaya, Tokyo.

de Becker, J. E., LL. B.; D. C. L., International Lawyer who specializes in cases requiring knowledge of European, American and Japanese Laws. B. in London, England '63, came to Japan in '87, is the Legal Adviser to the Yokohama and Tokyo Foreign Board of Trade and standing Counsel of the leading foreign banks in Japan. Local correspondent of the Society of Comparative Legislation, London. Has been practising law since '94, and is widely known under the name of "Kobayashi Beika." Has contributed several works to Japanese legal literature such as "Annotated Civil Code of Japan," "Commentary on the Commercial Code of Japan," "Elements of Japanese Jurisprudence," etc; is an ardent advocate of drastic reform in Criminal Procedure. Add. 75 Yamashitacho, Yokohama and Marunouchi Building, Tokyo.

Den, *Kenjiro*, Baron (cr. '07). Mem. of House of Peers and Gov.-Gen. of Formosa; b. 1855 in Hyogo-ken; held at several places post of local Chief Police Inspector; Vice-Min. of Communications, Jan.-Jun. '98; President of the Kansai R'ly Co., at the same time M. P. for Hyogo-ken; was again Vice-Min. of Communications '00-06. Min. of the Dept. in the Terauchi Ministry, '16-'17. Add. Taihoku.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Den, *Sho*, Dir. Accountants' Bureau, Finance Dept. since '22; b. 1878; grad. at Politics Imp. Tokyo Univ. '04; passed Higher Civil. Serv. Exami.; Sec. of Tobacco Monopoly Bureau, and of the Dept; stayed in London as Finance Commissioner. Connected with Baron Den by blood. Add. Finance Dept., Tokyo.

Dewa, *Shigeto*, Adm. (ret.) Baron ('07), b. 1855 at Aizu; grad. from Naval Academy in '82; was Capt. of cruiser *Takachiho* in the Japan-China war of 1894-95; chief of committee to bring home *Tokiwa* from England '99; Rear-Adm. 1900, and Com. of the Standing Squadron; Chief Construction Board at Yokosuka, Dir. of Naval Affairs Bureau, etc.; despatched to U. S. A. to represent Japan at Panama Exposition '15. Add. Mita Tsunacho, Tokyo.

Dohi, *Keizo*, M. D., dermatologist. Prof. Med. Col., Imp. Tokyo Univ. and Chariman of the Japanese Derm. Society; grad. at Med. Col. '91 and Univ. Hall; studied his speciality in Austria, Germany, and France, '94-98. Corresponding member of the Vienna ('02), Berlin ('03), and Paris Derm. Society ('11); recommended to be honomble member of the Italian Derm. Society '06; Editor of the Japanese Journal of Derm. and Urinology. Add. Shimo-Nibancho, Koj., Tokyo.

Doki, *Kohei*, Dir. of Civil Affairs, Kwantung Leased Territory since '21; b. in Wakayama-ken in 1875; grad. at Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '01; passed the Exam. for the Bar while at school; passed Higher Civil Service Exam.; entered Home Office in which he served in various localities; Gov. of Ishikawa-ken Add. Port Arthur.

Ebina, *Danjo*, one of veteran pastors, and Pres. of the Doshisha, Kyoto since '20; b. 1856 in Yanagawa; studied at the Foreign Language School in Kumamoto; then theology at the Doshisha; has subsequently led an active life in evangelistic and educational work, having established a number of churches and schools; pastor of the Hongo Church, Tokyo for a long time. Add. Doshisha, Kyoto.

Egi, *Chu*, Barrister; b. 1858, brother of Senshi Egi; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '84; he practises his profession, giving lectures on Criminal Law in the Chuō Univ. all the while; once an official of the Judicial Office and of the Foreign Office; again resumed his former profession. Has written "Principles of Criminal Law," and is a noted satirist. Add. Yochomachi, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Egi, *Senshi*, Mem. House of Peers, Lord-in-Waiting of the Kinkei Hall, brother of above; b. 1853, studied Law at Tokyo Gov. Univ. and was in service of Education Dept. '72-77, transferred to Home Office as Dir. of Local Adm. Bureau '90-97; was next Governor of Ibaraki, Aichi, Hiroshima and Kumamoto till '06 when he resigned on account of illness. Add. Yochomachi, Okubo, Tokyo.

Egi, *Yoku*, Mem. of House of Peers (nom. '16); b. 1873 in Yamaguchi-ken, adopted son and heir of the above; grad. Law Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ. '97, and studied at Univ. Hall; Sec. Chief of Colonial Bureau (abolished later) '10-13; appointed Chief Secy. of 2nd Okuma Cabinet. 1914-16. Add. Mita Shikokumachi, Tokyo.

Eguchi, *Teijō*, Dir. Mitsubishi Firm and Mitsubishi Trading, etc.; b. 1865 in Kochi; grad. from Tokyo Higher Com. School '87 and

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

after having been a school teacher for some years, entered the Firm '91 as member on the staff of Banking Department; sub-Mng. of Mining Dep't at Head Office in '97; to the present post '00. Add. Akagishita, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Eiki, *Hisakichi*, Mng. Dir. of Shoryu Bank, Dairen, ex-Con.-Gen. at Honolulu '12-14; b. 1866 in Echigo; studied law and became Judge in '93 and transferred to the Foreign Office same year, attached to Consulate at Fusan in '93; was Consul at Ninsen, Shanghai, Shashi, Sydney and Hankow between '94 and '05; Consul-General at Shanghai '05 to '09, then at Chientao till '12. Is now connected with cos. run by the Yasuda family. Add. Tozuka, Tokyo.

Ema, *Shun-ichi*, Barrister, ex-M. P.; Mem. of the Tokyo Municipality; b. in 1861, and adopted by the Ema. Early came up to Tokyo to study politics; was admitted to the Bar in '93 and afterwards elected Pres. of the Tokyo Barrister's Association; was elected Vice-Pres. of. Tokyo Prefectural Assembly '89. Add. Kuromoucho, Shitaya, Tokyo.

Endo, *Chūji*, Judge of the Court of Cassation; b. 1866 in Tokyo; graduated from the Law College of Imp. Tokyo Univ. '88; appointed Probationary Judge '90; successively serving as Judge of Osaka District Court, Nara District Court and Tokyo Appeal Court, promoted to present post in '05. Add. Zōshigaya, Tokyo.

Fujimura, *Yoshiro*, Baron, Mem. House of Peers, Bar. of Middle Tem., ex-Sect. Chief of the Mitsui Bussan; b. in Kumamoto in 1870; proceeded to England after finishing secondary education in Japan, and grad. Law at Cambridge, returning home '03, when he entered the Mitsui, and was its London agent till '10; removed to the head office, but left it soon after. Add. Office, 1/5 Uchisaiwai-cho, Koj., Tokyo.

Fujioka, *Ichisuke*, Dr. Eng. (Japan), Pres. Iwakuni Elec. Tram. and Tokyo Elec. Cos., b. in 1856; grad. from Tokyo Engineering College in '81; appointed its Professor from '84 to '86 when he retired to start electric business; chief electrician to the Tokyo Electric Light Co. in '92 and founder of the Tokyo Street Railway Co. which with two other street railway Cos was fused in '60; he has been to Europe and America several times for study, on business, etc. and was under Edison for somewhile. Add. Higashicho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Fujisawa, *Ikunosuke*, Lawyer, ex-M.P.; b. 1859 in Sendai; studied law and became lawyer in '80 and distinguished himself in connexion with the Fukushima affairs in '83. Elected mem. of Municipal Assembly, Sendai, then of Miyagi Prefectural Assembly, of which he was once Chairman; M.P. for 7th time in '15; nominated Parliamentary Secy. of Communication Dep't July '15; then removed to Home Dep't. Add. Ichibancho, Sendai.

Fujisawa, *Rikitaro*, Dr. Sc. (Japan), Prof. of Mathematics at Tokyo University; b. in Niigata-ken, 1861; pursued his special study in England and Germany, '83-87. He has written several works on Mathematics; Exchange-Lecturer in U.S.A. '22. Add. Suwacho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Fujise, *Masajiro*, Mng.-Dir. of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; b. 1867 at Nagasaki city; grad. Tokyo Higher Commercial School '85 and

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

entered the Co. to be promoted to present position, meanwhile in charge of branches at London, Singapore, Hongkong, etc. Add. Imazatocho, Shirokane, Tokyo.

Fujishima, *Hampei*, D. Eng., Dir., Nippon Yusen Kaisha; b. in Miye-ken, 1871; grad. from the Eng. Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ., and entered the Co. '94; sent by the Co., to England to study shipbuilding '98-01. Add. No. 31, 2-chome, Ichigaya-Tamachi, Tokyo.

Fujita, *Heitaro*, 2nd Baron, one of the millionaires in Osaka; b. in Osaka, 1869; son of late Denzaburo Fujita who started in Osaka the Fujita Firm to undertake contract business with the Government, besides undertaking mining and engineering works. Educated at Cambridge Univ. Add. Amijima, Kita-ku, Osaka.

Fujita, *Ken-ichi*, Mng.-Dir. of Tokyo Woolen Cloth Co.; b. 1873 at Hirosaki; grad. from the now defunct Meiji Law Coll. in '98; a petty official for a time; Manager of Iwaya Shokai, then famous tobacconist in Tokyo; founded the Toyo Salt Industrial Co. which developed later into Dai-Nippon Salt Mfg. Co., Kwantung Leased Territory. He is connected with several other cos. Add. Hiratsuka, Shiba, Tokyo.

Fujita, *Koriki*, ex-Dir. of South Manchuria Rly. 1914-15, ex-Administration Dep't. Imp. R'ly. Board '13-14; b. Dir. '66 in Tottori; grad. Law at the Imp. Univ. of Tokyo in '89; President of a local school the same year; transferred to the Dep't of Communications in '03; Dir. Shantung Rly., China., till '18. Add. Akebono-cho, Hongo, Tokyo.

Fujita, *Shiro*, Member of the House of Peers, b. at Tokyo, 1861; attaché to Japanese Legation in Vienna, 1886, then in Berlin; afterwards Private Secretary to the Minister of Communication and of Agriculture and Commerce, &c.; Vice Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, '93; now President of the Taiwan Sugar Co. and of other concerns. Add. Mita, Shiba, Tokyo.

Fujita, *Yuzuru*, Mng.-Dir. of the Meiji Life Ins. Co.; b. 1865 at Ibaramachi, Okayama-ken; grad. from Keio '88; went over to America to further his studies at the Pacific Commercial School, San Francisco, '91, and on graduation served as a clerk at a certain American store; returned home '95 and entered the present co; Manager of its Nagoya Branch '98; present post '17. Add. 1919 Sugamo, Tokyo.

Fujihara, *Ginjiro*, President and Mng.-Dir. of the Oji Paper Manufacturing Co. since 1911; was b. in '68 in Nagano-ken; graduated from Keiogijuku '91 and then took to journalism in the provinces. He next entered the Mitsui Bank and was transferred to the Mitsui Bussan and had charge of the Branches at Shanghai and Taihoku '15. Add. Shin-ami, Azabu, Tokyo.

Fujiwara, *Toshio*, Prop., Fujiwara Trading Co., and Mag.-Dir., Naigai Kogyo (International Industrial) Co.; b. 1867, in Okayama-ken; studied in U.S. Once in the service of the Mitsui Bank; founder of the above Cos. Add. 15 Akasaka-Daimachi, Tokyo.

Fujiyama, *Raita*, Chairman of Tokyo Chamber of Commerce, President of Nippon Sugar Refinery Co. etc.; b. in 1865 in Kanatsu; grand. Keio-gijuku in '90; then entered the present Co. after the

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

notorious scandal culminating in the suicide of its former President; is a Dir. of a large number of Cos. Add. Shirokane, Shiba, Tokyo.

Fujiyama, *Tsunei-hi.* Mng.-Dir. of the Electro-Chemical Industry Co.; b. 1872 in Saga; grad. from the Eng. coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ. and entered the Electric Co., Sendai; was for years the Chief Eng., the Nippon Chisso Hiryo (Nitrogen Fertilizer) Co; leaving it in '11, he founded the present Co., and became its Mng.-Dir. '13. He is a pioneer in Japan as manufacturer of carbon, lime, nitrogen, etc. Add. 6-chome, Aoyama Minami-cho, Tokyo.

Fukai, *Eigo.* Dir. of Nippon Ginko; b. 1871 in Gumma-ken; on the staff of the *Kokumin Shimbun* '98-05; Private Secretary to Gov. of the Bank '06-12; accompanied the Peace Envoys Dec. 1918 as an unofficial member. Add. Hikawa-cho Aka., Tokyo.

Fukuda, *Masataro.* Gen. and Com.-in-Chief of Formosan Garrison, since '18; b. 1870 Nagasaki-ken; Sub-Lieut. '87; Captain '95; stayed in Berlin and Vienna as Military Attaché for years; took part in 04-05 war as a staff officer to Marshal Oyama; Colonel '07; Maj.-Gen. and brigade commander '11; Chief of Staff, Military Department, Kwantung Government; Lieut-Gen. and Commander of the 5th Div. '16; Vice-Chief of Gen. Staff; Full Gen. in '22 and the present post. Add. Taihoku.

Fukuda, *Tokuzo,* D. C. L. (Japan), Prof. of Tokyo Univ. of Commerce; b. 1874 in Tokyo, being the 1st son of Tokubei Fukuda; graduated from the Tokyo High. Commercial School, class '94; was dispatched by the Educational Dep't to Germany, France, and Italy to make further study on Economics; Prof. at his Alma Mater till '06; wrote works on Economics. Add. Sendagaya, near Tokyo.

Fukuhara, *Arinobu,* Pres. of the Teikoku Life Insurance Co., b. 1848 in Awa, Chiba-ken; promoted with others in '72 the Shiseido drug store, one of the leading establishments in Tokyo in this line, and has since been Chairman of Board of Directors. Travelled through Europe and U.S.A. several years ago to inspect the insurance affairs there. Add. Izumocho, Ginza, Tokyo.

Fukuhara, *Ryojiro,* Pres. Peers' School since '23; b. 1869 in Miye-ken; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '92. Held various junior posts at Central Government and then transferred to local offices as Councillor or Chief Police Commissioner; removed to the Education Dep't '98 as Councillor and Inspector; dispatched to Europe '99 to investigate affairs of educational administration, Bureau Director in '04, the Vice-Minister '11-16, and then Mem. House of Peers (nom. in '16), Pres. Tohoku Univ.; in '17. Add. Kitacho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Fukui, *Kikusaburo.* Mng.-Dir. of the Mitsui Bussan, was b. 1866 in Tokyo; grad. from Tokyo Higher Commercial School in '83 and then entered the service of the Mitsui, to be attached to the branches at Shanghai, Singapore, Hongkong, Osaka, etc., and then the agent at New York for several years; was on the suite of the Peace Envoy Dec. '18. Add. Mitsui & Co., Tokyo.

Fukuzawa, *Daishiro.* Dir. Dai-Nippon Paper Mfg. Co., Nippon Gas Co.; etc., b. 1883, brother to the following. Add. Kami-Osaki near Tokyo.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Fukuzawa, *Ichitaro*, Chancellor of Keio-gijuku ; b. 1863, eldest son of the late Y. Fukuzawa; educated at Yale Univ. after he finished the Keio. Add. Mita, Tokyo.

Fukuzawa, *Momosuke*, ex-M.P., brother-in-Law of the Fukuzawa brothers being the husband of their sister; b. in 1864 at Kawagoye; studied at Keio; proceeded to U.S.A. and studied at Commercial Col. there. Returning home '89, he first entered Tokyo Ice Works, Oji Paper Mill and others, and finally Hokkaido Colliery and Steamship Co., of which he was Agent for Tokyo, besides sitting on the boards of directors of several other concerns. Add. Shibuya, Tokyo.

Fukuzawa, *Stejiro*, born in Tokyo 1866, second son of the late celebrated Fukuzawa; after grad. Keio Univ. studied eng. at Boston, U.S.A. '83; returned home in '90, and has since been managing the *Jiji* and the Osaka *Jiji*, the latter being started '02. Add. Mita, Shiba, Tokyo.

Funakoshi, *Mitsunojo*, 2nd Baron, Crown Mem. of House of Peers; b. 1867 in Hiroshima; studied in Germany, '86-93, passed Diplomatic Service Examination in '94; élève Consul at Vladivostok the same year, at Fusan and then at San Francisco in '95, Legation Sec. at Washington in '97; transferred to London in '99 Secretary at head office '02, then Sec. at Vienna in '03, at Berlin '06-09, and at For. Office and lastly councillor of Embassy at Berlin '12-14. Add. Motozono-cho, Koji, Tokyo.

Furuichi, *Koi*, Baron (cr. 1919), Dr. Eng. (Japan), Member of House of Peers, Emeritus Prof. Imp. Tokyo. Univ.; was b. at Himeji in 1854; pursued his engineering study in France '75-80; filled the posts of the Directorship of the Public Works Bureau, Home Office; Vice-Minister of Communications, Director-General of the Government Railways, and then, Director of Seoul-Fusan R'ly '03-07. Is now Pres. of Tokyo Subway Co. He is one of the best amateur "*no*" singers and actors. Add. Yumi-cho, Hongo, Tokyo.

Furukawa, *Toranosuke*, Baron (cr. '15), President of the Furukawa Mining Co., son of the late celebrated Ichibei Furukawa and inherited his father's immense properties including more than twenty mines. He was b. in 1882 and graduated Mining at Columbia, U. S. A., class '07; was decorated in 1911 for his munificient gifts to various schools. Add. Setomonocho, Nihonbashi, Tokyo.

Futa-ara, *Yoshinori*, 1st Count, b. 1886, of the house of Date formerly a daimyo, and was adopted by the family; studied law at Imp. Tokyo Univ.; Secretary to a local Govt. for a time; was on the suite of the Crown Prince when he visited England '21. Lady Futa-ara is sister to the late Prince Kitashirakawa. Add. Imp. Household Dept.

Gamo, *Yasusato*, Dir. of Fukushima Higher Com. Sch. since its creation in 1922; b. in Nagasaki-ken, 1873; grad. from the Tokyo Higher Commercial Sch. (Special class) in '98; visited England, Germany and U.S.A. to study commerce; Prof. of Kumamoto High Sch; Dir. of Ehime Com. Sch.; Prof. Yamaguchi Higher Com. Sch. Add. Fukushima.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Go, *Seinosuke*, **2nd Baron, Mem. House of Peers, President** of Iriyama Colliery Co., Tokyo StockExchange and others; b. 1863 in Tokyo, son of late Junzo Go; studied in Europe; after several years of Govt. services he entered business circle. Add. Kaminibancho. Koj., Tokyo.

Goto, *Shimpei*, Viscount (Bar. '06 and promoted in '22), Mayor of Tokyo since '21 and mem. of House of Peers; b. 1856 in Iwate-ken; studied medicine in Japan and Germany; chief of Nagoya Hospital '76-8. App. Sanitary Commissioner at the time of the Japan-China War. and then Director of the Sanitary Bureau, Home office; Dir. of the Civil Adm. Bureau, Formosa. Pres. of S. Manchuria Railway '06; Minister of Communications in '08, combining the office of Deputy-Pres. of the Colonial Bureau. Retired in '11 but again held it with an additional of Pres. of I. G. R. in the 3rd Katsura Cabinet; formed the Doshikai with late Prine Katsura, but left it in '13. Min. Home Affairs and next of For. Affairs 16-18. His son *I hizo*, is statistician of the Bureau of Statistics. Add. Miyamuracho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Goto, *Takeo*, **Founder** and Dir. of the Teikoku Inquiry Agency, b. 1870 in Fukuoka-ken; studied at the former Tokyo English Law. Sch. and Kwansai Law Coll.; started life as a journalist. Add. No. 11, 1-chome, Kobiki-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

Hachisuka *Masa-aki*, **Marq., Mem. House of Peers; b. 1884, of an** old *Dai-myo* **family; Master** of Ceremonies **for a time. Add. Mita-Tsuna-cho, Tokyo.**

Haga, *Gonshiro*, **Lieutenant (ret.), Chief of the Silk Section of the** Department of Agriculture and Commerce; b. in 1867 in Saitama-ken; he was graduated from the Agricultural College, Imperial Tokyo University in 1892. He took part both in the Japan-China and Russo-Japanese Wars. Add. Shirokane-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Haga, *Yaichi*, Dr. Lit. (Japan), **Pres. of the Kokugaku-in Daigaku** since '18; b. 1861 in Fukui-ken; grad. Lit. Col. Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '92 to study at the University Hall afterward; appointed Professor at the 1st High School, and then at Tokyo Higher Normal School; Assis.-Prof. in his alma mater in '98 and full Prof. in the following year; then transferred to the Higher Normal School; sent to Germany to prosecute further study; was given a chair in the University when he returned home in '02. Add. Otowa, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Hamaguchi, *Takayuki*, M. P. (Kenseikai); b. 1870 in Kochi-ken; grad. Law, Imperial Tokyo Univ. '95; Director of the Tobacco Monopoly Bureau '07-12. Vice-Min. of Communications '12-13; Vice-Min. of Finance in 2nd Okuma Cabinet '14-15, then Parl. Jun. Secy. to Finance Dept. for a while in 15. Is a leader of the party. Add. Komagome, Tokyo.

Hamaguchi, *Taro*, B. A. (Cambridge), Inawashiro Hydro-Elec. Power Co.; b. 1872 in Wakayama-ken; grad. Keio Univ. '91 and Waseda, '94 and studied further at Cambridge; M. P. in '04 from Wakayama-ken. For a while he was connected with Toyokuni Bank. Add. Shimo-rokubancho, Koj., Tokyo.

Digitized by Google Origina from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Hamao, *Arata,* **Viscount and Vice-Pres. of the Privy Council since '22; L. L. D. (Harvard); ex-Lord Steward to the Crown Prince, ex-Pres., Imp. Univ. Tokyo; b. in Tajima, 1849; Councillor of the Department of Education, '78; Vice-President of Tokyo University in '84; Director of the Special Education Bureau, '88; President of the Tokyo Imperial University, '93-97; Minister of Education from Nov. to Dec. of 1897. Reappointed Pres. of the Univ. '05-13; created a peer in 1907 and was next promoted to Viscount in recognition of his service as Lord Steward to the Crown Prince in '21 which post he soon resigned. Add. Kanatomicho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.**

Hanai, *Takuzo,* **D.C.L. (Japan), Barrister, Mem. House of Peers (nom. '22), b. 1868 in Hiroshima-ken; grad. from an English Law School in Tokyo when eighteen years old; finished the University Course at the Hogaku-in in '87; passed Barristers' Examination a year or two after and soon attracted public notice for his scholarship and eloquence, especially in criminal affairs. Has written several popular essays on Criminal Law; M. P. and elected Vice-Pres. of House of Representatives. Add. Nishiki-cho, Kanda, Tokyo.**

Hanihara, *Masanao,* **Ambassador to Washington, '23; b. 1876 in Yamanashi-ken; grad. from Waseda '97; attaché at Seoul Legation '99; at Washington, '01; Secy. at the same, '02; then Sec. Chief at Foreign Office: Consul-Gen. at San Francisco '16-17; Dir. Political Affairs, '17-19; was among the four Delegates to the Washington Conference 1921-'22; Vice-Min. of For. Affairs '19-'22. Add. Japanese Embassy, Washington.**

Hanta, *Ryutaro,* **See Hunter,** *Ryutaro.*

Hara, *Kunizo,* **Pres. of the Takasago Industry, Tokyo Soap Mfg. Co. etc.; b. 1883 in Hyogo-ken; adopted son of the late Rokuro Hara, a prominent businessman in his day; grad. from the Law Coll. Imp. Tokyo Univ. '07 and passed Higher Civil Service Examination the next year; has succeeded his father's business and is presiding over or directing a number of cos. Add. No. 325 Kitashinagawa-juku, Tokyo.**

Hara, *Rokuro,* **a prominent business-man; b. 1844 in Tajima and played a distinguished part at the time of the Restoration, having fought on the Imperial side in the civil war; studied in England and U. S. '71-77. Entered and founded with a few others the One Hundredth Bank and has been instrumental in pushing it to the present flourishing condition; filled the post of President of the Yokohama Specie Bank '83 to '90; is acknowledged as a power in business circles, and is a director of a number of companies. Add. Gotenyama, near Tokyo.**

Hara, *Tomitaro,* **Pres. of 2nd Bank, head of the Hara Firm, Yokohama; b. in Gifu-ken 1870; studied at Waseda Univ.; was adopted into the present millionaire family as husband of its daughter; is a Director of the Yokohama Fire Insurance Co. and a leading businessman in Yokohama. His fine collection of art objects is widely reputed. Add. Bentendori, Yokohama.**

Hara, *Yoshimichi,* **lawyer, D.C.L. (Japan); b. 1867 in Nagano-ken; grad. at Tokyo University in '89; Councillor, Dep't Agri. & Com. in '09;**

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Chief of the Tokyo Mine Inspection Office and that of Osaka '01-03; has since been practising law. Add. Iida-machi, Koj., Tokyo.

Harada, *Jiro*, ex-Mng.-Dir. of Konoike Bank, Osaka, etc.; b. 1850 in Miye-ken; early entered Finance Dept; left it and became Pres. 74th Bank. In '93 he was again given a post in the Konoike Bank and has done much service in it. Add. 89/2 Ichibeicho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Harada, *Tasuku*, ex-Pres. of Doshisha in Kyoto, '07–19; b. 1863 in Kumamoto; studied at Foreign Language School in Kumamoto, and later at the Doshisha; entered Yale and grad. from Divinity School, class '91; the following year he travelled through Europe; was Pastor in Tokyo, Kyoto and Kobe; Editor of *Rikugo Zasshi*, and "The Christian World." Pres. of the Christian Endeavor Union of Japan '93-06 and was present in the world convention in London, '00. Visited India, '06, by the invitation of the National Union of Y. M. C. A.; attended World Missionary Conference at Edinburgh and lectured at Harvard, Yale and other Universities in America '09. Received L.L.D. from University of Edinburgh and D. D. from Amherst College. Add. Doshisha, Kyoto.

Harada, *Yoshitaro*, Dir. of Mitsubishi Trading Co; b. 1869 in Okayama-ken; grad. from Tokyo Higher Commercial School and entered Mitsubishi Firm. Once Manager of the branches at Osaka and Shanghai. Add. 22, Ichigaya-Yamabushicho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Haruki, *Ichiro*, D. C. L (Japan), Prof. at the Coll. of Law, Imp. Univ. of Tokyo; b. in 1870 at Tokyo; graduated from the Imp. Univ. of Tokyo in '94, and farther studied Roman Law in Germany, 1900-04; appointed Prof., Imp. Kyoto Univ. on his return in '05; transferred to Tokyo later. Add. Nishisugacho, Nezu, Hongo, Tokyo.

Hasegawa, *Kuichi*, Dir. Public Works Bureau, Home Office; b. 1881; grad. from the Law Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '07; passed Higher Civil Service Exam.; studied in Germany; long connected with local Govt. Add. 2. 1-chome, Kobinata, Koi., Tokyo.

Hasegawa, *Shogo*, Dir., Kisha-Seizo (Car Mfg.) Co.; b. in Osaka, 1872; grad. Mechanics at the Imp. Tokyo Univ. '96. Add. Rokumantai-cho, Tennoji, Osaka.

Hasegawa, *Shoichi*, Dir., Asahi Oil Co.; b. in Tokyo 1868; was adopted into the family by marriage and early entered the business circle. Add. Harajuku, Sendagaya, Tokyo.

Hasegawa, *Yoshimichi*, Marshal, Count (Baro., '95; Visc. '07; Ct. '16), ex-Gov.-General of Chosen '16–19, 1st class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun and Paulownia (war honor); b. 1850 in Yamaguchi-ken; Major, '72; Major-Gen. '86; Lieut.-Gen. '98; General in '01. He commanded a brigade in the Japan-China War and took a distinguished part in the battle of Port Arthur and Wei-hai-wei. In the '04-5 war he commanded the Imp. Guards Division under Gen. Kuroki and led it to success and honor at the Yalu and the battle of Liaoyang; then Com.-in-Chief of Korean Garrison and transferred to the Mem. of Supreme War Council in '09 and Chief of Gen. Staff, '12–16; promoted Marshal, Jan. '15. Add. Waseda-machi, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Hashimoto, *Juko*, Mng.-Dir. of Nippon Life Ins. Co.; b. 1880 in Nagasaki-ken; grad. '95 Imp. Tokyo Univ. and entered the present Co.; sent to Germany to study next year by the Co., raised to Dir. in '08. Add. Samiyoshi, Hyogo-ken.

Hashimoto, *Keizaburo*, Mem. House of Peers; b. 1865 in Niigata; grad. College of Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '90; Secretary of the Privy Council '92; Chief of Accountant's Bureau and then Vice-Min. of Finance '11-12; Vice-Min. of Agr. and Com. '13-14; pres. the Hoden Petroleum Co. till merged with the Japan Petroleum Co. in '21. Add. Okubo, Tokyo.

Hashimoto, *Umetaro*, Dir. Asano S/S Co.; b. 1870; studied in the U.S.A.; once Manager of Yokohama Branch of New York Life Ass. Add. 4-chome, Omotecho, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Hata, *Ryotaro*, Minister to Brazil since '20; b. 1867 in Nagano; entered diplomatic service after graduating from Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '90; Councillor of Embassy at Berlin '06, Secretary of Foreign Office '08 and Min. to Brazil '13. Add. Japanese Legation, Brazil.

Hata, *Sahachiro*, M. D., co-worker of Dr. Erlich, Frankfort-on-Meine, in the discovery of No. 606 or Salvarsan; b. 1872 in Iwami; graduated '95 with honor Medical Dept. of Okayama High School; became Dr. Kitazato's assistant at the Epidemic Investigation Laboratory '98-07; studied at Berlin and Frankfort '07-11; Depart. Chief of Keio Hospital. Add. Nakameguro, near Tokyo.

Hata, *Toyosuke*, M.A., Vice-Min. of Communications; b. in Tokyo, 1872; grad. at Law Imp. Tokyo Univ., 1896; has long been connected with Home Office; Governor of various localities. Repeatedly returned M. P. Add. 2/12 Tsukiji, Tokyo.

Hatano, *Shogoro*, Officer of Mitsui Firm, Aud. of Mitsui Bank, Mining Co., etc.; b. 1859 in Tokyo; grad. from Keio Gijuku (the Keio Univ.) 1876; was on the staff of *Jiji* when it was started; entered the Foreign Office and was appointed Consul at Tientsin, next Sec. at the head office, and then he entered the Mitsui. Add. Kami-Nibancho, Koj., Tokyo.

Hattori, *Bunshiro*, Ph. D. (Princeton), Prof. at Waseda University; b. 1878 in Shiga-ken; grad. from Waseda in '02, and further studied economics at Princeton and Berlin '04-08. Works; Local Finance (in English), Commercial Education in University, Principle of Banking, etc. He combines Chief Sec. Tokyo Chamber of Commerce. Add. Tokyo Chamber of Commerce.

Hattori, *Genzo*, Dir. of K. Hattori & Co. Ltd. and Hattori Trading Company, Ltd.; b. 1888 in Tokyo; eldest son of Kintaro Hattori; grad. from the Tokyo Higher Commercial School '09. Add. Ginza Shichome, Tokyo.

Hattori, *Kintaro*, Pres. of K. Hattori & Co. Ltd., that run Seikosha Watch and Clock Works; Dir. of First Mutual Life Ins. Co. and of Chosen Industrial Co. Ltd.; b. 1860 in Tokyo; established in business 1881 and incorporated '17; capital paid-up ¥10,000,000. Add. Ginza, Shichome, Tokyo.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Hattori, *Unokichi*, D. Litt., Prof. Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. 1867 in Fukushima-ken; studied philos. in Lit. Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ. '87-90; Chinese classics in China and method of teaching in Germany, '99-07; Prof. at alma mater on return; Prof. at Chinese Univ., Peking, till '09; Prof. at Harvard, U.S.A. '15. Add. 1825 Shimo Shibuya, Tokyo.

Hayakawa, *Tetsuya*, ex-M.P., Patent attorney; b. Okayama, 1863; grad. Sapporo Agri. Coll, '84; studied law in U. S. A. and Germany; entered the diplomatic service, '85 and attached to the Imperial Legation at Seoul until '88; to Consulate at San Francisco, to the Legation at Berlin, '89-92; Private Secy. to the Minister of Agriculture, '92-97; appointed Minister Resident, '97-98; Secy. of the Cabinet, '98; then Dir. of the Political Bureau, Foreign Office in the Okuma Cabinet whose reform program he chiefly undertook. Succeeded in procuring foreign loan for the Hokkaido Colliery. Add. Shimo-Shibuya, Tokyo.

Hayami, *Seiji*; M. P. for Hiroshima city, Chief Editor of the *Geibi*, Hiroshima, Chairman of Hiroshima Chamber of Commerce since its est. in '01; b. 1868 in Hiroshima-ken; grad. from Waseda Univ. and became teacher; after two years entered Hakubunkwan Publishing House, and then started the present daily. He is also an influencial business-man in the city; repeatedly elected M.P. Parliamentary Secy. of the Navy '15, then Vice-Pres. of the House Dec., '15. Add. Otemachi, Hiroshima.

Hayashi, *Aisaku*; b. 1873 in Gumma, studied in U.S.A. for some years and entered business after his return home; Mng. of the Imperial hotel '07–'21. Add. Uchiyamashita-cho, Koj., Tokyo.

Hayashi, *Buhei*, Dir. of Yamashita Firm; b. at Gifu 1871; went to Yokohama to seek employment at the age of 29 and became acquainted with Mr. K. Yamashita, now a war millionaire, and has since been his trusted confidant. Add. 56 Shimo-takanawa, Shiba, Tokyo.

Hayashi, *Gonsuke*, Baron (cr. '07), Ambassador to the Court of St. James since '20 and ex-Gov. of Kwantung Leased Territory '19-20; b. at Aizu, '60; grad. Law. Imp. Tokyo Univ. and entered Foreign Office '85; Consul and Secretary of the Legation, '87–'09; Director of the Commercial Bureau '98, and Minister at Seoul '99, at Peking '06-'08, again in '16–'18; Ambassador to Rome, '08–'16. Add. London.

Hayashi, *Haruo*, M. D., Prof. Medicine, the Imp. Tokyo Univ., and Dir. of the Infectious Diseases Investigation Laboratory; b. 1874 in Aichi-ken and was adopted into the family; studied at the above Coll., its Assis.-Prof. 1900 and Prof. '09. Add. Yanaka, Shitaya-ku, Tokyo.

Hayashi, *Hirotaro*, 2nd Count (suc. 1908), Mem. House of Peers & Lecturer at the Literature Coll., the Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. 1868; grad. Philosophy from the above; Prof. at Tokyo Higher Commercial Sch. and Master of Ceremonies for a time, Chairman of Educational Investigation Committee since '22. Add. 399 Hatagaya, Yoyohata near Tokyo.

Hayashi, *Ken*, Mng.-Dir. of Toshin Warehouse Co.; b. 1863 in Oita-ken; grad. law at Imp. Tokyo Univ.; entered Mitsui Bank and was the agent at Shimonoseki, Nagasaki, etc. Add. Fujimicho, Koj., Tokyo.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Hayashi, *Kiroku*, M. P.; President of Keio Univ; b. 1872 at Kanasu; grad. Literature Course, Keiogijuku, and further studied Diplomacy at Paris 1901-04. "Modern European Diplomacy," etc. Entered For. Office as Senior Secretary '20. Add. Shimo-Shibuya, Tokyo.

Hayashi, *Raizaburo*, D. C. L., Dir. Bureau of Criminal Affairs, Justice Dept.; b. in 1878; grad. from the Chuo Univ., '97; was on the Bench till he was app. to the present post in '21. Add. 6. Yoban-cho, Koj., Tokyo.

Hayashi, *Tsuruichi*, Dr. Sc. and mathematician, Dean Sc. Coll., Imp. Tohoku Univ. at Sendai since '19; mem. of Tokyo Mathematico-Physical Society. Tokyo Astronomical Society etc.; b. 1873 in Tokushima-ken; grad. from the Coll. of Science, Imp. Tokyo Univ.; Assist.-Prof. Imp. Kyoto Univ. '98; Prof. Tokyo Higher Normal School, '07; Prof. Imp. Tohoku Univ. since '11. He is connected with various scientific societies of Germany, France, Italy, etc. Add. Sendai.

Hayashida, *Kametaro*, M. P. and ex-Chief Secy. of the House of Representatives; b. 1863 in Kumamoto; pursued study fighting against adversity; grad. Law, Imp. Univ., Tokyo, '87; was Chief Secy. of the Lower House, '97-'15. Now in business circles. Add. Haneda, Tokyo.

Hibi, *Osuke*, b. at Kurume, 1862; grad. from Keio-gijuku, in '83; a clerk in the Navy; entered the service of the Muslin Factory, Tokyo; entered the Mitsui Ginko several years ago, to be transferred to the Mitsui Dry Goods Dept. a few years after, and was the Man.-Dir. of the Dept. widely known as the Mitsukoshi Dry Goods Store till 1918, when he retired from ill-health' '03. Add. Kitashinagawa, near Tokyo.

Hibiya, *Shinjiro*, Head of Hibiya Firm, K. K.; b. 1881 in Niigata-ken; studied at Keio university; made a tour through India, Europe and America to inspect cotton and spinning business '12-'14; assumed the present post Feb. '18, when the Firm was reorganized as such. Add. 5 Nakasu, Nihombashi, Tokyo.

Higashizono, *Motomitsu*, Visc., ex-Gov. of Toyama Prefecture; b. 1875 in Tokyo, of a noble family; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. and passed Higher Civil Service Examination, 1903; was in the service of the local Govt. till '21, when he entered business. His mother is elder sister of Prince Kuni. Add. Ichibancho, Koj., Tokyo.

Hijikata, *Kyucho*, Pres. of the Industrial Bank of Japan 1918-22; b. 1870; graduated from the Law Col. of Imp. Univ. of Tokyo, '93; then entered the Bank of Japan with which he was connected for years. Add. Nishi-Daiku-cho, Fukagawa, Tokyo.

Hijikata, *Yasushi*, D.C.L. (Japan), Crown Mem. House of Peers since '22 and ex-Dean of the Law College of Imp. Tokyo Univ.; was b. 1859; grad. Law at the Univ. in 82, and has since been connected with it as Prof., with a short break occasioned by his study in England from which he returned in '94. Add. Ichibancho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Hioki, *Eki*, Mem. House of Peers; Min. to Germany since '20; b. in Miye-ken 1863 grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '88, attaché at New York in '89, Washington in '91, Petrograd in '92, Seoul in '94, Peking in

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

'00. Washington in '03, Germany in '06, decorated for his service in connection with the war; Minister to Chile '08-14; then to China '14-16 during which he negotiated with Yuan-shi-kai over the Japanese Demands. Add. Japanese Legation, Berlin.

Hirai, *Masamichi*, M.D., Surg.-Gen., ex-Pres. of Red Cross Hospital; b. in Wakasa in 1863; grad. Medicine, Tokyo Univ. '89; attached to Otsu Regiment '90; took part in Japan-China War as Surgeon-Capt. of the 5th Div., studied in Germany '97-'00, Director of Tokyo Garrison Hos., Vice.-Pres. of Red Cross Hos. '05; then its Pres. '09-'20 Add. 8, Yarai, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Hirai, *Seijiro*. D. E. (Japan). Rly. Eng.; b. 1855 at Kanazawa; despatched by Gov. to study civil eng. at Troy, U. S. A., '75-'77; Eng. of Tanko Rly., Hokkaido on his return '80-'94; entered Gov't Rlys. ultimately rising to the Presidency. Adviser to Chinese Govt't since 1913. Is Mem. House of Peers. Add. Peking, China.

Hiranuma, *Kiichiro* D.C.L. Pres. of the Supreme Court since '21; b. 1865 in Okayama-ken; grad. Law, Imp. Univ., Tokyo, '88; then appointed to the Bench, having filled chair of sectional chief '95 in the Tokyo Appeal Court, Procurator of the same court; Bureau Director '06-'11 and then Vice-Minister of Justice '11-'12; Procurator-Gen. till '21. Add. Nishi-Okubo, Tokyo.

Hiranuma, *Yoshiro*, D.C.L. (Japan), ex-Pres. Waseda Univ.; b. in 1864 in Tsuyama, being brother of above. After grad. from Political Economy, Imp. Univ., '84, he entered journalism and then took up educational work at Sendai High School, Osaka Com. School, etc.; finally appointed Prof. at Waseda in '04. Add. Tsurumakicho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Hiraoka, *Ki*, pioneer of rolling-stock makers in Japan, ex-Vice-Pres. Osaka Loco. Works; b. 1855 in Tokyo; went to U.S.A. in '71, and entered a rolling stock shop, N.Y., returning home about '80; appointed overseer of the works at Shimoasai, till about '90, and started the Hiraoka Rolling-Stock Works at Honjo, Tokyo which was fused with Osaka Loco. Works. Add. Nagatacho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Hiraoka, *Teitaro*, Dir. Renge Mining; b. 1863 at Fukuoka; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., Secretary of Home Office and also House of Representatives, Governor of Nara-ken '06-09, Gov. of Karafuto '09-14. Add. 2 Nagazumi-cho, Yotsuya, Tokyo.

Hirata, *Tosuke*, Count (Baron '20, Vis. '11 Count '22), b. 1849 in Yamagata-ken; studied at Germany while young; official of Imp. Tokyo Univ., '77; Sec. of Cabinet at Treasury '78; Sec. of Cabinet '84; Chief Sec. of Privy Council '88; Dir. of Legislation Bureau '89-91; Member of House of Peers '91-97; Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, and then Home; app. Keeper of Privy Seal in '22. Add. Surugadai, Kanda, Tokyo.

Hirayama, *Narinobu*, Pres. of Japan Red Cross since '20 and Mem. of the Privy Council; b. 50 in Kagoshima; was once in the Dep't of Finance and of Home Affairs. Nominated Member of House of Peers in '33; Steward to Prince Arisugawa, in '07. Add. Ham-machi, Koi., Tokyo.

Digitized by Google Origina from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Hirayama, *Shin*, Dr. Sc. (Japan), Prof. at the College of Science of Imp. Tokyo University; b. in 1867 in Tokyo; grad. Science Col. of the Univ., in 90; further studied at the University Hall and in England and Germany; was appointed Prof. at his alma mater on his return home in '94. Add. Nagasaka-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Hiroi, *Isami*, Dr. Eg. (Japan) Hon.-Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; b. 1862 in Kochi; grad. Sapporo Coll., class '81; proceeded to U. S. Dec. '83; was successively Asst. Engr. in Miss. Riv. Comm., Eng'g. Office of C. Shaler Smith, Edge Moor Bridge Co., etc. '84-'87. Studied at Polyt. Inst. of Karlsruhe and Stuttgart '87-'89. Chief Engr. to Hokkaido-cho '89-'95. Director of Harbor Works at Hakodate and Otaru '95-'07. Prof. of Civ. Eng'g at Tokyo Imp. Univ. '99-'19. Author of "Stat.-Indeterm. Stresses," "Harbor Construction", etc. Mem. of Harbor Invest. Comm., Mem. National Research Council. In '21 was Mem. of Shanghai Harb. Invest. Comm. Add. Nokano-cho, Ichigaya, Tokyo.

Hirosawa, *Kinjiro*, Count, Min. to Spain and Portugal since '21; b. 1871 at Yamaguchi; proceeded to England for study '86; a Member of House of Peers; Private Secretary to the Premier. He is a son of the celebrated *Sangi* Heizo Hirosawa who took active part in the work of Restoration. Add. Madrid.

Hirose, *Chiaki*, Dir. of the Tokyo Rice Exchange; b. 1879 in Nagano-ken; was adopted by Mitsumasa Hirose, Ehime-ken; grad. from the Law Coll. Imp. Tokyo Univ. '03; entered the Sumitomo Firm; Dir. of the Kobe Rice Exchange '09, and then Chairman of Dirs. '13; the present post '14. Add. 125 Onden Sendagaya, Tokyo.

Hirota, *Koki*, Counsellor of Embassy and Deputy-Chief of the Intelligence Bureau, Foreign Office; b. 1878 in Fukuoka; grad. from Law Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '05; passed Dipl. Service Exam., '06 and was appointed attaché the same year to the Chinese Legation; transferred to England '09; Sectional Chief of the Commercial Bureau at head office '14; 1st Sec. at the Jap. Embassy at Washington '18; Sectional Chief of the Intelligence Bureau '21 and to the present office '23. Add. Fore. Office.

Hodzu—. See Hozu—.

Honda, *Mitsutaro*, Dr. Sc., Prof. Imp. Tohoku Univ. and Dir. of its Metal Laboratory; b. 1870 in Aichi-ken; studied physics at the Imp. Tokyo Univ. and then in England, France & Germany, and Prof. of his alma mater before he was transferred to the present post. Awarded Prize by the Imp. Academy 1916. Holder of the Bessemer Medal of the Steel Ass., England ('22). Add. Sendai.

Honda, *Masujiro*, English writer in the Imp. Household since 1922; born 1866 in Mimasaka-Studied in Jigoro Kano's English School and Judo Gymnasium '83-90. Instructor in English in Kumamoto High School, Church of England School for boys at Osaka, Tokyo Higher Normal School, Tokyo Foreign Language School, Waseda Univ. and Miss Tsuda's School for girls '90-05. Lecturer and writer on Japan, and Editor of the Oriental Review (New York) in America and England '05-13. Awarded diploma of honour, American Humane Association, 1910; hon. degree L. H. D., Trinity College, Hartford, Conn.,

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

'11. Returned to Japan, travelled in China. '13. Travelled in Europe and America for a third time. 1919. Writer or contributor to the Japan Times, the Japan Advertiser, etc.. '14-22. Author and translator: Human Bullets, Position of Women in Europe, Black Beauty into Japanese, etc. Add. 317 Iriyamazu, Omori near Tokyo.

Honda, *Seiroku*, Dr. Dendrology, Prof. at the Agr. Col. of Imp. Univ., Tokyo; b. 1866 in Saitama-ken; grad. Dendrology, Agr. College, '88; further studied in Germany; Prof. since '00. Add. Agr. Col. Komaba, Tokyo.

Hongo, *Fusajiro*, Gen., (ret.); b. 1860 in Hyogo-ken; grad. Mil. Cadet School and Sub-Lieut. of Infantry '89; Maj.-Gen. '05; attached to the Berlin Legation during Japan-Russia War and commissioned with exchange of prisoners; Dir. Personnel of War Office in '09; transferred to Div. Chief of Mil. Education Board '10, and Vice-Min. of War, '13-14; Div. Com. and of Tsintao Garrison '17; full Gen. '18. Add. Komazawa, Ebara-gun, Tokyo-fu.

Hori, *Keijiro*, Pres. of Osaka Shosen Kaisha; b. 1867 in Kanazawa and grad. '93 from Law Coll. Imp. Tokyo Univ.; entered the same year Russian Oil Co. then present Co. in '95 and was promoted the foll. year Chief of Chemulpo branch, etc.; Dir. in '08; Vice-Pres. '11; Pres. '15. Add. 39/4 Edobori Kitadori, Nishiku, Osaka.

Horikiri, *Zembei*, M.P., Prof. at Keio; b. in Fukushima-ken; grad. from Keio in '03; studied finance in Harvard, Cambridge and Berlin Univ; was on the editorial staff of the Jiji; Private Sec. to the Premier in the Takahashi Ministry. Add. c/o Keio Univ., Tokyo.

Horiguchi, *Kumaichi*, Minister to Brazil since '18; b. 1865 in Niigata-ken; grad. Law at Imp. Tokyo Univ. '93; passed Diplomatic Service Exam. and Elevé-Con. '94; Legation Secretary in Brazil '99-'06, Sweden, '08-'09, Mexico, '09-13, and Madrid, '13-19. Add. Rio de Janeiro.

Horikoshi, *Zenjuiro*, President of Horikoshi Firm; b. in 1863 at Ashikaga; crossed over to America when he was young to help Mr. Mason in carrying on business in Japanese silk goods; returned home and organized the Horikoshi Shokwai which has now branches at New York, London, Paris, Lyons, etc. Add. Tsukiji, Tokyo.

Horiuchi, *Saburo*, Vice-Adm., Dir. Naval Staff Coll. since '22; b. 1869; early entered the Navy and was gradually promoted till attaining the present post; held Dir. War Affairs, Naval Dept. and Com. Training Squadron, etc. Add. Naval Office.

Hoshi, *Hajime*, Pres. of Hoshi Pharmaceutical Co.; b. 1874 in Fukushima; studied at Tokyo Commercial School and Columbia Univ. N.Y.; after grad. published monthly *Japan and America* in N.Y.; dispatched by Govt. to Europe to inspect industry. Returned '07 and started present Co.; once elected M. P. Add. Gotenyama, Shinagawa, Tokyo.

Hoshino, *Seki*, Member of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce, Mng.-Dir. of the Tokyo Printing Co. and other concerns; b. 1854 in Tokyo, started printing business in '74; went to America in '87 to investigate

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

printing business, and was a leading promoter of the Oji Paper Mill; Mem. of House of Rep. in '12. Add. Hamacho, Nihombashi, Tokyo.

Hoshino, *Shozaburo*, Mng.-Dir. American-Japanese (Nichibei) Raw Silk Co., And. Awa Kyodo Silk Spin. etc; b. 1878 in Nagano-ken; deals in raw silk trade. Add. 656 Nishitobe, Yokohama.

Hosokawa, *Junjiro*, Baron (cr. '00), D. Litt. (Japan), Privy Councillor since 93; b. 1834 in Kochi-ken; Vice-Pres. of the House of Peers, '91-93; once held posts of President of the Imp. Household; wrote a number of literary works. Add. Surugadai, Kanda, Tokyo.

Hosokawa, *Moritatsu*, Marq., Mem. House of Peers, b 1883; of an old *Daimyo* family. His aunt is Princess Ichijo. Add. Takata-Oimatsu-cho, Tokyo.

Hotta, *Mitsugi*, Vice-Min. of Home Affairs in Kato Ministry; b. in Fukushima-ken; 1876, grad. at Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '04; passed Higher Civil Service Exam.; long connected with local Govts.; Sec. to Home Min.; Superintendent-Gen. of Metropolitan Police in '22 soon to be transferred to the present post. Add. 1/112 Shin-Hiroocho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Hozumi, *Chincho*, Baron (cr. '15), Privy Councillor since 1916, Emeritus Prof. of Imp. University of Tokyo; b. in Uwajima in 1857; studied Law at the Gov. Univ., Tokyo; sent to England and Germany to study his speciality '79-81; appointed Prof. at the alma mater, and Dean shortly afterwards; member of the House of Peers '00; resigned the two posts to devote himself to his speciality; was sent to Italy to attend the International Conference held in '02. Add. Minamicho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Hunter, *Ryutaro*, B. Sc. (Glasgow), Prop. of Hunter Firm, Dir. of Osaka Iron Works, etc., b. in 1871 at Kobe, of a Scotch father and Japanese mother; studied at Glasgow Univ., and afterward assisted his father in various undertakings. Add. Ajikawa, Osaka.

Ibaraki, *Seijiro*, Dir. Tokyo Girls' Higher Normal Sch. since '22; b. in Ishikawa-ken, 1876; grad. from Imp. Tokyo Univ. (English Lit.); Prof. at 4th High Sch.; educational inspector; Dir. of Tokyo Musical Academy, and of Matsumoto High Sch. Add. Joshi Koto-Shihan, Hongo, Tokyo.

Ibuka, *Kajinosuke*, M.A. (Princeton), D.D. (Rutgars), President of the Meiji Gakuin, Chairman, National Committee, Y.M.C.A. Union of Japan; b. in Aizu; studied at Dr. Brown's School in Yokohama and then at the Union Theological Seminary, New York, represented Japan in the Worlds' Y.M.C.A. and other religious conferences held abroad. Mrs. Ibuka is B.A., (Mount Holyork, Mass.) Add. Meiji Gakuin, Shiba, Tokyo.

Ichijo, *Saneteru*, Prince, Mem. House; b. 1860, of Peers, of the proud Fujiwara house; is a Captain of the Navy and was attaché to an Embassy 1920-06. App. the Chief Warder of the Meiji Shrine since its est. in '20. Add. Fukuyoshi-cho, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Ichikawa, *Sadanji*, (Eijiro Takahashi's *nom de guerre*), prominent actor; b. about 1880 in Tokyo, son of the late 4th Sadanji who was

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

one of the greatest actors of Meiji Era; succeeded to his father's name on his death, 1906. Toured abroad. Add. 10 Kita-Koga-cho, Kanda, Tokyo.

Ichiki, *Kitokuro*, D.C.L. (Japan), Privy Councillor, nom. '17; b. 1867 at Shizuoka; studied the science of constitution, administrative politics, etc. in Germany '90-93; Prof. at Tokyo University '94; nominated Mem. of House of Peers 1900; held the Vice-Ministerial post '08-11; Chief of Bureau of Legislation '12-13, Minister of Education and next of Home Affairs '16-'18. Add. 5 Akebono-cho Hongo, Tokyo.

Ichiku, *Masakata*, Court Councillor and ex-Director of Police Bureau, Imp. Household, '05-'21; b. 1859 in Kagoshima; chancellor at Rome in '82, attaché in '86, transferred to the Hague in '95, Per. Sec. to the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce in '92, Secretary at Berlin in '95, at Rome in '97, at Madrid in '0[illegible]. Add. Kitamachi, Aoyama, Tokyo.

Ichiku, *Otohiko*, Minister of Finance in Kato Cabinet '22; b. 1872 in Kagoshima; graduated from the Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '96; appointed Revenue officer Sec. to Formosan Government, and to Finance Dept., then Chief of Accountant Bureau of the Dept.; Vice-Minister of Finance '16-'18. Add. 3/31 Shin-Ogawa-machi, Koi., Tokyo.

Ichimura, *Mitsui*, L.L.D., Prof., Imp. Kyoto Univ.; b. in Kochi-ken 1875; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '02; studied further in Germany and France, '07-9; toured the South Seas. Add. Law Coll., Kyoto Univ.

Ichimura, *Sonjiro*, Prof. at the Coll. of Literature, Imp. Tokyo Univ. (Oriental History), b. in 1864; studied Law at first and then History, Imp. Tokyo Univ.; Prof. Peer's School and of the Univ. Travelled China for researches, '03. Add. Shimotozuka near Tokyo.

Ichimura, *Uzaimon*, Professional name of *Rokutaro Ichimura*, actor at the Imperial, Tokyo; b. in Tokyo, 1874; son of the late Kakitsu Band, famous on the stage in Meiji Era; assumed the name of the 15th Uzaimon Ichimura at the age of 13; is one of the popular actors in Tokyo. Add. 20 Nishikubo-Akefune-cho, Shiba, Tokyo.

Ichinomiya, *Suzutaro*, Vice-Pres. of Yokohama Specie Bank; b. in Tokyo-fu in 1870; studied at the Tokyo Senshu Gakko and entered the service of the Bank; Manager of its New York Branch before he was called back to the Head Office as Dir., present post at the time of its reorganization in '22. Add. Yokohama.

Ide, *Shigesaburo*, Dir. of the Private Rly Administration Bureau, Rly Dep't.; b. in Akita-ken, 1864; grad. from Imp. Tokyo Univ., at Law '91; took to the Bar; served in the Communication Dep't; app. Superintendent of Hokkaido Rly; removed to Kobe to take charge of the Western Div. of Govt. Rly. Add. 21 Daimon-cho, Koi., Tokyo.

Iida, *Kunihiko*, Pres. Ōji Paper Mill, b. in 1877; was adopted into the family; is connected with various companies as Dir. Add. 12 Shin-Ryudo-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Iida, *Seiichi*, Dir. of Kabuto Beer Co., etc.; b. 1872 in Yamaguchi-ken; grad. '96 Law Coll. Imp. Tokyo Univ.; entered Communications Dep't; despatched to Germany; retired from official service to enter business. Add. 1/20 Tsukiji, Tokyo.

Iida, *Shinshichi*, dry goods merchant, head of the Iida Firm, one of the largest dry goods stores in Japan; b. 1859 in Kyoto; decorated for his service in the cause of public utility; branches in Tokyo, Osaka, Yokohama, Tientsin, Lyons, London, etc. His eldest son **Shintaro**, b. '84, is graduate of Waseda, and Mng. of the Firm. Add. Karasumaru, Kyoto.

Ide, *Hyakutaro*, Pres. of Chiyoda Industrial Co., Fuji Mining Co. etc.; b. in Shizuoka-ken in 1877; adopted by the family; studied in America. Add. 2-chome, Yokoami, Honjo, Tokyo.

Iizuka, *Harutaro*, Pres., Drapers' Guild, Kiryu, Dir., Ryomo Seishoku Co.; b. 1865 in Gumma-ken; grad. from the Chuo Univ., and took to business. Add. Kiryu, Gumma-ken.

Ijuin, *Hikokichi*, Baron (cr. '20), Gov.-Gen. of Kwantung since '22; b. 1861 in Kagoshima; grad. Law, Imp. Univ. in '90; attaché in '90, sec. at London in '94, at Vienna in '95, consul at Fusan in '96, at Tientsin '01, Consul-General in '02; Councillor of Embassy at London '08; Minister Plc. and Envoy Extr. at Peking '08-13; Ambassador to Rome '16-20; a Peace-envoy Dec. '18, and created peer on returning home. Dir. of the Intelligence Dep't, Foreign Office, '21-22. Add. Port Arthur.

Ikebe, *Munesaburo*, Chief Court Physician since '19; b. 1858 in Oita-ken and adopted by the family; grad. from the Medical Coll., Imp., Tokyo Univ. '87; Vice-Dir. and then. Dir. of the Prefectural hospital for years, finally to be appointed at Court. Add. 24/5 Aioi-cho, Hongo, Tokyo.

Ikeda, *Hiroshi*, Deputy Mayor of Tokyo since '21; b. 1881 in Shizuoka-ken; grad. Law, the Imp. Tokyo Univ. 1905; passed the Higher Civil Service Exam. '06; served in the local Govt's till '11 when he was transferred to the Home Office combining a post in the Govt. Rly; sent abroad in '03; the present post when Baron Goto was elected Mayor of Tokyo in '21. Add. 171 Harajuku near Tokyo.

Ikeda, *Keihachi*, Dir. of the Printing Bureau; b. 1874 in Tokyo; grad. from the Law Coll., the Imp. Tokyo Univ., '01; passed the Higher Civil Service Exam. '02; Commissioner of the Monopoly Bureau and then its Councillor and Section chief; once dispatched to America on official business. Add. Printing Bureau, Tokyo.

Ikeda, *Kenzo*, banker, Pres. of the "Dai Hyaku Ginko" (One Hundredth Bank) since 1883; b. '56 in Tajima; Chairman of the Tokyo Clearing House, and Vice-Pres. of the Japan Traders' Association. Add. Tsukiji, Tokyo.

Ikeda, *Kikunae*, chemist, D. Sc., Prof. at the College of Science of the Imp. Univ. of Tokyo; b. 1864 in Kagoshima; grad. the Science College of Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '86; Prof. at Tokyo Higher Normal

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

School, and afterward that of his alma mater; sent to Germany '89; was made again Prof. at the same Univ. on returning home. Has lately secured patent for a dietary powder called "Aji-no-moto." Add. Fujimi-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Ikeda, *Nakahiro*, Marquis, head of the house of the former daimyo of Tottori with the fief of 320,000 *koku* (founded by one of the sons of Terumasa); b. in 1877; is the 5th son of the late Prince Tokugawa Keiki, and adopted into the family. Add. Harajuku, Tokyo.

Ikeda, *Ryuichi*, Man. Dir. of Nisshin Life Insur. Co.; b. 1872 in Ehime-ken; studied law at Waseda Univ. and Meiji Univ., and further at Berlin and Leipzig; Prof. at Waseda Univ. till the Nisshin was started in '05. Add. Nando-machi, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Ikeda, *Seihin*, Mg.-Dir. of Mitsui Bank; b. 1863 at Yonezawa; studied at Keio and Harvard; was assist. Dir. of Mitsui Bank's Osaka Branch '98-00; toured through Europe and America to inspect banking business, '03. Add. Shin-Ryudo, Azabu, Tokyo.

Ikeda, *Torajiro*, Mng.-Dir. of the Murai Mining Co. since '17. Dir. of Chuo Life Ins. Co., etc.; b. 1864 in Okayama-ken; studied Pol. Economy at Keio Univ. and went to America to inspect industry; entered the Murai, then tobacco dealers in Kyoto, and when the business became Gov. monopoly he was appointed official of the Bureau and was raised to its Dir.; he soon left it to enter the Hoden Oil Co., to leave it again in '17. Add. Kanasugi-Hamacho, Shiba, Tokyo.

Ikeda, *Torajiro*, D.C.L., Dir. Bureau of Civil Affairs, Dep't. Justice; b. in Saga-ken in 1879; grad. from the Law Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ. '93 and early entered the Dep't. Add. 1 (35) Tango-cho, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Ikegami, *Shiro*, Mayor of Osaka; b. 1857 in Fukushima. He came to Tokyo and entered Metropolitan Police Board '77, and this paved the way to his promotion; Chief Inspector of Osaka '00-13, and Mayor in Sept. 1913. Add. Enokojima, Osaka.

Ikuta, *Sadayuki*, Pres. Toyokuni Bank, Dir. Tokyo Bankers' Association; b. 1870, studied at Keio and then in the U.S.A.; was long in the service of Bank of Japan. Add. Ichigaya-Kagacho, Tokyo.

Imai, *Keisho*, Prof. at the Govt. Musical Academy, Tokyo; b. in Yokohama in 1871; lost his sight when four years old and devoted himself to *Koto* Music; has taught at the Academy since '94; composed number of tunes. Add. 11 1-bancho, Koj., Tokyo.

Imamura, *Shigezo*, B. A. (Cambridge), Pres. of the Imamura Bank, is the 2nd son of the late Seinosuke Imamura; b. in Tokyo in 1877, studied at Trinity Coll., Cambridge; inherited father's estate in Sept. '20 and became Director of the Bank that was started by his father. Add. Tamachi, Shiba, Tokyo.

Imanishi, *Rinzaburo*, Chairman of Osaka Sampin Exchange, Chairman of Osaka Chamber of Commerce, Pres. of Hanshin Elec. Railway Co., etc.; M.P. for Ehime-ken; b. 1853 in Ehime and studied

Digitized by Google Origina from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

at Mitsubishi Commercial Sch. and entered Mitsubishi Firm; then left it to start Osaka Union S.S. Co. (present O.S.K.); Mng.-Dir. of San-yo Railway Co. '92. etc. Add. Hoden-Nibau-cho, Nishi-ku, Osaka.

Inagaki, *Ippei*, Agr. D., Prof. Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. 1863 in Nagano-ken, and adopted into the family; grad. Agr. Coll. Imp. Tokyo Univ. '85 and studied in the Univ. Hall; Prof. at Higher Normal School; further studied in Germany '00-3; Prof. at Morioka Agr. and Forest. Sch. '03, at alma mater '06. Has written many works on agricultural meteorology, physics, land improvement, nutrition of plants, and so forth. Add. Shimo-Meguro, near Tokyo.

Inouye, *Jukichi*, ex-Secretary of the Foreign Office, but more widely known as a Japanese writer of English; b. 1862 in Tokushima; proceeded to England in '93; finished Rugby '81 and then the course of metallurgy at Royal School of Mines, returning home '83; was Prof. of English at Tokyo High School till '93, Japanese editor on the staff of the *Japan Gazette*; Secretary of Legation of Brussels and Washington and remaining at the head office till he resigned in '18. Has compiled Jap.-Eng. and Eng.-Jap. dictionaries. Add. Nakano, near Tokyo.

Inouye, *Junnosuke*, Governor of Japan Bank since '19; b. in Oita, 1869; grad. Law, Imp. Univ., Tokyo, class '95; entered the Bank of Japan the same year and was promoted to be Dir. Banking Bureau in '05; was the Bank's Agent in London '08-11; Vice-Pres. of Yokohama S.B. '11-13; President till '19. Mikawadai, Azabu, Tokyo.

Inouye, *Kakugoro*, M.P., Dir. of Japan Gas Co. etc.; b. in Hiroshima, 1859; stayed in U.S.A. for some years; started a paper at Seoul and was appointed adviser to the Korean Government in '94. He bravely cut his way out when in that year the Japanese Legation was assaulted by a Korean mob. From '90 to '15 he represented Hiroshima-ken in the House of Representatives, where his sarcastic eloquence attracted wide attention; Pres. of the Kyoto Electric Railway Co., Director of Japan Steel Foundry, etc. Add. Ichibancho, Koj., Tokyo.

Inouye, *Katsunosuke*, 2nd Marquis (succ. '15), Grand Master of Ceremonies; b. in Choshu, 1860; an adopted son and heir of the late Marquis Inouye (d. '15) who was his uncle; was in the service of the Nippon Ginko before he got appointment at Foreign Office in '85, to be sent to Berlin the following year as secretary of Legation there; was back to the Foreign Office as secretary and councillor, '92; and next Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Germany 1898-07; Envoy to Chile in 10; Ambassador to St. James' Court '13-16. Add. Uchidayama, Azabu, Tokyo.

Inouye, *Koji*, Chief Mng. of Furukawa Mining Co. and Chief of Ashio Mining Office; b. '65 in Tokyo. Studied at Keio; entered the Furukawa in '88 and has been ever since in the service. Add. Minamicho, Takanawa, Tokyo.

Inouye, *Kyoshiro*, 2nd Viscount, D. Eng., Member of House of Peers; b. Kumamoto, adopted son of late Viscount Ki Inouye; grad. Mining in '97 at Imp. Tokyo Univ., studied abroad '98-04; Prof. Osaka Higher

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Tech. School and Kyoto Imp. Univ.; then transferred to Tokyo Univ.; Dir of the South Man. Rly Co. Add. Shimo Osaki, Tokyo.

Inouye, *Michiyasu*, M.D., oculist, Proprietor and Head of Inouye Hospital; b. 1867 in Hyogo-ken; grad. Medical Col. of Imp. Univ. of Tokyo '90; Prof. at the 3rd High School in Kyoto '95; his own Hospital '04. Is also noted as an *uta* poet and attached to the National Verse Office of Court. Add. Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Inouye, *Tatsuji*, M.D., oculist, was b. 1881 in Tokyo, and studied his specialty at Imperial Tokyo Univ., Leipzig and Royal Ophthalmic Hospital, London. He has published a number of monographs on eye-diseases and maintains his own hospital. Add. Higashi-Kobai-cho, Surugadai, Tokyo.

Inouye, *Ryokei*, Fleet Admiral, Visc. (Baron in '87 and Visc. in '07); b. 1845 in Satsuma; studied at Annapolis '77-81; and rendered distinguished services in Korean affairs in '74, civil war of '78 and in Sino-Japanese war of '94-5; promoted to Admiral in '08, Fleet Adm. in '11. Add. Hiro-o, Azabu, Tokyo.

Inouye, *Tatsukuro*, D.C.L. (Japan); b. 1868 in Shidzuoka-ken; grad. from Law College of the Imp. Univ. of Tokyo in '87, and next studied Practical Economics in the same University in '87, and in the post-graduate Course. Taught Economics for several years in his alma mater, and also in Peer's School as well as some other schools. Entered the Bank of Japan '97; Agent at New York '09-11. Add. Sekiguchi Suido-cho, Tokyo.

Inouye, *Tetsujiro*, D. Litt. (Japan); b. 1855 in Fukuoka-ken; pursued philosophical study in Germany and France, '84-90; was Professor in College of Literature, Imperial Tokyo Univ. since '90-'23 of which he was once Dean. Among his numerous works may be mentioned the "Life of Buddha," the "Oriental Philosophy," etc. Add. Omote-cho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Inouye, *Toyotaro*, oculist, Dir. of Tokyo Eye Hospital; b. 1861 in Matsuye, finished the local medical school in '85, also studied at Tokyo and then in Germany '91-95. Established his hospital at the present address. Add. Iida-machi, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Inukai, *Ki*, M.P., Leader of the former Nationalist Party dissolved in '22 to form the Kaku-shin Club, and an M.P. of unbroken record; b. at Okayama 1855; early began political career; was editor of the "Hochi Shimbun" till the opening of National Diet, '90 and has distinguished himself by his incisive eloquence and great power of political manœuvre. On the occasion of the Okuma-Itagaki Cabinet in '98, he occupied the chair of Ministry of Education for a short while. In the internal trouble of the Party in '09, at the head of the non-coalition section, he came out triumphant. Add. Minamicho, Yotsuya, Tokyo.

Inuzuka, *Katsutaro*, Crown Mem. House of Peers; ex-Vice-Minister of Agr. & Com.; b. in Tokyo in 1868; grad. Law, Imp. Univ. '89, Par. Sec. to Home Minister '90, Sec. of Communication Dept. '92, dispatched to Europe and America to inspect railway affairs '95, Dir. of Rly Bureau '99, Gov. of Aomori '04, Dir. of Public Works Bureau

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

(Home Office); a few months after was sent to Europe and America '01, removed to Governor of Nagasaki '10 and to Osaka '11-12; Vice-Min. of Communications '13-14. Japanese Delegate in the Inter. Labor Conference in '22. Add. 261, Chojamaru, Kami-Osaki near Tokyo.

Irisawa, *Tatsukichi*, Dr. M., Prof. of Imp. Tokyo Univ., Dir. of Komagome Hospital: b. in Niigata-ken, 1857; grad. from the Med. Coll. of the Univ. '88; further studied at Germany; once Court Physician and Dean of the Coll. Add. Kinsuke-cho, Hongo, Tokyo.

Iriye, *Kanichi*, b. in 1872, brother of Viscount M. Nomura; grad. from Imp. Tokyo Univ. at Law; was Dir. Pension Bureau till he was transferred to the present post; since '23 Sec. to the Privy Council. Add. 262 Higashi-Okubo, Tokyo.

Iriye, *Tamemori*, Viscount, Mem. of House of Peers, Chief Chamberlain to the Prince Regent; b. 1868 in Kyoto; appointed to the post, '14. Was on the suite of the Crown Prince when he visited Europe in '20. Is noted for his Japanese painting. Add. Sankocho, Shiba, Tokyo.

Isaka, *Ko*, Mng.-Dir. of the Yokohama Fire, Marine and Transportation Ins. Co.; b. at Mito 1869; studied English Law at Imp. Tokyo Univ.; entered Toyo S. S. Co. '96; transferred to its San Francisco Branch '98; returned home as Manager of its Y'hama Branch '02; Dir. at the Head Office '09; left it to assume the present post '15; is connected with several other cos. Add. 12 O-gacho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

Ishiguro, *Tadanori*, Visc. (cr. Baron '95), Surgeon-Gen. (ret.); Mem. of the Privy Council since '20; b. 1845 in Niigata-ken; Chief Surgeon of the Osaka Military Hospital on the occasion of the Civil War of Kagoshima in '77; promoted to Surgeon-Col. next year and to Surgeon-Gen. in '90; retired in '96. Since that time has devoted himself to Red Cross work, of which he is a chief promoter and represented it in the international conference held in Germany in 1890. Nom. Member House of Peers in '02; resigned in '20 and was app. Pres. of the Japan Red Cross. Add. Ageba-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Ishii, *Kengo*, Dir. of the Ist Bank; b. 1874, Tokyo; grad. from Tokyo Higher Commercial School '95, and entering the Bank, was successively rose till he attained the present post. Add. 5 Takajomachi, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Ishii, *Kikujiro*, Visc. (cr. '16; Baron '12), Ambassador to Paris since '20 Mem. of House of Peers (nom. '16); b. 1866 at Chiba; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '90; attaché to the Legation at Paris '91; 3rd Sec. of the Legation '93; Consul at Nimsen '96; 2nd and then first Sec. of the Legation at Peking during the Boxer trouble; Sec. at the head office and Chief of Telegraph Section 1900; Director of Commerce Bureau in '04; was despatched to San Francisco and Vancouver in '07 in connection with the anti-Japanese riot there. Vice-Min. For. Affairs, '08; Amb. to Paris; Min. of Foreign Affairs, '15-16, Special Envoy to U.S.A. in '17. Add. 6-chome, Iidamachi, Koj., Tokyo.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Ishii, *Akira*, Vice-President of Nippon Yusen Kaisha, born at Shidzuoka in 1870; on graduating from the Law College of Imperial Tokyo University, entered the N.Y.K. in 1896; Manager of Branch Office in Shanghai, London, and Kobe. Elected to the Board of Directors 1920; Managing Director 1921; present post 1923. Add. Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Koj., Tokyo.

Ishikawa, *Chiyomatsu*, D. Sc., zoologist, Prof. at the Agr. Co. Imp. Univ. of Tokyo '99–'22; b. 1860 in Shidzuoka; graduated from the Science Col. of the University '82; further studied in Germany; appointed Member of Imperial Academy in April, '11. Add. Obanchō Yotsuya, Tokyo.

Ishikawa, *Shokin*, Chief Abbot of the Shinshō-ji Temple, headquarters of a Shingon sub-sect, Narita; b. 1869 in Chiba-ken; entered the service of the temple and was nominated as successor to the late chief abbot; graduated from a Buddhist college in Tokyo; further studied in India and Europe for several years; installed in the present seat in '93. Add. Narita, Chiba-ken.

Ishimaru, *Shigeyoshi*, D. Eng., Vice-Pres. of Rly. Dep't; b. 1864 in Oita-ken; graduated from Eng. College of the Tokyo Imp. Univ. '90; appointed Assist-Engineer to the Home Dept. the same year; transferred as Engineer of Akita-ken '91; subsequently Rly. Eng. to the Dept. of Com'tions; was despatched to Europe and America on an official mission '07-08; Engineer-in-chief of the Railway Board till '16; Pres. of the Tokyo Steel Material Co. till '18 when he was appointed to the present post. Add. Aoyama Minamichō, Tokyo.

Ishiwara, *Kenzo*, ex-Vice-Min. of Imp. Household; b. 1864 in Okayama; grad. '89 law at Imp. Univ. of Tokyo and entered Justice Office; app. judge in '91 which he left the following year to be councillor to local gov'ts. and Home Office; governor of Yamanashi, Kochi, Hokkaido, &c., lastly of Kanagawa, from which he was transferred to the Household; nominated Mem. House of Peers in '21. Add. Shimo Osaki, near Tokyo.

Ishiwata, *Bin-ichi*, D.C.L. (Japan), Mem. House of Peers; b. 1859 at Tokyo; studied law in Germany, '86-90; Judge of Tokyo Local Court; Councillor of Dept. of Justice; Public Pro. of Tokyo Appeal Court; Lecturer of Law at Imp. Tokyo Univ; Dir. of Civil and Criminal Bureau; promoted to Vice-Min. of Justice in Sept., '03; then to Chief Sec. of Cabinet in '06–'08. Add. Echizembori, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

Ishizuka, *Eizo*, Pres. Oriental Development Co. since '16; b. 1865 at Aizu; appointed Legal Adviser in '95 to the Korean Govt. for a time; then held the post of Chief Councillor for the Government-General of Formosa; then Civil Administrator of the Occupied Districts in Manchuria, '05, app. Chief Councillor of Chosen Gov. in '07; Dir. of Com., Agr. & Eng. Dept., Korea in '12. Add. Kikuichō, Ushi. Tokyo.

Isobe, *Shiro*, D.C.L. Crown Mem. of House of Peers (nom. 1914), ex-chairman of the Tokyo Barristers' Association; b. 1851 in Toyama-ken, studied law in France, '75–77, Judge in '79, Public Procurator of

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

the Court of Cassation '86, Judge of the same Court '90, and was returned from his native place to the House of Representatives, resigned the official post about that time and has since been practising law. He is noted as amateur singer of "gidayu." Add. 2/3 Kamezawacho, Honjo, Tokyo.

Isobe, *Yaichiro*, Principal and Prop. of the Kokumin Ei-Gakkai (the National English Language Association) in Tokyo; b. 1861 in Oita-ken; studied English at Keio Gijuku for several years; organized the above English School in conjunction with a certain foreigner in '88, which was finally brought under his sole control. Add. Sambancho, Koj., Tokyo.

Isomura, *Toyotaro*, Dir. of Hokkaido Colliery and S.S. Co.; b. 1868 in Oita-ken; grad. from Keio Gijuku in '90; an official in the Dep't of Communications; journalist for a short while before he entered the Bank of Japan in '94; a clerk in the Mitsui Bussan, its section chief and next promoted to its London Agent. Add. Takanawa, Minami-cho, Shiba, Tokyo.

Isono, *Chozo*, Dir. of the Meidiya, wholesale dealers in provisions, liquors, etc.; b. 1874 in Tottori-ken; grad. from Tokyo Higher Commercial School and entered the Co., in which he rose to the present post. Add. 57 Hiro-o, Azabu, Tokyo.

Isono, *Ryokichi*, Pres. Nippon Shami Mfg. Co., Osaka Ceramic Co. Dir. Fushiki Paper Mill., Osaka S.S. Trust Co., etc.; b. 1869 in Osaka and is connected with many commercial concerns. Add. 27 Tsunashima-cho, Kitaku, Osaka.

Itakura, *Matsutaro*, Public Proc. of the Supreme Court; b. in 1868 at Yamanashi-ken; graduated Law at the Imperial Tokyo Univ. in '88; judge of the Kofu Local Court in '90, of Chiba Loc. Court in '94, of Tokyo Appeal Court in '97; next transferred to Hakodate Appeal Court; to the Supreme Court in '03. Has been legal Adviser of Chinese Govt. since '20. Add. Osaki, Ebara-gun, Tokyo.

Itami, *Jiro*, Dir., Kiso Electric Rly. Co., Special Mem. Kobe Chamber of Commerce, b. 1863 in Tokyo, younger brother to the late Baron Haruo Itami, early entered the N.Y.K. being later promoted to be Mng. of its Kobe Branch. Add. 33 8-chome, Shimo-Yamatedori, Kobe.

Ito, *Bunkichi*, Baron (created 1900); b. 1885 in Tokyo, son of the late Prince Ito; grad. at Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. Early entering the Dept. of Agriculture and Commerce he was promoted to its Councillor and section chief. Add. Koyama, Mita, Shiba, Tokyo.

Ito, *Chojiro*, ex-Member of the House of Peers; was b. in Hyogo-ken in 1873; one of the wealthy merchants and great land owners in the same prefecture which he represented in the House; director of various banks and cos. in Kwansai districts. Add. Fujimicho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Ito, *Chuta*, D. Eng., architect and Prof. at Imp. Univ., Tokyo since '05; b. 1864 in Yamagata-ken; grad. Architecture at the said

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

University '92; despatched to China, India and Turkey in '02–05 to study his special subject. Add. Nishikatamachi, Hongo, Tokyo.

Ito, *Daikichi*, ex-Vice-Pres. of S. Manchuria Rly.; b. 1868 in Nagano-ken and adopted by the present family; studied Pol. and Eco. in Tokyo, returned M.P. four times since the 1st session; has also occupied several high posts in Govt. Rlys etc., as Dir. was a Committee on Broad Gauge System. Promoted Enoshima Rly. Is a noted collector of Ukyoiye prints. Add. Gobancho, Koj. Tokyo.

Ito, *Eizaburo*, Prof. of Applied Chemistry at Col. Eng., Imp. Tokyo Univ. since '02; b. in Tokyo in 1896; graduated from said University with honors '01; secured patent for some dyes he invented. Add. Col. Eng., Tokyo Univ.

Ito, *Hayazo* M.D., Prof. Imp. Univ., Kyoto; b. 1865 in Tottori; graduated Medicine, Imp. Univ., Kyoto, class '00, had charge of his adopted father's hospital at Tottori, then of the Sapporo Hospital '00–99, meanwhile studying in Germany for two years; is also Pres. of the University Hospital, Kyoto. Add. Imp. Univ., Kyoto.

Ito, *Hirokuni*, (former name *Yukichi*), 2nd Prince, Dir. of Bureau of Imp. Mews; b. 1870, 4th son of Gorosaburo Inouye of the former Choshu clan, and was adopted as son and heir by the late Prince Ito; Deputy Master of Ceremonies, at the Imp. House till app. to the present post in '21 when the Imp. Household was reorganized. Add. Omori, near Tokyo.

Ito, *Jujiro*, Ph. D. (Pennsylvania), ex-Prof. of Waseda Univ.; b. '78 in Hyogo-ken; grad. from Waseda, class '03; graduate student Univ. of Chicago '05–06; same '06–08. (Harrison scholar, U. Penn., '06–07; Harrison, jur. fellow, same U., '07–08). Has written "Carriage by Sea," and "Study of Commerce," 11, etc., now in Yamashita S.S. Co. Add. 21 Zoshigaya, Tokyo-fu,

Ito, *Katsutaro*, Proprietor of the Ito-ya, well-known Stationer in Tokyo; b. in 1875 and early succeeded to his father's business. Add. Ginza, Tokyo.

Ito, *Kinsuke*, Dir. Keio, Nippon Flour, Chiyoda Life Ins., etc.; b. 1865 in Yamaguchi; grad. Keio Univ. and for several years was on the staff of the *Jiji*; served at the Nippon Ginko from '98 to '06 and had charge of the Secretariat Section; visited Europe and America '05 on official business, but left Bank soon after his return, and with some of his friends he purchased the defunct daily *Nippon* '06 and presided over it for years. Add. 27 Kankasan-Goten-cho, Koi., Tokyo.

Ito, *Miyoji*, Count (cr. Baron '95, Visc. '70, Count '22.), Privy Councillor; b. '57 at Nagasaki; started his career in civil service from the lowest ladder; was the late Prince Ito's Private Secretary '90–95; then Chief Secy. of the Cabinet also under the Prince. Minister of Agriculture and Commerce in '98 in the Ito-Itagaki Cabinet, but left it soon owing to the rupture between the Ministry and its political supporters. Was appointed Privy Councillor in '99. On the occasion of the Japan-China War he was sent to Chefu to exchange the signed Treaty of Peace and was created a Peer for this service. Add. Nagata-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Ito, *Takuma*, Mng.-Dir. of the Nippon Leather Co., Dir. of the Nippon Shoe Mfg. Co., Tokyo Woolen Cloth Co., etc., b. in Ehime-ken 1869; grad. from the Law College of Imp. Tokyo Univ. and further studied in England; was connected with the Okura-gumi '99-06. He is a younger brother of Kumema Okura who was adopted by Baron Okura. Add. 2/43 Fujimi-cho, Koj., Tokyo.

Ito, *Sukehiro*, Viscount; his house were feudal Lords of Hyuga, and he, 12th of the line, is eldest son of Yuki, 11th chief of the family; b. in 1880 and succeeded to the family title in '04; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '07 and studied in Europe and America; once Mem. House of Peers. Add. Hitotsugi, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Ito, *Tatsuzo*, Secretary and Business Dir. of the Mitsubishi Shipbuilding Co.; b. in Yamaguchi-ken in 1879; grad. Eng. from the Imp. Tokyo Univ.; early entering the present Co., was sent to England by it, staying there for a few years. Add. Hakusangoten-machi, Koi., Tokyo.

Ito, *Tokutaro*, D. Sc. (Japan), F. L. S. (London), noted botanist, son of the late Keisuke Ito, the Linnaeus of Japan; b. 1868 in Nagoya; studied at Imp. Univ., Tokyo, and in England; has discovered several new species in Japan. Add. Haramachi, Koishi., Tokyo.

Ito, *Yonejiro*, Pres. of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha since '20, b. 1861 in Uwajima; grad. from the Osaka Semmon Gakko, and going over to America in '82 studied at the Michigan Univ. Returned home '94 and entered the N. Y. K. 96; Agent at Shanghai and London; Mng.-Dir, of the Co. '16-20. Add. 2-chome, Ami-juku, Ebaragun, Tokyo.

Ito, *Yuchu*, Dir. of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha; was b. in Miye-ken 1870, eldest son of Yuken Ito; grad. from Law Course, Imp. Tokyo Univ.; was Inspector Judge of a Marine Court from '97 to '07; attended the World's Congress of Maritime Affairs held at Brussels in '05; left the Government service in 1910 to enter the above Company. Add. Okubo, Tokyo.

Iwahara, *Kenzo*, Dir. Onoda Cement-Co., Yano Mining, etc.; born at Daishoji, Ishikawa-ken in 1863; finished Mitsubishi Nautical School '83; private secretary to Mr. R. W. Irwin, adviser of the Union Transportation Co., then on a similar service to Mr. Masuda, of Mitsui Bussan; had charge of the Co's London Office '86-90; Manager of the Osaka and Kobe branches '90-95, then of the newly established branch office at New York '96 to undertake export of Japanese raw silk. He had extended business field of the Co. in America before he returned home in '06 and made Mng. Dir. of the Bussan, but left it being involved in the Naval Scandal '14. Add. Miyamura-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Iwakura, *Tomoaki*, 4th Prince, is a minor, the house having been founded by the late Prince Tomomi Iwakura who was one of the principal builders of the work of the Restoration and was created Prince. The father of the present head was b. '78 and graduated from the Peers' School in '91, married in '95 Lady Sukuniko, daughter of the late Marquis Saigo and was once in the Dept. of Imp. Household. He was declared bankrupt in '13. Add. Nagatacho, Tokyo.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Iwamura, *En*, Chief Expert of the Nippon Paint Co.; was b. 1874 in Tokyo; graduated from Engineering College of Imperial Tokyo Univ., '96; entered the Dai Nippon Brewery Co. which sent him to study beer brewing in Germany, Denmark and England; removed to the present post, and has been again abroad. Add. Shinagawa, Tokyo.

Iwasa, *Shin*, Baron, physician, Memb. House of Peers; b. in Tokyo in 1865, eldest son of S. Iwasa, studied Medicine in Tokyo and Berlin. Add. Ichiban-cho, Tokyo.

Iwasaki, *Hisaya*, Baron, (cr. '00) Dir. of Mitsubishi Co.; b. 1866; eldest son of the great Yataro Iwasaki, the "Sea King" of his time; entered Keio-gijuku, then the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, U.S.A., of which he is LL.B., class '83; was installed that year as head of the great house of the Mitsubishi. Billiards and hand-net fishing are his favorite pastime. He has travelled Europe and America a number of times. Add. Yushima Kiridoshi, Tokyo.

Iwasaki, *Koyata*, President of Banking Dept. of Mitsubishi Co.; b. '79; 2nd Baron and succeeded in '00 to the title on the decease of his father Yanosuke, 1st Baron and brother of the "Sea King;" was educated at Imp. Tokyo University and Cambridge. Add. Surugadai, Tokyo.

Iwatare, *Kunihiko*, electrician and Mng.-Dir. of the Nippon Electric Co., (joint undertaking between Japanese and foreign capitalists in which the Western Electric Co., U.S.A. are prominent); b. 1854 in Fukuoka; grad. from the former Gov. Engineering Coll. '82, and entered the present Co. on its formation about '93. Add. Fujimicho, Tokyo.

Iwaya, *Sueo*, author, novelist, the Hans Andersen of Japan; b. 1870 in Tokyo, 3rd son of the late Iwaya Ichiroku, a noted Chinese scholar and caligraphist. Studied in Germany '93-03, filling at the same time chair of Japanese in the Oriental Language School, Berlin. Has written and translated quite a large number of stories for juvenile readers, and is connected with Hakubunkwan and also the Imperial Theatre. Nom de plume "Suzanami." Add. Takanawa, Tokyo.

Izawa, *Ryoritsu*, Managing Director of the Dai Nippon Sugar Refinery Co.; was b. in 1867 at Sapporo in Hokkaido; graduated from Higher Commercial School, class 1890. He then entered the Sumitomo Bank in which he rose as Vice-Manager; removed to the present post in 1908. Add. Tango-cho, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Izawa, *Takio*, Mem. House of Peers b. 1863, in Nagano-ken; graduated from Law College of Imp. Tokyo Univ.; Metropolitan Police Inspector '09; Governor of Wakayama '07, of Ehime '08-12, of Niigata, '12-14; Metropolitan Chief Police Commissioner; 14-15. Add. Miyaoka, Nishi-Sugamo, near Tokyo.

Jimbo, *Kotora*, geologist, D. Sc., Prof. at the Col. of Science of Imp. Tokyo University; b. 1876 in Tokyo; grad. the above Col. in '89; Prof. at the 1st Higher School, etc., further studied in Germany; Prof. at the Tokyo University since '98, and has frequently been

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

commissioned with geological survey in Korea, Saghalien, etc. Add. Higashikatamachi, Hongo, Tokyo.

Joko, *Nobuhiro*, Executive Partner of the Yano and Joko Gomei Kaisha, b. in Ehime-ken 1877; engaged in the South Sea trade for several years: started the present Co. with Mr. Yano, partner. Add. 3 Kabuto-cho, Nihombashi, Tokyo.

Kabayama, *Aisuke*, Count, Pres. of Anglo-Japanese Hydro-Elec. Co., Dir. of Horai Life Ins., Hakodate Dockyard, Copper Mfg. Cos. and Nippon Steel Foundry; b. 1865 son of the late Adm. Count Kabayama; studied economics in England. Add. Nagatacho, Koj., Tokyo.

Kadono, *Ikunoshin*, Dir. Keio Univ., Chiyoda Mutual Life Assurance Co., and Kyōdō Fire Ins. Co., etc.; was b. 1856, in Miye-ken; was long connected with Keio being one of its pioneer graduates; took to business about '01, severing connection with the institution. Add. Aoyama, Tokyo.

Kadono, *Jukuro*, ex-Vice-Pres. of Okura Firm, Ltd.; b. 1868 in Miye-ken; is brother of I. Kadono; grad. Civil Eng., Imp. Tokyo, Univ., has since been connected with the Firm and was its London Agent '00–07, later Mng.-Dir. Add. Shinsaka-machi Akasaka, Tokyo.

Kadono, *Rempachiro*, Aud., Mitsui Bank; was b. in Miye-ken, in 1868; entered the service of the bank in its early days. Mng. of its Yokohama Branch, etc. Add. Kanasugi-hamacho, Shiba, Tokyo.

Kaieda, *Kokichi*, Visc., Chamberlain; b. in 1880, son of the late Nobuyoshi Kaieda; early entered the Imp. Household. His elder sister is the wife of Adm. Count Togo. Add. 44 Nakano-cho, Ichigaya, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Kafuku, *Rikitaro*, Dir., of O.S.K., b. 1872 in Osaka; grad. from Tokyo Higher Commercial School and entered the N.Y.K. in '95; joined the present Co. '02, gradually rising to the post. Toured in Europe and America on business. Add. Nishinomiya, Hyogoken.

Kagami, *Kenkichi*, Man.-Dir of Tokyo Marine Insurance Co., was b. in Tokyo in 1868; graduated from Tokyo Higher Commercial School early eighties. Add. Otsuka, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Kagami, *Koichiro*, Pres. Kyushu Colliery s/s Co., Aud. of Brazil Colonization Co., Inawashiro Hydro-Electric Co., etc.; b. 1860 in Tokyo; studied at Tokyo Higher Commercial School and early entered service of the N.Y.K. Add. Fujimicho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Kagawa, *Toyohiko*, Christian worker and friend of laborers, b. in Kagawa-ken 1889; studied at the Meiji Gaku-in but left it unfinished to go over to the U.S.A.; studied at Princeton about '14–'17; returned home to work for laborers; married a Christian girl, his follower and assistant. Has written the "Shisen-wo-koete," his autobiographical novel pub. in 1921 and others. Add. Fuki-ai-Shimmachi, Kobe.

Kageyama, *Shinzaburo*, Dir. Elect. Bureau, Communication Dept. since '23, b. in 1876, grad. at Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '04 and entered the Communication Dept. gradually to rise to the present post '18. Add. 75 Shirokane-Sankocho, Shiba, Tokyo.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Kaijima, *Eishiro,* Pres. of Kaijima Mining Co., son of the late Tasuke Kaijima, a self-made man who had risen from a miner; b. 1877 in Fukuoka-ken; owns Onoura, Otsuji, Iwaya and other collieries. Add. Nogata, Fukuoka-ken.

Kaino, *Kozo,* M.P. and ex-Director of South Man. Rly., was b. in 1857; took active part in local politics before he was returned to the House. Add. Tsuna-machi, Mita, Shiba, Tokyo.

Kajiwara, *Chuji,* President Hypothec Bank since '22; b. 1867 in Yamagata-ken; grad. from Imp. Tokyo Univ. at Law '97; entered the Bank of Japan and was connected with it till '22 when he resigned the presidency of the Bank soon to be appointed to the present post. Add. 89 Shimo-Osaki, Shiba, Tokyo.

Kakehi, *Katsuhiko,* D.C.L., Prof. Law Col., Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. 1872 in Nagano-ken; grad. Law Col. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; studied at Berlin Univ., Germany '98-03; on returning home appointed Prof. at alma mater '03. Add. Kitamachi, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Kakiage, *Bunzaemon,* Prop. Kakiage Firm, silk dealer, Dir., Nippon Silk Throwing Co. Kiryu; b. 1898 in Gumma-ken; grad. from Univ.; succeeded his father's business in '14. Add. Kiryu, Gumma-ken.

Kaku, *Sugataro,* Civil. Administrator, Formosa since '21, b. 1874 in Okinawa; grad. from Imp. Tokyo Univ. '99; entered Dep't of Agr. and Com. and was transferred to Formosa where he was Chief of Monopoly Bureau, before promoted to the present post. Add. Taipeh, Formosa.

Kamada, *Eikichi,* Min. of Education '22 and Mem. House of Peers, ex-Pres. of Keio Univ. and Chairman of Dirs. of the Kojunsha; b. 1858 in Kii, from which he was returned once to the House of Representatives, '95; studied at Keio '74-76; Principal of Kagoshima Zoshikan High School '81-83; Director of Oita Middle School, but returning once more to his alma mater '89, toured abroad to inspect educational affairs in Europe and America, to be appointed its head on returning home; represented Japanese Govt. in the International Labor Conference, Washington, '19. Add. Meguro, Tokyo.

Kambe, *Kyoichi,* Pres. Tokyo Municipal Elec. Co., Dir. Tokyo Muslin Co., b. 1862 in Yamanashi, an influential Memb. of the Koshu group of businessmen. Add. 108, Omote-cho, Koishikawa., Tokyo.

Kambe, *Masao,* D. C. L., ex-Prof. of the Coll. of Economics, Imp. Kyoto Univ., b. 1877 in Aichi-ken; grad. from Politics in Imp. Tokyo Univ. 1900; sent abroad for study twice in 1904-'08 and '10-15; Prof. at Waseda and others till '02, then being app. Assis-Prof. of the present Coll., its Prof. '07; lectured at Kiel Univ. Germany '14; left the Univ. '22; wrote several works on taxes, finance, economics, some in German. Add. Okazaki-cho, Kyoto.

Kamei, *Shigetsune,* Count, Chamberlain to the Crown Prince and Master of Ceremonies, b. 1884 of a *Daimyo* family; studied literature at Imp. Tokyo Univ. and entered the Imp. Household; was on the suite of the Prince when he visited Europe in '21. Add. Maruyama-cho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Digitized by Google Origina from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Kamiyama, *Mitsunoshin*, Memb. of House of Peers, ex-Vice-Min of Agr. and Commerce '14-'18; b. '70 in Yamaguchi; graduated Law at Imperial Tokyo University, was Secretary and Judge of the Administrative Litigation Court; Dir. Forestry Bureau, Dept. Agr. & Com. before his transfer to Gov. of Kumamoto '12-13. Add. Enokizaka, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Kanai, *En*, D. C. L. (Japan), Prof. Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. 1865; in Shizuoka-ken, graduated from Col. of Literature of the Tokyo Imp. University economics; Professor at his alma mater '90; dispatched to Europe '11. Add. Tennoji-machi, Shitaya, Tokyo.

Kanasugi, *Eigoro*, Dr. Medicine, Otorhinolaryngologist, Proprietor of Kanasugi Hospital, Kanda, Tokyo; Crown Memb. House of Peers since '22; b. in Chiba-ken, 1865; studied his specialty in Germany 1881-'91; founded his Hospital; represented Japan at the International Otonascpharyn Conference at Vienna, '08 to be elected its Hon. Pres. Once an M. P. Add. Surugadai, Kanda, Tokyo.

Kanda, *Naibu*, L. L. D. (Amherst), 2nd Baron, Emeritus Prof., Tokyo Univ. of Commerce and Mem. of House of Peers; b. '57 in Tokyo; adopted son of the late Baron Kohei Kanda, a pioneer Dutch scholar. Proceeded in '71 to U. S. A. for study and returned home about '84 after having grad. Amherst Col., Mass., was appointed Prof. at Imp. Tokyo Univ., 1st High School, and then at the Higher Com. School, Tokyo. Visited U.S. accompanying Visc. Shibusawa at the time of the Washington Conference, '21-'22. Add. Nakano, near Tokyo.

Kaneko, *Kentaro*, Viscount (Baron '95, Viscount '07), Privy Councillor, hon. LL.D. (Harvard); President of America's Friends Society; b. 1853 at Fukuoka; grad. from Harvard U.S.A. class '78; private Secretary to the late Prince Ito when he was Premier '35-86, and President of the Privy Council '83-90; Chief Secretary of the House of Peers and then Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Commerce '94-96, and full Minister '98; Minister of Justice 1900 '01. On the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese War he was sent to U.S.A. to represent Japan officially, and returned home soon after the restoration of peace. Add. Ichibancho, Mojimachi, Tokyo.

Kaneko, *Naokichi*, Partner of the Suzuki Firm (importers and exporters of sugar, camphor, etc. in Kobe), member of Kobe Chamber of Commerce; b. '66 and is a prominent figure in business circles in Kwansai. Add. Kumoidori, Kobe.

Kaneko, *Takutaro*, Pres. Ryomo Seishoku (Weaving) Co., etc., b. 1874 in Kiryu, Gumma-ken; grad. from Tokyo Higher Technological School, '93; Organizer and Principal of the prefectural Textile School, Kiryu, leaving it a few years after; took part in the establishment of the Nippon Twisted Silk Co. and next of the above Co. in 1906. Add. Kiryu, Gumma-ken.

Kanematsu, *Fusajiro*, Head of Kanematsu Firm and Dir. of various Cos., is known as pioneer in Japan-Australia trade, having established his branch office at Sydney in 1888. Was b. in Owari in '44

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

and entered an export firm while young; next he became clerk of the Mitsui Bank and then removed to Osaka to serve as Dir. of Rice Exchange and Osaka Shosen Kaisha. He established himself at Kobe in 1885 and started export and import business. Add. Kobe.

Kanno, *Katsunosuke,* Memb. House of Peers (nom. '22), b. in '67 in Gifu-ken; grad. law at Imperial Tokyo Univ. in '96; clerk in the Finance Dep't in that year and passed higher civil service examination the following year; secretary of the Dep't of Agr. and Com., to be transferred soon after to a similar post in Treasury; attached to the Embassy in London in '07; next transferred to Printing Bureau, then Dir. of the Finance Bureau, and finally Vice-Min. of Finance '18–22. Add. Fujimicho, Koj., Tokyo.

Kano, *Jigoro,* Crown Mem. of House of Peers since '22, ex-President of Tokyo Higher Normal School; b. in Kumamoto-ken, 1860; Director and Professor of Peers' School '83; Director of the Special Education Bureau '98; President of Tokyo Higher Normal School '01–'19. He is a renowned master of the art of *Jujitsu* and most of the noted young *Jujitsu* experts have studied at the *Jujitsu* Institute founded by him. Add. Kodokan, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Kano, *Kyokichi,* D. Litt. (Japan), b. 1866 in Tokyo, grad. Col. Sc. '84 and next Col. Lit. '89; Prof. of 4th High School, etc., Pres. 1st High School, transferred to the Dean of Col. Literature, Imp. Kyoto Univ., '07 which he resigned. Imp. Univ., Kyoto.

Kan-o, *Mitsuomi,* Baron (cr. '16), Full Gen., (ret. '16), b. 55 in Nagano-ken; entered Non-Com. Officers' School in '74; Sub-Lieut. '79; Lieut.-Col. '95; attaché to Legation at Peking both before and after the China-Japan War, during the war on the staff of late Marshal Prince Oyama; Col. in '97, Maj.-Gen. in '02; in the Russo-Japanese War he led a Division that took part in besieging Port Arthur and in the battle of Mukden; Lieut.-Gen. in '08; Com. of 9th Division till '12, then of 18th Div. Commanded the Expedition against Tsingtao in 1914; Com of Tokyo Garrison '15–16. Add. 346, Nishi-Okubo, Tokyo.

Kano, *Tomonosuke,* Mng.-Dir. of the Tokyo Branch of the Sumitomo Bank, b. 1872 in Ibaraki-ken; was for a while Secretary of the House of Representatives and Councillor to the Dep't of Agr. and Com.; entered the Sumitomo Bank '00. Add. Sumitomo Bank, Tokyo.

Kasama, *Akio,* Counsellor at Rome and Dip. Resident at Constantinople since '23; b. 1885; grad. at Politics, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '09; Gov. Railway service till '17; transferred to the For. Office and was app. Sec. Chief of Intelligence Bureau, '23 and then to the present post.

Kasawara, *Ken-ichi,* Dir. of the Mitsukoshi Dry Goods Store, b. 1868 in Gumma-ken; studied dyeing at Tokyo Higher Tech. Sch.; Prof. at Kyoto Dyeing and Weaving Sch. and then, Dir. of Gumma Dyeing and Weaving Sch., left it to enter Mitsukoshi. Add. Hamikata-machi, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Kataoka, *Naoharu,* ex-M.P., ex-Pres. of Nippon Life Ins. Co.; b. 1859 in Kochi-ken; grad. at the Toyo Gakko; entered civil service as a district administrative official; afterwards entered Nippon Life Ins. Co.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

He was a delegate to the 5th International Actuaries Conference in '06 and elected its Vice-Pres.; resigned the Presidency of the Co. 1918. Has taken to study of labor problems, and is now a leader of the Kensei-kai. Add. Kawamcho, Kamikyoku, Kyoto.

Kataoka, *Naoteru*, Mem. House of Peers since '20, Pres. of Osaka Gas Co., b. 1856 in Kochi-ken; grad. from Naval Paymasters' School '78; began his career as paymaster in '78; then transferred to civil service in '92; appointed Private Sec. to Home Minister and then Edu. Minister; entered the Bank of Japan and appointed Dir. of its Osaka Branch in '96, etc. Add. Tanimachi, Higashiku, Osaka.

Katayama, *Kuniyoshi*, D.M., Emeritus Prof. Imp. Tokyo Univ; b. 1855 in Shizuoka-ken; studied medical jurisprudence in Austria and Germany '84-88, and has ever been Prof. at the Col. of Med. of Imp. Tokyo Univ. Add. Nishikata-machi, Hongo, Tokyo.

Katayama, *Masco*, Dr. Science, Prof. at the Tohoku University since '11; b. in Okayama-ken; grad. from the Col. of Science, Imp. Tokyo Univ. 1900 and further studied in the Univ. Hall; appointed Prof. of Tokyo Higher Technical School; despatched to America and Germany, 1905. Add. Sendai.

Katayama, *Shigeo*, Dir. Chosen Bank, b. 1875, studied Eng. Law at Imp. Tokyo Univ.; was long connected with Mitsui Bank. Add. Seoul.

Katayama, *Yoshikatsu*, Dir. Chosen Bank, since '23; b. 1877 in Kyoto; grad. Law at Imp. Tokyo Univ. and passed the Higher Civil Service Exam. '04; Secretary to the Dept. of Agr. and Com. '05; sent abroad '14; promoted to Councillor and chief of the War Ins. Bureau; removed to the S.M.R.C. as Dir.; resigned in '21.

Kato, *Kanji*, Vice-Adm. and Vice.-Chief, Naval Gen.-Staff, b. in 1881; studied at the Naval Coll. ('86); Lieut. 1897; Captain, 1911; Attaché to the Embassy at London; Private Secretary to Naval Minister, Commanding Warships in the meantime; Dir. Naval Staff Coll. till he was app. to the present post in '23; was on the suite of Japan's Delegates to the Washington Conference as Chief Naval Advisor '21-'22. Add. Naval Gen.-Staff, Tokyo.

Kato, *Masayoshi*, Member of Tokyo Chamber of Commerce; b. in 1854; was for some while a clerk at Local Office; entered '85 the newly formed (by amalgamation of the Mitsubishi and the Kyodo Un-yu) Nippon Yusen Kaisha with the late Mr. Morioka, its first President; was elected its Director '89, and Managing Director '93, then the Vice-President which he resigned in Nov., '15. Was Pres. of the Nisshin S.S. Co. organized by Japanese capitalists, and travelled abroad '06-07. Now Pres. of Fuso Marine Ins. Co. Add. Motozonecho, Koj., Tokyo.

Kato, *Teikichi*, Baron (cr. '16). Admiral. (ret. '22) b. '61 in Tokyo-fu; naval 2nd Sub-Lieut. in '86; Captain '02 and Rear-Adm. '07; Com. of 2nd Squadron '13; Com-in-Chief of 2nd Fleet that blockaded Tsingtao in the war of 1914; Chief of Naval Education Board in Feb. '15; Com. of Kure Adm'ty, '16. Add. Naval Office.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Kato, *Taka-akira*, Visc. (cr. '16; Baron '11), Crown Mem. House of Peers, since '15; b. 1859 at Nagoya; grad. at Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '81. After a year or two in the Mitsubishi, he entered the Foreign Office '86 and appointed Personal Secretary to the Foreign Minister (then Count Okuma) '88; on the resignation of his chief, he was transferred to the Finance Office to be promoted in time to the Director of the Banking Bureau, that of the Taxation Bureau, etc. Soon he returned to the Foreign Office and from '94 to '99 he represented Japan in England; Minister of Foreign Affairs in 1900-01; sat twice in the Lower House, once for Kochi-ken elected '02 unsolicited and next in '03 from Yokohama. Entered the Saionji Cabinet as For. Minister but resigned, being opposed to the Rly. Nationalization. Ambassador at London and then For. Min. '12-'13. Was decorated with G.C.M.G. by the late King Edward; again entered Okuma Cabinet in '14-15. He leads the Kenseikai formed by late Prince Katsura. Add. Shimo-Nibancho, Koj., Tokyo.

Kato, *Terumaro*, 2nd Baron, M.D., Court Physician, being the eldest son of Baron H. Kato; b. '63; studied medicine at Imp. Tokyo Univ. and further at Berlin and Vienna, his specialty being children's diseases. Add. Shimo-Nibancho, Koj., Tokyo.

Kato, *Tomosaburo*, Baron (cr. '20) Adm., Prime-Min., b. 1859 in Hiroshima; midshipman '83; Captain '99 and Prof. at the Naval Academy; Construction-Supervisor in the Navy Dep't; Chief Staff of a Standing Squadron '02; Chief of Staff of the Kamimura Squadron and then, of the Togo Fleet during the 1904-5 war; Vice-Minister of Navy in '06, Vice-Adm. in '08, Com'der of Kure Admiralty '09-14; Minister of Navy in '15; attended the Washington Conference as senior Delegate; organized his own Cabinet in '22. Created a peer in recognition of his service during the War. Add. Nagata-cho, Koj., Tokyo.

Katsura, *Jiro*, Dir. of various Cos.; b. 1856 in Yamaguchi, brother of the late Prince Katsura; studied wine making in Germany and France and started the business at Sapporo and in Yamanashi, but it failed; has subsequently taken to business. Add. Sakuragawa, Nishi-kubo, Tokyo.

Kawada, *Ryukichi*, 2nd Baron, b. 1859, eldest son of the late Baron Kawada, Gov. of the Nihon Ginko; he succeeded to the title on the death of his father in '96, and is Shipbuilding Engineer. Add. Shin-Ogawamachi, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Kawada, *Takashi*, Dir. of Keio Electric Rly Co., &c. b. 1870, eldest son of Takeshi Kawada (learned scholar of Chinese classics); and studied at Michigan in '96. Add. Wakamiya cho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Kawaguchi, *Torao*, Dir. and Prof. of Hiroshima Higher Technical School; b. 1871 in Fukuoka-ken; grad. Civil. Eng., Tokyo Imp. Univ. '95; sent to U. S. A. and France for study; Civil Engineer of Kumamoto-ken '96; Prof. of the 5th High School '00 and Dir. of Kumamoto Higher Tech. School. Add. Hiroshima.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Kawai, *Misao*, Gen., Chief of Gen. Staff since '23; b. 1864 in Oita, Sub.-Lt. of Infantry '86; grad. from Staff Coll., '97; studied further in Germany; took part in the Russo-Japanese war as a staff officer; Div. Com. and Com.-in-Chief of Kwantung Garrison, 1921-22; full Gen. and Memb. War Council '22. Add. Gen. Staff, Tokyo.

Kawai, *Shintaro*, Dr. Dendrology, Prof. at Agr. Col. of the Imp. Tokyo University; b. 1865 in Aichi-ken; grad. Agr. Col. in '92; Assist-Prof. at the College '94; sent to Germany and Austria to prosecute his study for about three years, full Prof. at the same College '03. Add. Hamjuku, Tokyo.

Kawakami, *Hajime*, D.C.L. (Japan), Prof. at Imp. Kyoto Univ., author; b. 1879 in Yamaguchi-ken; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. class '02 and further studied in England, etc. Wrote "Principles of Economics." "Gold, Trust & Prices," etc. Add. Kyoto.

Kawakami, *Naonosuke*, Dir. Hypothec Bank of Japan, b. 1865; grad. at Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., also studied at Berlin Univ; was long connected with Yokohama Specie Bank. Toured in America. Add. Higashi-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Kawakami, *Toshihiko*, ex-Min. to Poland '20-22, ex-Dir., of South Manchuria Rly. 14-20; b. '61 in Tokyo; grad. from Tokyo Foreign Language School in '84; interpreter at Fusan, Vladivostok, San Francisco and Petrograd in '86-96; Commercial Agent at Vladivostok in '00, Legation Sec. in '04; attached to Commanding Headquarters in Liaotung in '04; Commercial Agent in Vladivostok in '06; Consul-Gen. at Harbin '07-14. Add. Nando-machi, Ushi., Tokyo.

Kawakami, *Tsuneo*, Dir. Oriental Exploitation Co., b. 1872 and studied at Tokyo Semmon Gakko (the present Waseda Univ.); local Gov. of Chosen till he was app. to the present post. Add. 64 Tosaki-machi, Koi., Tokyo.

Kawamura, *Kageaki*, Visc. (cr. '07), Marshal, holder of 1st class Golden Kite; b. 1859 in Satsuma; commanded a Brigade in the Japan-China War; and afterward appointed com. of First Division; he led a Division in Russo-Japanese War, and then commanded an Army which formed the extreme right in the Battle of Mukden. Appointed Mem. Supreme Military Council, '05; nominated Marshal in Jan. 1915. Add. Aoyama, Tokyo.

Kawamura, *Kingoro*, ex-Vice-Min. of Imp. Household; b. in 1863 in Okayama-ken; grad. with honors from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '87; secretary at local and central offices and Privy Council till about '08, Chief Sec. in '08 and Vice-Min. in '10-15. Add. Aoyama, Tokyo.

Kawamura, *Takeji*, b. 1871 in Akita-ken, grad. from the Law Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ. '97; passed Higher Civil Serv. Exam.; entered the service of Dept. of Communications; Dir. of local post office for years to be transferred to Home Office, then to Formosan Govt.; attached to the 6th International Post Conference, Rome; Dir. of Police Affairs Bureau, 19-21; Pres. of Colonization Bureau '21; Vice-Min. of Home Affairs and next Pres. of South Manchuria Rly '22. Add. Dairen.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Kawamura, *Teisaburo*, Count '2nd. Memb. House of Peers; b. 1869: repeatedly sat in the House. His sister is Countess Kabayama. Add. Shinsaka-machi, Akasaka Tokyo.

Kawamura, *Zen-eki*, Crown Memb. House of Peers since '21; ex-Chief Proc. of Tokyo Court of Appeal '07-20: b. '58 in Ishikawa; grad. law at the now defunct Gov. Law School '84; appointed Proc. '86; Judge '90; Dir. of the Fukui Local Court; Judge of the Court of Cassation; Dir. of the Osaka Local Court; sent to Europe '99; Dir. of Hakodate Court of Appeal '06; Proc. of the Court of Cassation. Add. Nishi-Okubo, Tokyo.

Kawanishi, *Seibei*, Pres. of Japan Woolen Cloth, Hyogo Elec. Tramway, San-yo Leather Cos., Dir. of Un-yu, Kobe Elec. Light, Nippon Shogyo Bank, etc.; b. 1865 in Osaka. Add. Kawasaki, Kobe.

Kawasaki, *Hachiro-emon*, Pres. of Kawasaki Bank and other concerns; b. 1866 in Tokyo; grad. Tokyo Higher Commercial School and further studied practical side of banking in America. Assumed his father's name Hachiro emon in '13. Add. Torii-zaka, Azabu, Tokyo.

Kawasaki, *Hajime*, President of the Nippon Fire Ins. Co., Nikka Life Ins. Co., Vice-Pres. of Kawasaki Bank; b. 1884 in Tokyo; entered Tokyo Higher Commercial School in '03, and next the Penn. Univ. for Economics, class '09. Add. Daimachi, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Kawasaki, *Hiromi*, Baron (succ. '66), Prop. of Kawasaki Works, Kobe, b. 1863 in Kagoshima; studied at 1st High School and entered Foreign Office '81; attached to Legation at London, Peking; attended the Coronation of the Czar '96; entered Bank of Japan '97; Bank of Formosa '99: etc. Add. Tamachi, Shiba, Tokyo.

Kawashima, *Chunosuke*, Director of Yokohama Specie Bank; b. 1855 in Tokyo; studied French and naval architecture at the Gov. Dockyard, Yokohama; was engaged as interp. and clerk '71 by a Dutch firm, Yokohama; agent at Lyons of the Bank '79-93; transferred to the Head Office '94; Agent at Bombay till '95; Agent in Tokyo '02-06; then recalled to the Head Office. Add. Fukuyama-cho, Hongo, Tokyo.

Kawashima, *Reijiro*, Vice-Adm. (ret.), app. Court Councillor in '22; '64 in Ishikawa-ken; Sub-Lieut. '88; Captain in '01 and Rear-Adm. in '07; sent to China as Com. of our detachment during the Chinese revolution '11, and then Dir. of Hydrographic Dept. in '12; Com. of Port Arthur Naval Station; Mem. of Admirals' Council, '15-'17. Intendant to Prince Higashi-Fushimi '17-'22. Add. Takanawa, Shiba, Tokyo.

Kawazu, *Susumu*, D.C.L. (Japan) Prof. of Economics at the College of Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ.; was b. in Tokyo. 1875. After graduating from Imp. Tokyo Univ., he studied in Germany and England '01-14. Add. Nakano, near Tokyo.

Kayetsu, *Takako*, lady educationist, Superintendent of Nippon Girls' Commercial School; b. 1869 in Kumamoto-ken; studied at a private girls' school and has ever since been engaged in education,

Digitized by Google Origina from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

first in her native place; established present school '03 in Tokyo. Add. Dote Sambancho, Koji., Tokyo.

Ketq, *Katsumoto*, D.C.L., lawyer in Osaka, b. 1874 in Hyogo-ken; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '98; appointed Ass. Prof. of Kyoto Univ. 1900; Dean '14; left it in '16 to practise law in Osaka. Add. Mikage, near Kyoto.

Kibe, *Mori-ichi*, Dir. Tokyo Branch, S.M.R., b. 1877; early took to business & was once Mng.-Dir. of Yokohama Rubber Mfg. Co.; lately app. to the present post. Add. 718 Kita-Shinagawa, Tokyo.

Kiga, *Kanjv*. D.C.L. (Japan), Ph. D. (Leipzig), M. P., prof. of Economics at Keio Univ., was b. '73 in Shizuoka-ken; grad. from the Lit. Course in Keio Univ., '95; further studied in Germany, '98-'02; Prof. at his alma mater since '95, and has written a number of works on economics. Add. Shimoshibuya, near Tokyo.

Kikuchi, *Jujin*, Dir. of 1st High School, Tokyo, since '19; b. 1865 in Iwate-ken; grad. from the Literary Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ. '93; Prof. of the Military Academy '96 and present school '98. Add. 735 Sendagaya, Toyotama-gun, Tokyo-fu.

Kikuchi, *Kantaro*, Dir. Mitsubishi Bank, b. 1874, in Ibaraki-ken; grad. from Tokyo Higher Commercial School, '96; early entered the Mitsubishi firm and was for some time Manager of its London Branch. Add. Mitsubishi Bank, Yuraku-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Kikuchi, *Shinnosuke*, Gen., Com-in-Chief of Chosen Garrison since '22; b. 1866 in Tokyo; studied tactics at the Mil. Academy, '91; Maj.-Gen. in 1917, being app. in the meantime staff officer, brigade and Division commander, and educator, etc.; stayed in Germany and Russia studying horse administration; full Gen. in '22. Add. Seoul.

Kikuchi, *Takenori*, ex-M.P., b. in Aomori 1867; edu. at Keio Gijuku, was journalist connected with the *Jiji* '90-95; General Affairs Chief of the Kyushu R'ly '95-02; M. P. for Moji '03, then for Aomori, and for Hirosaki City. Add. Minami Odawara-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

Kikuchi, *Yoshiro*, ex-Consul-Gen. in Vladivostock, b. 1877 in Osaka; grad. from the Law Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ. and passed Diplomatic Examination, '03; Elévé-Consul the same year; and Consul at various places; recalled home in '22. Add. For. Office.

Kikumoto, *Naojiro*, Dir. Mitsui Bank; b. in Miye-ken, 1870; grad. from Keio and entered the Bank, '98 gradually rising to the present post. Add. 113/6 Aoyama Minami-cho, Tokyo.

Kimura, *Kusuyata*, Dir. Mitsubishi Partnership and of Mitsubishi Shipbuilding Co.; was b. in 1865 in Kochi, and after graduating from Higher Commercial School in '82 he entered the Mitsubishi where he was steadily promoted till he was appointed Chief of its Kobe Branch in 1900 and then to Chief of Gen. Affairs and in 1915 its Director. Add. Benten-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Digitized by Google Origina from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Kimura, *Sakaye*, D. Sc. (Japan), M.R.A.S. (Eng.), Dir. of the Gov. Geodetic Observatory at Mizusawa, since '00; b. 1868 in Kanagawa; grad. Astronomy, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '92; attended the World's Geodetic Conference '98, also next conference held in '06, when he read an essay pointing out error in the formula relating to the axis, and his discovery has been acknowledged as Kimura term by the world's astronomers; received first prize from the Imperial Academy, Japan, in '11. Add. Mizusawa, Iwate-ken.

Kimura, *Seishiro*, Vice.-Gov. of the Bank of Japan since '19; b. 1861 in Okayama-ken. After graduating from Keio in '82 he entered journalism as editor of the "Chugai Shogyo," next he entered the present bank in '03; was appointed its Director soon afterwards. Add. Minami Sakuma-cho, Shiba, Tokyo.

Kimura, *Yoji*, Dir. of Chosen Bank; b. 1873 in Miye-ken; grad. from the Law Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '99, and was connected with the 1st Bank, in which he became Sub-manager of its Seoul Branch; was appointed to the present post when the Chosen (Korean) Bank was established in 1909. *Jujitsu*, chess and billiards are his hobby. Add. Seoul.

Kinkozan, *Sobei*, celebrated potter of Awada, Kyoto, and 7th of of the line; b. 2nd son of Kinkozan VI. by whom the export of Awada ware was started. The business at one time suffered decline, but by indefatigable effort and untiring perseverance the present head has restored and further carried the business to great prosperity, his exhibits having won high-grade medals at various exhibitions both at home and abroad. Add. Awada, Kyoto.

Kinoshita, *Kenjiro*, M.P. for Oita-ken; b. 1869 in Oita-ken; grad. Chuo Univ. '92; first elected M. P. in '03; Parliamentary-Secy. in Okuma Cabinet but has since gone over to a rival party. Add. Tansumachi, Azabu, Tokyo.

Kinoshita, *Yoshio*, ex-Dir. of Imp. Govt. Rlys.; b. 1874 in Tamba; grad. Civil Engineering Course in Imp. Tokyo Univ., '98; entered Traffic Dept., Imp. Govt. Rlys.; studied practical and theoretical side of railway traffic '05-07. Took to business later. Add. Oi, near Tokyo.

Kirishima, *Soichi*, Mng. of Real Estate Dept., Mitsubishi Firm, was b. 1864 in Kochi, and grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '90 and then entered the Firm. Toured abroad in '13. Add. Haramachi, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Kishi, *Keijiro*, Dr. Eng. (Japan), Dir. of the Shibaura Works; b. 1868 in Wakayama-ken; grad. from the Eng. Coll. Imp. Tokyo Univ. '95, and entered the present Co. as an engineer, rapidly rising to the present post. Add. Kirigaya, Osaki, near Tokyo.

Kishi, *Seiichi*, D. C. L. (Japan), barrister, Dir. of the Osaka Gas Co., legal adviser to several Gov. and private institutions; b. 1867 at Matsuye; grad. Law at Imp. University of Tokyo in '87 and began practice in Tokyo and soon grew to be one of the foremost lawyers. Add. Isuzugo, Shiba, Tokyo.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Kishigami, *Kenkichi,* zoologist, D. Sc.; Prof., Imp. Tokyo Univ. and expert to the Fishery Bureau, Dept. of Agr. and Com.; b. 1867 in Aichi-ken; grad. Science Col. Imp. University of Tokyo in '94; appointed technical expert of the said Dep't '95; sent to Europe and America in '97. Add. Ichibancho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Kitagawa, *Reisuke.* Mng.-Dir. of Chiyoda Mutual Life Ins. Co., Dir. of the Tamagawa Electric Rly. Co.; b. 1861 in Fukui-ken; grad. from Keio Univ. in '81 and was once editor of the *Jiji.* Add. Mita, Shiba, Tokyo.

Kitano, *Tsunetomi,* Japanese painter of human figures, especially of women; was b. in 1889 in Kanazawa; studied under Tsuji Kwako, a painter of Kyoto; won prizes at various exhibitions. Add. Kyoto.

Kitamura, *Shigemasa,* Prop. of the *Seiyoken* Hotel (at Ueno Park and Tsukiji); b. 1872; grad. from the Meiji Gakuin in '93 and further studied at a private law school. The *Seiyoken* at Tsukiji, the first foreign restaurant in Tokyo, was established in '71 by his grandfather with the support of the late Prince Sanjo and some others. The Ueno *Seiyoken* was established in '73. Add. Unemecho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

Kitazato, *Kesao,* Mng.-Dir. of the Teikoku Life Ins. Co., b. 1868 at Kumamoto, younger brother of the undermentioned; grad. from Imp. Tokyo Univ. at Law; entered the Co. in 1894 and has since been connected with it. He visited Europe and America in '01 to observe insurance business there. Add. Nakanocho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Kitazato, *Shibasaburo,* M. D., President of Kitazato Pathological Laboratory and the Saisei-kai Hospital in Tokyo; b. 1859 at Kumamoto; studied in Germany under Prof. Koch '85-91; discovered the germs of tetanus, diphtheria, pest (in conjunction with Dr. Aoyama), etc., and is regarded as one of the foremost bacteriologists of the world; had charge of the Gov. Blood-serum Laboratory; was granted the Red Eagle by the Kaiser in '09 in appreciation of his distinguished scientific achievement; retired from Gov't service to open his own laboratory in '14. Is also Dean of Coll. Med. of Keio. Add. Nakanocho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Kiyosu, *Iyenori,* Court Councillor and Mem. of the House of Peers, Dir. of the Japan Red Cross Society; born 1862 in Kyoto and is 32th son of the late Prince Kuniiye Fushimi. In '88, he was ordered to create the Kiyosu family and was appointed Lord Abbot of Bukkoji in Kyoto '73, but afterward he turned a layman; Mem. of the House of Peers '90; Governor of Yamanashi '97, that of Ibaraki '98, and afterwards of Niigataken. Add. Shimo-Rokuban-cho, Koji., Tokyo.

Kiyoura, *Keigo,* Pres., Privy Council since '22; b. 1850 at Kumamoto; was at one time a schoolmaster; then a humble clerk in the central Gov. where his promotion was rapid, chiefly in the Justice and Home Offices. In the former he rose to the highest post and twice held the Chair of Ministry '98-00 and '01-03; was transferred to that of Agr. and Com. in July '03 which he resigned '06. He was one of the trusted lieutenants of the late Marshal Prince Yamagata; created Baron in '02 in connection with the conclusion of the Anglo-Japanese treaty and Vice-President of Privy Council '17-22. Add Iriarai, Omori, near Tokyo.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Koba, *Sadanaga*, D. C. L. (Japan), Crown Member of the House of Peers; b. in 1859; studied in Germany and Austria '82-85; Private Secretary to the Minister of Education, &c., till '95; afterwards the Director of the Ordinary Education Bureau and Chief Councillor of Education; was made Vice-Minister of Education '03, which post he resigned '05. Add. Harajuku, Aoyama, Tokyo.

Kobashi, *Ichita*, M.P. ex-Vice-Min. of Home Office '18-'22; b. 1870 in Kumamoto: grad. law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '98; Councillor of Yamaguchi-ken, then of Nagasaki-ken; entered Home Dep't as Secy., then became Councillor; sent abroad; promoted to the higher post '18. Add. Kami-Osaki, Ebaragun, Tokyo.

Kobayagawa, *Shiro*, Junior Grand Chamberlain to H. I. M. the Empress since '22: studied in Germany; has long been in the service of the Imp. Household and was in the Bureau of Peerage and Heraldry before he was app. to the present post. Add. 59 Shirokane-Sarumachi, Shiba, Tokyo.

Kobayashi, *Masanao*, Dir., Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; b. 1873 in Kyoto; studied at the Doshi-sha, entered the Co. '93, and has always been connected with it. Add. 382 Nakashibuya, Tokyo.

Kobayashi, *Sakutaro*, Mng.-Dir. of the Shibaura Iron Works; b. 1869 in Nagasaki-ken, and early entering the Works he was twice sent abroad to inspect technical industries; himself succeeded in improving or inventing mechanical devices and appliances and was awarded the Blue Ribbon Medal. Add. 10 Osaki near Tokyo

Kobayashi, *Takejiro*, Dr. Juris., Dir. the Imp. Hotel and the Oraka Hotel, etc., b. in Miye-ken 1873; finished the Coll. course of the Peer's School and then studied at Halle and Rostock, Germany, returning home 1903; entered the Imp. Hotel '05. Add. 1039 Shimoshibuya, Tokyo.

Kobayashi, *Tomijiro*, manufacturer of the "Lion" tooth powder and other toilet articles; b. 1874 in Niigata-ken; assumed his father's name and succeeded to his business; is also a zealous Christian, working in the cause of Temperance. Add. Sotodemachi, Honjo, Tokyo.

Kobayashi, *Ushisaburo*, D.C.L. (Japan), an economist and financier. Dir. of the Japan Steel Foundry, etc; Financial attaché to Japanese Legation, Peking '17; b. 1865 in Gumma; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '94; Secretary at the Legislative Bureau '96-97; Chief of the Financial Bureau, Formosa '07-10: has written a number of works on finance and economy; M. P. '12-15. Add. Hongo, Tokyo.

Koda, *Nariyuki*, D. Litt. (Japan), a master novelist, nom de plume "Roban," b. 1867 of an artist family. Among his famous works are "Gojunoto," "Futsuka Monogatari," etc. besides some historical works. His younger brother, Narimoto, is a grad. of the Lit. Col., Imp. Tokyo Univ. Two sisters Miss Nobu, and Mrs. Ando (her younger sister) were b. at Tokyo, the elder in '70 and the younger '75; both showed a great talent for music from childhood; sent abroad by the Gov. to study music, '87-95; then both were app. Prof. of the Gov.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Tokyo Music Academy, but have resigned since. "Roban" was Lecturer at Col. Lit., Imp. Kyoto Univ., '08-10. Add. Mukojima, Tokyo.

Kodama, *Hideo*, 2nd Count, Mem. House of Peers since '18; b. 1876 in Tokyo: eldest son of the late General Kodama, Chief of Gen. Staff in the Russo-Japanese War; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo University in 1900 and entered the service of Korean Govt.-Gen., in which he rose to Chief of Gen. Affairs '12; transferred to Home Govt. as Chief Secretary of Cabinet '16; Dir. Bureau of Decoration '18-'21. Add. 30 Yakoji, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Kodama, *Kenji*, Pres. of the Y'hama Specie Bank since '22; b. 1871 in Tokyo; grad. from Tokyo Higher Commercial School, 93; on entering the Bank he was appointed at one branch or another; Dir of the Head office and Manager of its Shanghai Branch '14-'22, next the present post. Add. Y'hama Specie Bank, Yokohama.

Kodera, *Kenkichi*, Kobe millionaire, ex.-M.P., b. 1877 in Kobe; edu. at Kobe Com. School, Columbia, John Hopkins, and further in Germany, etc.; went through one-year volunteer service and was sent to the front in the 1904-05 war. Has founded and maintains at his expense a middle school at Sanda, Hyogo-ken. Add. Aoyama, Minamicho, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Koga, *Renzo*, D.C.L., Crown Member of the House of Peers and ex-Pres. of the Colonization Board; b. 1858 in Saga; entering the now defunct Law Col., Justice Dep't. graduated from it in '84. He was Public Procurator at various courts, ultimately sat on the bench of Supreme Court '98; Dir. Police Bureau of Home Office in '06, to resign it '08; again the same post in '20, but left it in 21 being involved in the Opium Scandal. Add. Bentencho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Koga, *Shun-ichi*, Pres. of Dai-Nippon Colliery Co., and Matsushima Colliery Co., Dir. of Koga Bank, etc.; b. in 1882 in Saga-ken, adopted son of Mr. Zembei Koga, a millionaire of Kyushu; studied at Tokyo Higher Com. School but left it half-way on his father's death. Add. 60 Shimo Nibancho, Koji., Tokyo.

Koganei, *Seiryo*, M.D. and Emeritus Prof., Med. Col., Imp. Tokyo Univ., his speciality being diseases of the brain; born in 1858 at Nagaoka; entered Imp. Tokyo Univ. '70; studied at Berlin '81-85 and was connected with the University till he resigned in '22. Add. Akebonocho, Hongo, Tokyo.

Koide, *Fusakichi*, Dr. Dentrology, Prof., Imp. Hokkaido Univ., b. 1869 in Gifu-ken; after grad. from the Imp. Tokyo Univ. sent to Germany for furthering his studies in forestry 1900-'03. App. Prof. Morika Agricultural Coll. '03 to be removed to the present post '07. Several publications on his specialty. Add. Sapporo, Hokkaido.

Koike, *Kunizo*, Pres. of Koike Bank (est. '16), Karafuto Mech Pulp Co., Member of Tokyo Chamber of Commerce, Pres. of Tokyo Gas Works; b. in Yamanashi-ken in 1866. Began his career under the late Mr. Wakao, millionaire silk merchant of Yamanashi; next

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

served as an assistant in a stockbroker's office; in '93 opened his own which was carried to great success. He was one of the Japanese business men party that visited U. S. in 1909. Add. Office, 2, Kabuto-cho, Tokyo; residence, Nakanocho, Ichigaya, Tokyo.

Kojima, *Hidekichi*, Mng.-Dir. of Nippon Artificial Fertilizer, Dr. 58th Bank, Tokyo Taxi-Cab. etc., b. 1871 in Hyogo-ken; grad. from Tokyo Higher Commercial Sch.; was in 109th Bank and other business companies; in 1905 started a business on his own account. Add. 1583 Takatamura-Ohara, Kitatoshima, Tokyo.

Komatsu, *Kenjiro*, Crown Mem. of the House of Peers; b. 1863 in Nagano-ken; grad. from Law Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ., '88, and had long been connected with the Department of Communications having been promoted to Vice-Minister 1911, but resigned in '12. Was despatched abroad in '97 on official business. Add. 52 Takanawa-kitamachi, Tokyo.

Komatsu, *Midori*, Chief Editor, and prop. of the magazine "*Chugai Shiron*"; b. 1864 in Tokyo; grad. from Michigan Univ., '90; translator and Secretary of the Foreign Office till '07; transferred to Korean Government where he was Dir. Foreign Affairs Bureau, '11-17. Add. Shiba park, Tokyo.

Komatsu, *Rinzo*, Dir., Tokyo Fire Ins. Co., b. in Yamaguchi-ken, 1863; grad. from the Tokyo Semmon Gakko (later Waseda Univ.); entered Tokyo Fire Ins.; as Mng. of Tokyo Building Co. did much in laying down the Japanese Settlement, Tientsin. Add. 972 Nakashibuya, Tokyo.

Komatsu, *Teruhisa*, Lieut. (Navy); 1st Marquis, the House being newly created in '10 to succeed the House of the late Prince Komatsu who died without an heir; was b. 1828, fourth son of the late Prince Kita-Shirakawa; grad. at Naval Academy; married Prince Shimazu's sister, '09. Add. Asakusa-ku, Tokyo.

Komoto, *Jujiro*, D.M., Prof. at the Medical Col. of Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. 1859 in Tajima; studied in Germany and Austria '85-89; is one of the most distinguished ophthalmologists of the day. Add. Kudan-zaka, Tokyo.

Konon, *Rintaro*, Mng.-Dir., Teikoku (Imperial) Marine, Fire Ins., b 1868 in Oita; grad. from Tokyo Higher Commercial School and entered the Co.; its Section Chief and then present post. Add. Nishi-Okubo, Tokyo.

Komura, *Kin-ichi*, Marquis (2nd), Secretary of the Foreign Office; b. in 1882, eldest son of the late Marquis Jutaro Komura; grad. from the Law, Col. Imp. Univ., Tokyo, 1907; passed the Diplomatic Service Exam. the same year; attaché at London '08-10; transferred to the head office '11. Is a patron of stage arts. Add. Fujimicho, Koj., Tokyo.

Kondo, *Jihan*, M. D., Prof. at Imp. Tokyo Univ. b. in 1864 in Nagano; grad. from the Coll. of Medicine in 1891; further studied surgery at Strasburg and Heidelberg '95-98. Add. Maruyama Shimmachi, Hongo, Tokyo.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Kondo, *Motoki*, D. Eng., Vice-Admiral, (ret.), ex-Inspector General of Naval Construction; b. 1864 in Tokyo; is Director of the Kogyokusha, private school founded by his father who did much in the cause of naval education. Received Hon. Prize from Imperial Academy of Japan '13. Add. Hiratsuka-mura, Tokyo-Fu.

Kondo, *Rihei*, Pres. R. Kondo & Co, dealers in Bee Brand Kozan Wine and others, Dir. Kokka Life Ins.; b. in 1886 and was adopted into the family by marriage; studied at Keio and then Columbia Univ., New York. Add. 2/9 Honcho, Nih., Tokyo.

Kondo, *Shigeya*, 2nd Baron, Mng.-Dir. of Yokohama Dock, Dir. Ohara Paint Co., Nippon Machine Mfg. Co., etc., b. 1882, son to Rempei Kondo, the late pres. of the N.Y.K., succeeding him on his death in '21; once expert to the Tokyo Municipality. Add. Ichigaya-Sanai-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Kono, *Hironaka*, M.P. of unbroken record and leader of the Kenseikai; b. at Fukushima 1844; entered early political career, joined the democratic movement started by Count Itagaki, and suffered much from collisions with the authorities. Was thrown in prison for several years: was arrested on the charge of sedition in connection with the Anti-Peace violence of Sept. 1905, but was acquitted; joined late Prince Katsura's party, the present Kenseikai, '12; appointed Minister of Agr. and Com. of the 2nd Okuma Ministry in Dec., '14. Add. Fujimicho, Koj., Tokyo.

Konoike, *Zen-emon*, Baron (cr. '11), is of one of the oldest millionaire families in Japan, dating 3 centuries back; runs the Konoike Bank, and is at the same time the largest shareholder of the Nippon Life Insurance Co., and the Osaka Savings Bank. Add. Konoike, Osaka.

Konoye, *Fumimaro*, Prince, one of the proud Fujiwara houses and a *gosekke* (see Ichijo) and was founded by Motozane (1143-66 A.D.). The present head grad. at Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '17, and is Member of House of Peers. Add. Shibuya, near Tokyo.

Kosaki, *Kodo*, famous pioneer Christian and pastor of Reinanzaka Church, Tokyo, Chairman of the Kumi-ai Churches of Japan, of Sunday School Society of Japan, and of Christian Church Union of Japan; b. 1856 in Kumamoto-ken; studied at Kumamoto English School and Doshisha, Kyoto. Pres. of Doshisha Univ. in '90-97; three times represented Japan at International Congress of Religion abroad. Add. Reinanzaka, Tokyo.

Koshiyama, *Tachisaburo*, Mng.-Dir. of the Tokyo Electric Light Co.; b. 1864 in Miye-ken; grad. from the Provincial Normal School 1881, and served as a school master for two years; in '83 entered the Tokyo Nichi-Nichi Shimbun then run by Viscount Miyoji Ito; giving up journalism he entered the Tokyo Electric Light Co. as Chief Accountant; Dir. of the same in '13; the present post in '15. M.P. in 17. Add. 43 Takanawa-Kitamachi, Shiba, Tokyo.

Koyama, *Junji*, Pres. of Kaigai Kogyo (Emigration) Co.; b. in 1870 at Kumamoto; graduated law at the Imperial Tokyo Univ. in '95; was clerk at the Home Office and next Secretary in the provinces and

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

also in Tokyo, having held posts of Personal Secretary to the Minister of Justice and of Agriculture and Commerce; Dir. of Fishery Bureau in the latter Dept. '06; Governor of Gumma '08-12. Add. Ryudocho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Koyama, *Kenzo*, Member of Osaka Chamber of Commerce, Pres. of the 34th Bank; b. 1858 in Saitama; entered Dep't of Education; appointed Dir. of Tokyo Higher Commercial School; then Dir. of Technical Bureau of Education Dep't and promoted Vice-Minister of Education; on retiring from the Government service became Pres. of 34th Bank and is a veteran banker there. Add. Otecho, Higashiku, Osaka.

Kozai, *Yoshinao*, D. Agr. (Japan), Ph. D. (Leipzig), Pres. of Imp. Univ., Tokyo; b., '95 in Kyoto-fu; grad. from Agr. Col. '85; Prof. at the alma mater '89-95; studied at Leipzig '95-99, and resumed the duty at Komaba; Agriculturist to the Gov. Experimental Farm at Nishigahara, Tokyo '03 and then its chief '06; Dean of Coll. of Agriculture in '11-20. Add. Imp. Univ., Tokyo.

Kubo, *Isamu*, Pres. Wool Carding (Yomo-Sei-sei) Co., etc.; b. 1865; studied Politics at Imp. Tokyo Univ.; entered Bank of Japan and toured abroad. Add. Aoyama-Takagi-cho, Tokyo.

Kubota, *Seishu*, Mayor of Yokohama since 1918; b. 1871 in Hokkaido; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo University in '95 and then entered the legal service as Public Procurator till '06 when he was appointed Governor of Yamagata, then Dir. of South Manchuria R'ly; started for Europe in '08 on an inspection tour of railway affairs, and returned home in '10; Governor of Miye in '11, Dir. of Eng. Bureau, and then of Public Works Bureau of the Home Dept., Dec. '12-Apr. '17; Gov. of Tokyo '14-15; Vice-Min. of Home Affairs '16-18. Add. Shiba Park, Tokyo.

Kubota, *Seitaro*, Pres. Adm. Litigation Court since '22; b. 1864 in Okayama, grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '91.; Sec. at local and the Home Office till '94; was sent abroad to investigate sanitary matters relating to factories '98-99 and was transferred to be Secretary of Agr. and Com. to draw up draft of factory law, retaining as additional post Secretary of the Home Office; Dir. Sanitary Affairs Bureau '03-10. Judge of Adm. Lit. Court, etc. Add. Reinanzaka, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Kubota, *Shiro*, President of Hayakawa Hydro-electric Co.; b. 1872 in Yamaguchi-ken; grad. from the Tokyo Higher Commercial School in 1896; entered Mitsui Firm the same year and remained in the service for ten years meanwhile travelling abroad several times; entered Fuji Paper-Mill '14 as Mng.-Dir.; was elected President '18-'20. Add. 4 Tangocho, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Kubota, *Yuzuru*, Baron (cr. '07), Privy Councillor since '17; b. 1847 in Hyogo-ken; entered the civil service in connection with Education in which he became Vice-Minister '94 and finally its chief; had to resign the Ministry Nov. '05 in connection with the University Prof's demonstration affair. Member of House of Peers, '94-17. Add. Kanatomicho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Kuga, *Michihisa*, Marquis, formerly courtier, the house being founded by Prince Tomohira, son of the Emperor Murakami; b. at Kyoto, 1841; appointed commander of the Imp. Army at the time of the Restoration, Sec. of the Imperial Household and the Cabinet, then Governor of Tokyo '96-97. Appointed Director of Board of Decorations and President of Peers Bureau, '09-17. Add. Shin-Ogawamachi, Hongome, Tokyo.

Kuhara, *Fusanosuke*, Pres. of the Kuhara Mining Co. at Osaka, the lessee of the Hitachi Copper Mine, etc.; b. 1869 at Osaka, grad. from Keio-gijuku '89; a clerk at the Kosaka Copper Mine which was resuscitated by him from the threatened danger of decay. He was made the supervisor of the mine, but resigned the post '98. Bought Hitachi Mine '05, and has made it one of the best copper mines in Japan. Add. Nakanoshima, Osaka.

Kujo, *Michizane*, Prince, one of the proud Fujiwara houses and formerly a *gosseke* (see Ichijo) founded by Kanezane (1184-1207). The present head was b. 1876 and is Chief Ritualist on duty at Court, and is a brother of the Empress. Add. Fukuyoshicho, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Kuki, *Takakazu*, Baron (cr. '05), Privy Councillor; b. 1852 in Settsu, was for several years a high official in the Dep't of Education; Minister at Washington between '84 and '88, Director of the Imperial Nara Museum in '90; Exhibition Commissioner, etc. Is a great virtuoso of Japanese painting. Add. Nagatacho, Tokyo.

Kumamoto, *Kenjiro*, English scholar and educationist, ex-Prof. at the Peers' School and ex-Commissioner of Teachers' License Examination (Eng.) for Middle & Normal Schools; b. 1867 in Osaka; studied Law at the Imp. Univ., Tokyo '87-89; English teacher at Himeji Mid. School in '89, then at Osaka Mid. School and next Prof. at 3rd (Kyoto) High School; at Tokyo Higher Normal '94-98. Ordered to Europe and America on tour of inspection '19. Add. Zoshigaya, near Tokyo.

Kume, *Keiichiro*, historian of the Western painting; b. 1866 in Saga, son of the celebrated historian Kume Kunitake; studied in Paris '86-93; appointed Professor of the Tokyo Fine Arts School '06; is noted for landscape painting. Add. Harajuku, Sendagaya, Tokyo.

Kume, *Kunitake*, D. Litt. (Japan), historian, Prof. Waseda Univ. b. 1844 in Saga; was on suite of the late Prince Iwakura's mission to America and Europe in '72; was next in the Compilation Bureau, Cabinet, and afterward Prof. of the 1st High School, but his article about the origin of the Japanese race obliged him to resign; has been connected with Waseda ever since. Add. Meguro, Tokyo.

Kume, *Ryosaku*, Pres. of the Tokyo Gas Works '07-'21; b. 1867 in Saitama; studied at Keiogijuku and Hogaku-in (Chuo Univ.) in Tokyo; was for years Managing Director of the Nippon Railway Co. before its nationalization. Add Sendagi, Hongo, Tokyo.

Kunizawa, *Shimbei*, M. P., D. Eng., ex-Chairman of Dirs. of the South Manchuria R'ly Co. '13-'19; b. 1864 in Kochi-ken; grad. in '89 from Eng. Col. of Imp. Tokyo Univ.; engineer of the nationalized

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Kyushu-R'ly Co. '89; served at the Railway Department '92-05; was connected with the field railroads in Manchuria before the South M. R'ly Co. was created. Vice-pres. of the same since '06 but once left it to be reinstated as chairman one year later. Add. Okubo, Tokyo.

Kurachi, *Seifu*, Mng.-Dir. of Mitsukoshi Dry-Goods Store. Co., b. 1867 at Kanazawa; studied at the now defunct English Coll., Osaka, and Keio; but left them half-way and stayed in America 1890-94 working his way under difficulties; entered the Meiji Fire Ins. Co. as Manager of its Kyoto Branch '95; was next connected with Mura Shokai, tobacco dealers in Kyoto; was an agent of the British & American Tobacco Co. in Korea; Manager of the Kyoto Fire Co. '08 and '11. Add. 1 Mita-Tsunacho, Shiba, Tokyo.

Kurachi, *Tetsukichi*, Mem. House of Peers, Vice-Pres. of Japan-China Industrial Co.; b. 1871 in Kanazawa; grad. Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ. in '94; passed higher civil service examination in '96; Councillor of Foreign Office in '87; Sec. at Berlin in '99, Councillor at head office '01; attached to the Japanese Envoy to the Peace Conference at the Hague in '07; Vice-Min. of Foreign Dep't. '11-12. Add. Harajuku, Sendagaya, Tokyo.

Kuratomi, *Yuzaburo*, D.C.L., Privy Councillor since '21; b. 1853 in Fukuoka-ken; studied at the now defunct Law Coll. under the Justice Dept., '89 and was connected with the Dept. till he was removed to Korea as Vice-Min. of Justice; was Chief responsible for the compilation of the Japanese Criminal Code; Dir. of the Bureau of Legislation 1913, to resign in '14 and to be nominated Mem. House of Peers; later was in the Imp. Household Dept. as Chief Auditor. Add. 1 Tango-cho, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Kure, *Hidezo*, M.D., Prof. at Imp. Tokyo University; b. 1865 in Tokyo; grad. Medicine at Imp. Tokyo Univ., '90; sent to Germany for study, '97-00; is a specialist on insanity. Add. Yushima Shinhana-cho, Hongo, Tokyo.

Kurino, *Shin-ichiro*, Viscount, ex-Amb. to France; b. at Fukuoka 1852; Commissioner of the Foreign Office '81; Junior Secretary '84; Vice-Chief of the Investigation Bureau '86; transferred to the Communication Dep't to act as Personal Secretary to its Minister, promoted to be Director of the Foreign Correspondence Bureau in the Dep't three years after; returned to the Foreign Office '91 as Director of the Investigation Bureau and then that of the Political Bureau. Next commenced his diplomatic career, first as Minister at Washington '94, at Rome '96, at Paris '97, and Petrograd '01. in the stormy days preceding the diplomatic rupture; appointed Ambassador to France '06. His son, *Shotaro*, is an Embassy Secretary. Add. Hinokicho, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Kuroda, *Hideo*, Dir. Banking Bureau, Finance Dept.; b. 1879; grad. from the Law Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ. and passed Higher Civil Serv. Exam.; Sec. to Finance Min. etc. Add. 26 Oiwake-cho, Hongo, Tokyo.

Kuroda, *Kiyoteru*, 2nd Viscount, Prof. at the Gov. Art Academy since 1902; b. 1866, son of the late Kiyotsune Kuroda, Privy Councillor

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Studied painting at Paris under Colin '84-93; 1st Painter-in-Ordinary of Western painting to the Court and was President of the Imperial Academy on its creation in '21. Add. Hirakawacho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Kuroda, *Nagashige*, Marquis (cr. '03), formerly *Daimyo* of Fukuoka, Vice-President of the House of Peers; b. 1867 at Fukuoka; studied at Cambridge Univ. '84–89; a Master of Ceremonies '89-90; is President of the Oriental Association. Add. Fukuyoshicho, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Kurosawa, *Tsuguhisa*, Mng. Dir. of Nippon Fire Ins. Co., since '21; b. 1880 at Suwa; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '06, passed Civil Service examination the same year; councillor & Per. Secretary to the Minister of Education '07–'10; Dir. of the Historical Bureau '17–'21. Add. 1553 Takata-mura, near Tokyo.

Kusakabe, *Benjiro*, engineer, D. Eng. (Japan), ex-Chief Engineer of the Tokyo City Office; b. 1861 in Shiga-ken; grad. Eng. Col. of Imp. Tokyo Univ. '86; was long at the Home Office as its Chief Engineer and once been to Europe: received his doctorate in '01. Add. 3 Aoyama Minamicho, Tokyo.

Kushida, *Manzo*, Mng. Dir. of the Mitsubishi Bank; b. 1867 in Tokyo; studied in U.S.A. '85–94 and graduated at Pennsylvania Univ.; entered the Mitsubishi on returning home; present post '14. Add. Nishikubo, Shiba, Tokyo.

Kusunose, *Sachihiko*, Lieut.-Gen., (ret.) ex-War Minister; b. 1853 in Tosa; Sub-Lieut. of Artil. '79; was sent to Europe on suite of late Generals Nozi and Kawakami in '86; Major-General '01, and Lieut-General in '07; Min. of War '13–14. Is now in business. Add. Sanyu, Yoyogi, near Tokyo.

Kuwada, *Kumazo*, D.C.L. (Japan), Prof. of Imp. Tokyo University, ex-Mem. of the House of Peers as highest-tax-payer for Tottori-ken '01–'17; b. 1868 in Tottori-ken; grad. Law Col., Imp. Tokyo Univ., in '83; Manager of the Kogo Club; further studied in Europe '96-98, especially Social Politics, and organized the Social Association on his return home; Parl.-Secy. to the Education Dept. July to Aug., '15. Represented Japan at the Geneva Red. Cross Conference in '21. Works: "On Industrial Economy," "The General Trend of Social Problems in Europe," and "Factory Law and Labor insurance", etc. Add. Sendagi Hayashicho, Tokyo.

Kuwayama, *Tetsuo*, Dir. Petty Insurance Bureau, Dep't. of Communications; b. in 1881; studied German Law at Imperial Tokyo University and passed Higher Civil Service Examination; early entered the Govt. Service. Add. Omosawa, Araijuku, near Tokyo.

Machida, *Chuji*, M. P. (Kenseikai) and ex-Parliamentary Secy. of Agr. and Com. Dept. '15–17, Dir. of 110th Bank and Kyoto Fire Ins. Co., etc.; b. 1863 in Akita-ken; grad. Imp. Tokyo Univ. and further studied in Europe and America; once connected with the Bank of Japan. Add. Minami-Enokicho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Machida, *Keiu*, Lt.-Gen., Com. Saghalien Garrison; b. 1865; studi-

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

ed at the Staff Coll. '93; Lt.-Gen. in '16; Attaché to Peking Legation, Div. Com., etc. Add. 19 Nishikubo-akefune, Shiba, Tokyo.

Machida, *Tokunosuke*, Mem., Tokyo Chamber of Commerce, Dir. Nishijin Savings Bank, Tokyo Brick Co.; etc., b. 1866 in Tokyo; succeeded to his father's business and deals in yarns, his firm being known by the name of Fujitaya. Add. 11, Kurofune-cho, Asakusa, Tokyo.

Machida, *Toyochiyo*, Pres. Tokyo Steel Foundry etc.; b. 1867 at Kagoshima; grad. from the Tokyo Higher Commercial School '90, taught at the Hakodate Commercial School till '92; entered the Sakuragumi Leather Factory as its Vice-Pres.; a Director when the concern was reorganised as Nippon Hikaku Kaisha, Ltd.; the above post '12–'20. Add. 11 Shin-Ryudo-machi, Azabu, Tokyo.

Maebara, *Yuishiro*, Dir., Nippon Silk Throwing Co., Kiryu, b. in Gumma-ken, 1873; grad. from Tokyo Higher Technological School; started as an engineer. Add. Kiryu, Gumma-ken.

Mae. See Maye.

Maida, *Minoru*, D. C. L. (Japan), Dir of Foreign Affairs Dept., Tokyo Asahi, b. in 1878 in Fukuoka; stayed in France and England during the Great War. Has written a number of works on diplomacy, his specialty. Add. 37 Zoshigaya, near Tokyo.

Maida, *Narakichi*, Dir. Communication Bureau, Dept. of Communications, b. in 1875; grad. at Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '01; passed Higher Civil Serv. Exam. and entered the Dept. He is brother to the above. Add. 3 Takashima-cho, Koi., Tokyo.

Majima, *Otohiko*, Mng.-Dir., Mitsui Bank, b. in Nagano, 1871; studied at Peers' School and then Aoyama-Gakuin; went over to U. S. to further his studies; on returning home '94 he entered the 15th Bank and then present Bank '98; sent to England by the Bank to study banking business; returned home '02; England again '05; Man. of the Yokohama and then, Osaka Branch, 1914. Add. Kamakura.

Maki, *Bokoshin*, Pres. of Tokyo Marine Ins. Co. and Chiyoda Rubber Co.; b. 1854 in Shimabara, and held various offices in provincial and Central Offices from '75 to '87; President of Sobu R'ly '83; was in Formosa as Governor and in other capacities '85–86; transferred to be Dir. of various Bureaux, Home Office till about '07. Once sat in Parliament. Add. Kurumacho, Shiba, Tokyo.

Makino, *Nobuaki*, Visc. (cr. Baron '07), Minister of the Imperial Household since '21,; second son of the late Toshimitsu Okubo; b. 1851; Private Secretary to the then Premier Count Ito (late Prince) '88; a local Governor '91–92; Vice-Minister of Education '93; Minister at Rome '97; and then at Vienna; Min. of Education '06; Privy Councillor in '09; Minister Agr. and Com. '11–12, and of Foreign Affairs '13–14. Represented Japan at Versailles '18 and was promoted in court rank on returning home. Add. Sendagaya, near Tokyo.

Makino, *Tomitaro*, a botanist and lecturer at Imp. Tokyo Univ., was b. 1863 in Kochi; started the Botanical Magazine in '86 in Tokyo, being the first journal devoted to the science in Japan; started

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

publication of the "Flora Japonica" in '89; has written various other works on his specialty. Add. Nishikata-machi, Hongo, Tokyo.

Makita, *Tamaki*, Dr. Eng., Mng.-Dir. Mitsui Mining Co., Electro-Chemical Industry Co,, Hokkaido Iron Works, etc.; b. in Osaka, 1871; grad. from Imp. Tokyo Univ.; entered Mitsui firm as expert, gradually rising to the present eminence. Add. 43 KitaHigakubo, Azabu, Tokyo.

Makiyama, *Eiji*, Pres. of Nara Female Higher Normal School since '19; b. 1867 in Yamagata-ken; grad. from Tokyo Higher Normal School; was its Assistant Prof. '91; teacher and then principal of Normal School in various prefectures; Prof. at Tokyo Normal School for Girls, 1902; made a tour through Europe and America, in '05; since then combined Educational Inspector of the Educ. Dept. before he was transferred to the present post. Add. Nara.

Makoshi, *Kyohei*, Pres. of Japan Brewery Co., Dir. of other Cos.; b. 1843 at Okayama; reached Tokyo '70 to find work with almost empty purse; started a lodging house; become acquainted with Baron Takashi Masuda and was appointed clerk of an exp. and imp. firm at Yokohama, subsequently transferred to the Mitsui Bussan, which he left '88 to start the Yebisu Brewery at Meguro. Twice M. P. but has since abandoned politics. Add. Sakuragawa-cho, Shiba, Tokyo.

Mano, *Bunji*, Pres. Imp. Kyushu Univ. since 1913, Emeritus Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; b 1861 in Shizuoka; grad. course of Mech. Eng. at the former Eng. College '81; studied his specialty at Glasgow University. Member of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, London; studied practical side of the science at Armstrong Works and returned home '90. Was appointed Prof. at the Imp. Univ.; sent to Paris on the occasion of World's Fair; Dir. of Technical Education Bureau '01–13, retaining the chair in the University. Add. Fukuoka.

Maruta, *Harutaro*, Dir. of Taiwan Sugar and Taito Sugar Cos. b. 1866 in Niigata-ken; studied at Keio. Add. Tainan, Formosa.

Maruyama, *Hideya*, Dir. of the Business Dept. of Mitsui Bank, b. 1880 in Yamagata-ken; studied at Keio '06 and entered the Bank. Add. 21 Hommura-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Masaki, *Naohiko*, Dir. Fine Art Academy, Tokyo, since '01: b. 1862 in Kyoto; grad. Law. Imp. Univ., '82; Personal Sec. to Min. of Edu. '97. Add. Yarai, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Masuda, *Giichi*, ex-M. P. (Kakushin-Club), prop. of various popular magazines, Dir. of several Cos.; b. at Takata in 1869; grad. from Waseda Semmon Gakko in 1893; on the staff of several newspapers. Tour around the world in 1914. Add. Haramachi, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Masuda, *Takashi*, Baron (cr. Nov. '18), Adviser to the Mitsui Family; b. 1848 in Sado of a petty samurai family; appointed cavalry officer and at the same time interpreter by the Shogunate; after the Restoration entered the Senshu Kaisha, an export and import firm in Yokohama, was afterward transferred to the Mitsui in the service of which he has risen to the highest post. He is a noted connoisseur of

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

arts, his collection of Buddhist pictures and images being reputed to be the finest in the country. Add. Gotenyama, Shinagawa, Tokyo.

Masuda, *Taro*, Man.-Dir. of Taiwan Sugar Mfg. Co., Nippon Artificial Fertilizer, Manju Life Ins., Imperial Theatre, etc.; b. in Tokyo 1875, eldest son of Takashi Masuda; educated in England and is also a popular amateur playwright. Add. Hama-cho, Nihombashi, Tokyo.

Masujima, *Rokuichiro*, D.C.L. (Japan), lawyer; b. 1857 at Hikone; one of the pioneer graduates of Law, Imp. Univ., Tokyo, in '77, and a graduate of the Middle Temple '83. Opened with several friends the English Law School (now Central Univ.). Has undertaken various important cases and also played distinguished part in business of international description as intermediary and adviser; is a consulting lawyer to many Japanese and foreign establishments. Add. Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Matsuda, *Genji*, M.P., Vice-Chairman of Lower House in '22; was b. 1878 in Oita, and studied under difficulty at Chuo Law School which he graduated in 1896; passed same year Higher Civil Service and Juridicial Service examinations; sat on the Bench two years and then started practice in Tokyo. Is a whip of the Seiyukai; Senior Secretary of Home Office '20-21; toured abroad, '22. Add. Surugadai, Tokyo.

Matsuda, *Michiko*, B. A., lady Director of the Doshisha University, Kyoto since Feb. 1919; b. in Tango, 1868; studied at the Kyoto Prefectural Girls' High School and then at the Doshisha Girls' College; taught English at a certain mission school, Yhama; went over to U. S. to further her studies at the Bryn Mawr Coll., Pennsylvania; returned home '99 to teach at Kobe Jogakn-in; Head of the Dept. of English Literature, Doshisha Girls' College, and then the present post. Add. Doshisha, Kyoto.

Matsuda, *Do-ichi*, D.C.L., Min. Plen.; b. in Tokyo 1876; studied Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., passed Higher Civil Service Exam. and Judicial Serv. Exam., '01-2; has since been connected with the For. Office. Promoted to the present post in '21. Add. For. Office, Tokyo.

Matsudaira, *Yasutaka*, Marq., head of the old *Daimyo* of Fukui; Pres. Japan Agr. Society; b. '67; studied in Germany '84 and then at Cirencester Agr. Col., England; established a model exp. farm at his hereditary estate in Fukui. Add. Sekiguchi, Tokyo.

Matsudaira, *Tsuneo*, Dir. of the European & American Affairs Bureau, For. Office since '20; b. in Tokyo, 1877; grad. from Imp. Tokyo Univ. (Economics), '02; passed Dip. Serv. Exam.; Legation and then Embassy Sec. at Peking, London, Paris, etc.; Con.-Gen. at Tientsin; was in charge of Dip. affairs of the Siberian Expedition '18-19. Add. For. Office, Tokyo.

Matsudaira, *Yorinaga*, Count, Mem. House of Peers: b. in 1874; grad. from Waseda Univ. '93; succeeded to the title '03, the House being formerly the *Daimyo* of Takamatsu; on Board of Trustees, Waseda University. Add. Motomachi, Hongo, Tokyo.

Matsui, *Keishiro*, Baron (cr. '20) ex-Ambassador at Paris; b. 1868

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

t Osaka; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '89; Sec. at Seoul '90-93; Sec. t Washington '94; at London '97; at Peking '02; Councillor in Paris 06; transferred to Washington in '08 and then Vice-Min. of Foreign Affairs, '13; a Peace Envoy while Ambassador at Paris '14-20, and was created peer in recognition of his service during the War. Add. For. Office.

Matsukata, *family.* **Masayoshi,** Prince (Count '84, Marquis '07 and Prince '22), hon. LL.D. (Oxford), ex-Lord Keeper of Seals, "an elder statesman"; b. 1840 at Kagoshima; was connected with the Treasury soon after the advent of Meiji; in '81 the Minister of Finance continuing as such for more than ten years; in '91 he formed a Cabinet; and to assume the portfolio of finance on the occasion of the Japan-China War. His second Ministry '96-97 was memorable in the establishment of gold monometallic standard; was Finance Minister in the Yamagata Ministry that followed his; a Privy Councillor in July 03. In '02 he travelled through Europe and America; Pres. Japan Red Cross Society in '03-12; the Lord Keeper '17-'22. (Add. Mita, Tokyo.) **Iwao,** eldest son and heir of the above, and Pres. 15th Bank, Vice-Pres., Tokyo Bankers' Association, etc., b. 1862, was once a dip. Attaché but soon left Govt. service to devote himself to business. (Add. Minami-Sakuma-cho, Shiba, Tokyo.) **Shosaku,** 2nd son, and Dir., Iwawashiro Hydro-Elec. Co., etc., b. '63; entered Foreign Office and sent to Brussels Univ. for study at official expense, which he finished '88; Attaché '93; Legation Sec. in Holland and Paris '95; Personal Sec. to For. Min. '97; 2nd and then 1st Sec. at London; Minister to Siam, '05-06; took to business since. (Add. Takeya-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.) **Kojiro,** 3rd son and Pres. Kawasaki Dockyard, Pres. Kobe Gas works, etc.; b. '65; grad. Peers' School, further studied in U. S; visited Europe and America in 1913 on business; M. P. '12, (Add. 28/1 Mita, Tokyo.) **Masao,** 4th son, Vice-Adm. (ret.), Pres. Naniwa Bank, Dir. Kyoto Fire Ins.; Special Mem. Osaka Chamber of Com., b. '63; studied at Pennsylvania Univ.; (Add. Kohama-mura, Kawabe-gun, Hyogo-ken.) **Goro,** 5th son, Pres. of Tokyo Gas & Electric Co., etc., b. '75. (Add. Nishikubo Sakuragawa, Tokyo.) **Otohiko,** 6th son and Dir., Nippon Petroleum Co., b. '80; studied at Peers' School and Harvard. (Add. 61 Nagasaka-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.)

Matsuki, *Kan-ichiro,* ex-Vice-Pres., Yamashita Firm., ex-Dir. Electric Bureau, Tokyo City Office; b. 1872 in Iyo; grad. Law, Imp. Univ., Tokyo, class '96; was Secretary of Communication Department '97; Secretary and Director of the Imperial Railways till his transfer to the City post; left the Co. in '22. Add. Shin-saka, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Matsumoto, *Banzaburo,* Dr. Litt. (Japan), Dean and Prof., Col. of Lit., Imp. Kyoto Univ.; b. 1869 in Kanazawa; grad. from C. L. of Lit., Imp. Tokyo Univ., in '93 and further studied at Berlin in '99; Lecturer at Waseda, etc., Prof. at Imp. Tokyo Univ., then Prof. of Kyoto Univ. '06, Dean '08, visited India '18. Add. Imp. Univ. of Kyoto.

Matsumoto, *Joji,* D. C. L. (Jap.), ex-Dir., South Manchuria Rly. Co.; b. 1877 in Saitama-ken; grad. from Imp. Tokyo Univ. and passed Higher Civil Service Exam., 1900; Councillor to the Dept. of Agr. and Com. '01, combining professorship at his alma mater ('03);

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

dispatched by the Govt. to England, Germany and France to study Commercial law, '06; entered S.M.R. Co. '19. Add. Omori, near Tokyo.

Matsumoto, *Kiichiro*, Chief Librarian, the Imp. Library, Tokyo; succeeded Mr. I. Tanaka, who resigned in '21; was in the educational circles filling the post of Dir. of Ibaragi Normal Sch. before he was transferred to the Library combining a post in Higher Normal Sch., Tokyo, in '21. Add. Imp. Library, Uyeno, Tokyo.

Matsumoto, *Sadao*, Consul-Gen. at San Paulo; b. 1868 in Kochi-ken; grad. from the Wafutsu Law School, '94 and passed Dip. Service Exam.; Consul at Antwerp, Changchun, etc., Con.-Gen. at Hankow; Legation Sec. '14 and then the present post. Add. San Paulo Brazil.

Matsumura, *Ninzo*, Dr. Sc. (Japan), ex-Prof., Science Col., Imp. Tokyo Univ. and Dir., Botanical Garden of the same Univ.; b. 1856 in Ibaraki; studied in Germany for years, Assist.-Prof. of the Univ. in '83, full Prof. in '90; D. Sc. in '90; made an inspection tour through Europe and America '06; retired in '21. Add. Akebonocho, Hongo, Tokyo.

Matsumuro, *Itasu*, ex-Min. of Justice; b. 1852 in Fukuoka; grad. Imp. Tokyo Univ., in '84; entered the judicial service; Pres. of Court of Cassation in '04 with add. chair of Pres. of Administrative Litigation Court; Min. of Justice, Dec. '12-'13; Chief of Audit Bureau, Imp. Household, '13-16; again Min. Oct. '16-18. Add. Ikebukuro, near Tokyo.

Matsumoto, *Ju-i*, Dir. Taxation Bureau, Finance Dept. since '22; b. 1873; grad. at Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '98; passed Higher Civil Serv. Exam.; Comptroller of Taxes; Sec. of Finance Dept. and Section Chief of Tobacco Monopoly. Add. Sendagaya, near Tokyo.

Matsunami, *Nin-ichiro*, D.C.L. (Japan), Prof. of Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. 1867 in Osaka, graduated from Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '93 and then studied in Europe for years; Prof., Naval Cadet Sch. and then at alma mater; attended International Conference regarding maritime law several times; was on the staff of the Peace Envoy '19. Add. Nakacho Ushigome, Tokyo.

Matsuo, *Hisao*, ex-Mng.-Dir. of the Jomo Muslin-de-laine Mfg. Co., '15-'21, Tatebayashi, Gumma-ken; b. 1870 at Tsu, Miye-ken; grad. from Keio in 1893; a journalist for some years, but soon entered Murai Firm and was connected with it till he became Mng.-Dir. of Osaka Muslin Mfg. Co. in '03. Add. 59 Mita-Toyo-okacho, Shiba, Tokyo.

Matsuoka, *Koki*, Privy Councillor since '20, Pres. of Nippon University and Crown Mem., House of Peers; b. 1846 at Tokushima; appointed President of the Tokyo Appeal Court '90; Procurator-General '92; Vice-Minister of Home Affairs twice in '94 and then President of the Adm. Litigation Court till Jan. '06; Min. of Agr. and Com., in the 2nd Saionji Cabinet. Add. Zaimokucho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Matsuoka, *Yoyu*, Dir. of the South Manchuria Rly Co., since '21; b. in Yamaguchi-ken 1880; studied law at the State Univ., Oregon,

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

U. S. A.; passed Diplomatic Service Exam. in '04 and entered diplomatic service, as Secretary of Kwantung Leased Territory, next Foreign Office, Legation and then of Embassy; was Consul-Gen. before he was installed in the present post. Add. S.M.R. Dairen.

Matsushima, *Hojime,* Consul.-Gen.; b. 1883 in Nagano-ken; grad. Politics at Imp. Tokyo Univ. and passed Dip. Service Exam. '07; Eleve-Con.; 3rd Sec. Petrograd Embassy; recalled home '16; Per. Sec. of Foreign Minister and Councillor to the Office, '17; Sectional Chief of the same '18; Consul-Gen. at Moskow, Harbin, etc. Add. For. Office.

Matsushita, *Kyujiro,* Pres. of the Japan-China Oil Mfg. Co., Yokohama; b. 1867 in Aichi-ken; opened a fertilizer store in Tokyo in '86 which was removed to Yokohama; started the present Co. '07 and became its Dir.; present post in '11, his store being amalgamated with the Co. Add. 8 Takashimacho, Yokohama.

Matsu-ura, *Atsushi,* Count (suc. '03), Mem. House of Peers, formerly of the House that held the fief of Hirado; studied at Imp. Univ., Tokyo, and at Trinity, Cambridge. Add. Mukoyanagiwara, Tokyo.

Matsu-ura, *Chinjiro,* Dir. of the Special Education Bureau, Department of Education, since 1912; b. in 1872 at Uwajima; grad. from the Law Col., Imp. Tokyo Univ. '98; Secretary at Tokyo Prefectural Office and at the Department of Education '98-11; sent to Germany '07 to inquire into education matters. Add. Kobinata-Daimachi, Tokyo.

Mayeda, *Matahei,* Mng.-Dir. of Yokohama Fish-Oil Co.; b. 1877 in Shizuoka-ken; early engaged in fish-oil and fertilizer line; entered the present Co. 1900; was sent to England by the Dep't of Agr. and Com. '09; Manager of the Kobe Branch of the above Co. '12; present post '17. Add. 29 Okamocho, Yokohama.

Mayeda, *Takeshiro,* Director of Tokyo Gum Co., Proprietor of the *Technical Magazine,* was b. in Niigata-ken in 1867 and graduated from the Post and Telegraph School '88; has by self-study and diligence risen to eminence in electric business; made tours of inspection in Europe and America in '05 and '13. Add. 21 Shimbori, Shiba, Tokyo.

Mayeda, *Toshinari,* Marquis, head of the House of the former *daimyo* with the fief of 1,022,700 *koku* (founded in 16th cent.); b. 1885, son of a scion of the family and was adopted by it as heir. Attached to the British Army in France '15-16; was on the suite of Prince Higashi Fushimi when H. H. visited King George on behalf of the Emperor in '18, again dispatched to Paris in connection with the Peace Treaty, '20, where he stayed with Marchioness, till '23. Add. Hongo, Tokyo.

Mayeda, *Toshisada,* Visc. (suc. 1869), Min. Communication in Kato Cabinet formed in '22 and Mem. H. P., Lieut. Infantry (ret), grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '03; took part in the Japan-Russia War. A leader of the Kenkyukai, an influential body in the Upper House. Add. 421 Nishi-Okubo, Tokyo.

Megata, *Taneharo,* Baron (cr. '07), Member of the House of Peers, Chairman of the Harvard Club; b. '51 in Tokyo, one of the first Japa-

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

nese who grad. Harvard, and for about 25 years ending '04 Mr. Megata continued in the service of the Finance Dep't: next he was engaged by the Korean Gov., as Financial Adviser, and occupied the post of Bureau Director. It was abolished in consequence of the new Japan-Korea agreement in Oct. '07; was despatched to U.S.A. on Gov. mission. Add. Hanamachi, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Mikami, *Sanji*, Historian, D. Litt. (Japan), Prof. at Imp. Tokyo University since 1892; b. 1865; grad. Lit. Col. of the Tokyo Univ. in '89, and subsequently studied in the Post-Grad. Course to be afterwards appointed Lecturer at the same Col., '91; Prof. at the Gifu Higher Normal School '92; sent to Germany to attend a conference of the International Oriental Society, which was held at Hamburg in '02. Add. Sendagi Hayashi-cho, Hongo, Tokyo.

Mikimoto, *Kokichi*, dealer in and originator of culture pearls; b. 1857 at Miye-ken; early started cultivation of pearl oyster, establishing a station in the Ago Bay, Toba; has won many prizes and medals at home and foreign expositions. Add. 3, 4-chome, Ginza, Tokyo.

Mimura, *Kumpei*, former chief of the Banking Department of the Mitubishi Firm; b. in 1855 in Oita, and early entered the service of the Firm; is also connected with the Tokyo Warehouse Co., etc. Add. Shinsaka, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Mimuroto, *Yoshimitsu*, Viscount, Court Councillor; b. in 1873 of a noble family, son of the late Kuzumitsu Mimuroto, an old *kuge* and the Chief Priest of the Ise Shrine; grad. from the Meiji Law Coll., '98; entering the Imp. Household, promoted to Dir. of Construction Bureau; was in charge of the services to H. I. M. the Empress, and then Chief Grand Veneur. Add. Yumi-cho, Hongo, Tokyo.

Minagawa, *Haruhiro*, Dir. Personnel Affairs, Justice Dept.: b. in 1875; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '03; public procurator in various localities; sent abroad by the Govt. in '10. Add. Nishi-Hibiya, Tokyo.

Minami, *Hiroshi*, ex-Vice-Minister of Education; b. 1869 Toyama-ken; grad. Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ. in '96, to be appointed Secretary of the Cabinet where he was steadily promoted till he rose to be chief Secretary '08; afterward Governor of Fukuoka; Mem. of House of Peers; Vice-Min. '13-'22. Add. Naitocho, Yotsuya, Tokyo.

Minami, *Takujiro*, Dr. Ag. (Japan), Prof. at College of Agr. (Sapporo), since 1881; b. '59 in Hizen; grad. from the Sapporo Agr. Coll., class '81; visited U.S.A. as a commissioner of the Columbus Exhibition '89 and again in '13 on party of Japanese business-men invited by American Chambers of Commerce. Add. Coll., Sapporo.

Minamikata, *Kumakusu*, authority on lichens and moss; b. in Wakayama-ken; studied natural history at Michigan and Cambridge; wrote a number of works on his specialty mostly in English. Add. Tanabe, Wakayama-ken.

Minobe, *Shunkichi*, Pres. Bank of Chosen; b. 1869 at Takasaga, Hyogo; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '89; Personal Sec'y and Sectional Chief at the Dep't Agr. and Com. and the Treasury; elected Pres. of

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Hokkaido Colonization Bank '93-16; present post '16 Add. Bank of Chosen, Seoul.

Minobe, *Tatsukichi*, D.C.L. (Japan), Mem. of Imperial Academy, Prof. Imperial Univ., Tokyo; b. 1873 in Hyogo-ken, brother of S. Minobe, above; grad. Law, Imp. Univ., Tokyo, class '97; studied in Germany, France and England '99-01. Add. Takehayacho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Minoura, *Katsundo*, M.P. (Kenseikai) of unbroken record; b. 1854 in Bungo; for a long while was manager of the *Hochi*. He began political life under the then Count Okuma; three times has entered the Gov. service first as Dir. of the now abolished Commercial Bureau of the Dep't of Agr. and Com. in '97 and second as Vice-Min. of Communications in '98; was once elected Vice-Pres. of the House of Representatives; Min. of Communications '15-16. Add. Higashi-gokencho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Minowa, *Hanzo*, Mem. Yokohama Chamber of Commerce, landowner of Yhama; b. in 1872 in the city. Add. Kitakata-cho, Yhama.

Mitsuchi, *Chuzo*, M.P.; b. in Kagawa-ken in 1871; grad. from Tokyo Higher Normal Sch. and further studied in England and Germany; Prof. at his alma mater; educational adviser of the old Korean Govt.; later took to politics and repeatedly returned M.P.; Sec. to the Educational Min. and then Chief Sec. of the Cabinet under the Seiyukai Administration. Add. 7/2 Aoyama-Kitamachi, Tokyo.

Mitsui, *family*, The. Is one of the oldest millionaire families and the most noted hereditary houses of "business kings" in Japan, managing the big family concerns, the Mitsui Bank, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha (Trading Dep't) and Mitsui Mining Co. They are backed with registered nominal capital of ¥150 mil. and reserve funds amounting to 50 millions. Baron **Hachiroemon Mitsui**, the head of the family and Pres. of Mitsui Firm, was b. in 1857 in Kyoto, and studied at New Brunswick, U.S.A., '72-74 and England; succeeded to the estate in '85, he being the youngest brother of his predecessor who had no issue; was created Baron '00 in consideration of valuable services rendered by the family. He has also much contributed to the cause of the rescue of the poor and ex-convicts. The house includes **Morinosuke** (Pres. Mitsui Bussan) **Motonosuke** (Pres. of Mitsui Mining), etc, etc. Add. Imaicho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Miura, *Goro*, Privy Councillor since '10, Lieut.-Gen. (retired '88), Visc. (cr. '84;), b. 1846 in Choshu; fought in the Civil War of '77; promoted Lieut.-General '79; afterward Commander of the Tokyo Army Division, &c. It was while he was at Seoul as Japanese Minister '95 that the memorable tragedy of the assassination of the Queen took place; he was arrested on suspicion of complicity, but soon set free on examination. Add. Naka-Tomisaka, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Miura, *Kinnosuke*, M.D., Prof. Imp. Univ. of Tokyo, Physician-in-Ordinary to the Court; b. in Tokyo 1864; grad. Med. Col. of Univ. '87; prosecuted his study in Germany and America '89-92; was appointed Ass't.-Prof. in his alma mater on returning; full prof. in '95. He accompanied the Peace-Envoys Dec. '18 as an unofficial member, and

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

the Crown Prince when he visited Europe in '21. Add. Surugadai, Kanda, Tokyo.

Miwa, *Zenbei*, Prop. of the Marumiya Firm, manufacturer, whole-sale dealer and exporter of toilet articles, drugs, soaps, etc.; b. *1871* in Tokyo and succeeded to his father's business in 1571; once Mem. Tokyo Chamber of Commerce. Add. Tachibanacho, Nihombashi, Tokyo.

Miwata, *Masako*, one of the few lady educationists of great renown, ex-Pres. Miwata Girl's High School; b. 1844 at Kyoto. When she became a widow in 1878 she took to learning with undivided attention, attaining great eminence in Japanese and Chinese. She was now enabled to devote herself to the work of education. By thrift and diligence she amassed enough to build a new scho l-house and this cherished wish was carried out a number of years ago. Add. Sambancho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Miyabe, *Kingo*, D. Sc. (Japan), D. Sc. (Harvard), Prof. at the Agr'ture Col. and Dir. of Botanical Garden, Sapporo; b. in Tokyo 1860; grad. the College '81, and was soon sent to U.S.A. to study botany under Asa Gray; returned home '87; is one of the foremost specialists in Japan in th s line. Add, Sapporo, Hokkaido.

Miyajima, *Kennosuke*, M. D., Dir. of the Sanitary Dept. of the Tokyo Municipality sinc '21; b. 1882 in Yamagata-ken; grad. Medicine at the Imp Tokyo Univ. '99; Lecturer of the Science Coll. of the Univ. and of the Medical Coll. the Imp., Kyoto Univ.; Expert to the Infectious Diseases Investigation Laboratory for sometime. Add. 6 Surugadai-Suzuki-cho, Tokyo.

Miyajima, *Sejiro*, Mng.-Dir. of the Nisshin (Japan-China) Spinning Co.; b. in Tochigi-ken in 1879; grad. from the Imp. Tokyo Univ. at Law in '06; served at Sumitomo Mining Dept. for a few years; entered '08 Tokyo Spinning Co. and remained there till he was installed in the present post '14. Add. 10 Isarago, Shiba, Tokyo.

Miyairi, *Kennosuke*, D. M. (Japan), Dean Medical Coll., Imp. Kyushu Univ. since 1920; grad. from Medical Coll., Imp. Kyoto Univ.; appointed Prof. of the Kyushu Univ., '06. He is an authority on parasitology. Add. Fukuoka, Kyushu.

Miyake, *Hidzu*, M. D., Mem, House of Peers, Mem. Imperial Academy, Emeritus Professor of Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. 1848 in Tokyo; educated in France and was appointed Prof. and Dean of Med. Coll. Imp. Tokyo Univ. Add. Takehaya-cho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Miyake, *Yonekichi*, D. Litt., Dir. of Tokyo Higher Normal School and of the Imp. Museum, Tokyo; b. 1860 in Wakayama-ken; studied at Keio '72 75; Assist. Prof. of Higher Normal School '81-86; made an inspect on tour abroad '86-88; was once a Commissioner of the Imp. Household, and has always been connected with it. Add. 103 Hanamachi, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Miyake, *Yujiro*, D. Litt. (Japan), author and journalist; b. 1860 at Kanazawa; grad. philosophy at Imp Tokyo Univ., '81; visited the South Seas and in '03 made a trip round the world. He is a

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

conspicuous figure in the world of letters and journalism, wrote many works chiefly of philosophical and literary interest. The fortnightly magazine, *Nihon oyobi Nihon-jin*, is now his organ. Add. Shinsakamachi, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Miyakegawa, *Momotaro*, Mng.-Dir., Mitsubishi Iron Works and Dir., Mitsubishi Trading Co.; b. in Ehime-ken, 1869; grad. from Tokyo Higher Commercial School, '92; entered the firm's service '93; Branch Manager in various places and then promoted to the present post. Add. 98, Sanya, Yoyogi, near Tokyo.

Miyao, *Shunji*, Governor of Hokkaido; b. in Niigata-ken; grad. from Imp. Tokyo Univ. at Law 1863; entered the Finance Dept., to be transferred to Formosan Govt., Vice-Pres, of the Colonization Bureau, 1910; Gov. of Aichi-ken and then in '21, present post. Add. Sapporo.

Miyaoka, *Tsunejiro*, Attorney and Counsellor at Law and Registered Patent Agent; b. 1865 in Osaka; grad. from Law College Imp. Univ., Tokyo, qualified for legal profession and entered Diplomatic service '87; Sec. to Japanese Legation, Washington, '92; Charge d'Affairs to U.S.A. '94; First Secy. at Berlin '94; Charge d'Affairs to Germany and Belgium '97; Minister Resident and Principal Law Office of the Foreign Office '00; represented Japan before International Arbitral Tribunal of the Hague '04-05; Counsellor of Embassy at Washington with rank of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary '06-08; represented Japan at International Opium Conference, Shanghai '09; resigned Government service and started general law practice Oct. '09. Add. Takiyamacho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

Miyata, *Mitsuo*, Chief Secretary of Cabinet in Kato Ministry; b. in Miye-ken in 1878; grad. from Imp. Tokyo Univ. at Law in '05 and passed Higher Civil Service Exam.; Sec. to the House of Peers, and Prefectural Gov. till '22. Add. 139 Shimo-Shibuya, Tokyo.

Miyazaki, *Kiyonori*, Dir. Mercantile Marine Bureau since '22; b. in 1878; grad. at Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '05; passed Higher Civil Service Exam. and entered Dept of Communications with which he has since been connected. Add. 196 Harajuku, Tokyo.

Miyauchi, *Kunitaro*, Dir. of Patent Bureau since '21; b. 1876 in Ibaragi-ken; grad. from the Law Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ. and entered the Dept. of Agr. & Com. '03; passed Higher Civil Service Exam.; Secretary to the Patent Bureau and then Private Sec. to the Min. of Agr. & Commerce. Add. Susugaya-cho, Kol., Tokyo,

Miyoshi, *Manabu*, Dr. Sc., Prof. of Imp. Tokyo Univ. and Dir. its Botanical Garden; b. 1861; studied botany at the Univ. and then in Germany. Add. Botanical Garden, Tokyo.

Mizukoshi, *Kiyo*, Chairman of Dirs. of the Hokkaido Exploitation Co. since 1916; b. in Aichi-ken 1869; studied at the Meiji Law Coll.; entered the Finance Dep't and Dir. of the Superintending Office of Customs, Kumamoto; Dir. of the Bank of Chosen. Add. Nakashibuya, Tokyo.

Mizumachi, *Kesaraku*, Vice-Gov. Bank of Japan till '19, b. 1863 in

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Saga; grad. Law, Imp. Univ. Tokyo in '80; Junior Councillor of the Treasury '91; despatched to Europe to investigate financial and economic situation in '98; filled chair of civil code at the alma mater as add. prof. but resigned it '01; Dir. Finance Bureau '01; Vice-Minister in '06; Agent at London '06-11; promoted to be Vice-Governor '12. Add. Nagatacho, Koj., Tokyo.

Mizuno, *Rentaro.* D. C. L., Home Min. in the Kato Cabinet organized in '22; Crown Mem. House of Peers; b. 1868 in Akita; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., in '92; entered Home Office '95; sent abroad '96 to investigate copy-right affairs and attended as Japanese delegate at World's Conference for the Protection of Right of Industrial Property held at Brussels; framed the draft of the Copyright Law. Dir. of Public Works Bureau '10-12; Vice-Minister of Home Office '13-14; full Minister '16-18, Civil Administrator, Korea, '20-'22. Add. Shirokane-Sarumachi, Shiba, Tokyo.

Mochizuki, *Kotaro,* M.P., Editor and Prop. of an English News-Agency; b. in 1865; edu. at Keio and also Mid. Temple, coming home about '98; meanwhile he followed Prince Yamagata when he attended the coronation ceremony of the Czar '95. Toured abroad with his wife in '10 and stayed in U.S.A. during the Washington Conference, '21. Add. Omori, near Tokyo.

Mogami, *Kaoto,* Dir. Yokohama Specie Bank, since '22; b. in Hyogo-ken, 1875; grad. from Tokyo Higher Commercial Sch. in 1897; its agent at New York, Dairen, Shanghai, London, Tientsin, etc. and Manager of the Tokyo Branch till '22, when elected Dir. of the Head Office, Yokohama. Add. Yokohama Specie Bank.

Mori, *Goro,* Baron (cr. '92), Mem. House of Peers, Aud. of Railway Car. Co. and Nichi-Ei Hydro-Elec. Co. etc., b. in 1871 in Tokyo; created a Baron in recognition of his father's service in the grand work of Restoration; educated in England '88-96. Add. Hommura, Azabu, Tokyo.

Mori, *Hiroto,* Vice-Pres. of the Bank of Formosa since '23; b. in 1873 in Tottori-ken; grad. from Tokyo Higher Commercial Sch. in '97; London agent, Yokohama Specie Bank; Manager of Kobe Branch; General-Mng. of the Head Office till '23 when he was transferred to the present post.

Mori, *Kaku,* M. P., Pres. of the Jusei Flour Mill (Tientsin), Toyo Salt Industrial Co. (Tsingtao), Shanghai Printing Co. and Dir. of the Toyo Colliery Co. etc.; b. 1883 in Osaka; entered the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha and was despatched to China as an industrial student of the Co. and ultimately Manager of its Tientsin Branch; left it and est. the Sino-Japanese Industrial Co; subsequently its Dir.; again left to open his own office in '18 devoted to facilitating Japan-Chinese loans. Add. 1-chome, Eirakucho, Koj., Tokyo.

Mori, *Motoaki,* Prince, the House of the former *Daimyo* of Choshu. The clan, together with the House of Shimazu, was chiefly instrumental in overthrowing the Tokugawa Regency and in consummating the Restoration. The present head was b. in 1865. Add. Tokumawa, Tokyo.

Digitized by Google Origina from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Morimura, *Kisaku*, Baron (2nd), Pres. Morimura Bank, Morimura Firm, Dir. Yokuma Specie Bank, Fuji Gassed Spin. Co., etc.; b. 1873 in Tokyo, 2nd son of the late Ichizaemon Morimura, pioneer Christian and businessman; studied at Keio and further in U.S.A. for years; succeeded to his father's business '19. Add. 33 Takanawa-Minami-cho, Shiba, Tokyo

Morimura, *Tetsunosuke*, Pres. of Yoshimura Firm; b. in 1853 in Shiga-ken; came up to Tokyo to seek employment when he was 29 and worked his way up to the present eminence; inaugurated the present firm in '91. He is connected with the Manchuria Flour Mill and Nippon Machine Mfg. Co. as their president, etc. Add. 2-chome, Shirokane-Daimachi, Shiba, Tokyo.

Morita, *Mokichi*, Dir. of Saknai Celluloid Co. etc.; b. 1866 in Hyogo-ken; grad. Law, Imp. Univ. '90, and held posts at prefectural offices and also Central Government till appointed Director of Sanitary Bureau '02, to be transfered to the Department of Com. and Agr. as Dir. of Ind. and Com. Bur. the following year. Has travelled through Europe and America twice on official business and also visited India in '07. Add. Akasaka Daimachi, Tokyo.

Moritani, *Gohei*, Proprietor of Moritani & Co. and Dir. of the Nippon Pig-Iron Mfg. Co.; b. 1866 in Okayama-ken; grad. from Keio in '93, and entering Mitsui Firm the same year, left it to open in 02 the present firm which deals in machines, electric apparatuses, steel, etc. Add. Sanjukken-bori, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

Moriya, *Konosuke*, Lawyer, ex-M. P. and Dir. of the Keihin Electric Rly. Co.; b. in Okayama in 1861; after graduating from Tokyo Law Col. he passed the Barristers' examination in '83 and established his office. Add. Ginza, Tokyo.

Moroi, *Rokuro*, Councillor to the Embassy at Rome since 1921; b. 1872 in Saitama-ken; grad. Law College, Imp. Tokyo Uni. '96; passed diplomatic service examination '99; dispatched to Shanghai, Fuchou, and London; Sec. at Foreign Office '06, at Berlin '12; Consul-General at Honolulu, '16-21. Add. Rome.

Moroi, *Shiro*, Mng.-Dir. of the Toa Flour Mill; b. 1869 in Saitama-ken; grad. from Law Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ. '90; entered Keifu Rly. Co., soon to be promoted to its Chief Accountant; left it '05 and became Manager of the present Co. on its establishment '06. His elder brothers Tsunehira and Tokisaburo Moroi are both business-men of note and his younger brother Rokuro Moroi a diplomat. Add. 4 Yushima-Shinhanacho, Hongo, Tokyo.

Motoda, *Hajime*, M.P. of unbroken record, lawyer; b. 1858 in Oita; was a leader of the National Association which was organized in '92, as organ of the clan statesmen; was one of those who rallied round the standard raised by late Prince Ito when he organized the Seiyukai in '00; Vice-President of the House of Rep., '98-02; Director of Colonization Bureau in '11; Minister of Communications, '13-14. His son, **Toshio**, *Motoda*, b. was app. Director of the Colonization Bureau in 1922. Add. Kioicho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Motoda, *Sakunoshin*, B.A., M.A., Ph. D. (Philadelphia), Dir. of Rikkyo Daigaku, a prominent Christian teacher; b. 1862 in Kurume; stayed in America '86–'96, studying Divinity, Philosophy etc. at Kenyon College, University of Penn. and Columbia University and also attending to religious work. He attended the Jubilee Convention of Y.M.C.A. held at Boston '01 as representative of Japan and in '08 travelled through India as a lecturer; attended the General Convention of the Church in America held in '10. Add. Nishi-Okubo, near Tokyo.

Motoyama, *Haku-un*, sculptor; b. 1871 in Kochi, studied the art under Prof. Takamura Ko-un and graduated from Tokyo Fine Art Academy '95; he filled for a short while the chair of assist. teacher at the alma mater, and at some places. Gave up teaching, having been commissioned by Baron Iwamura Michitoshi to cast bronze images of modern notables who took distinguished part in the grand work of the Restoration, and has already produced images of late Count Goto, Prince Ito and some others. Add. Haramachi, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Motoyama, *Hikokichi*, Dir. of the *Osaka Mainichi* and *Tokyo Nichi-nichi*; b. 1853 in Kumamoto: grad. from Keio-gijuku; was once in the service of the Fujita firm; established the *Osaka Mainichi* in '92; also occupies the chairs of Dir. of Nankai Rly. Co., Meiji Life Ins. Co., &c. Add. the Osaka *Mainichi*, Osaka.

Murai, *Kichibei*, Pres. of Murai Bank; b. 1864, in Kaga, and adopted by the late Kichiemon Murai who was running a small tobacco shop in Kyoto. He learned the art of cigarette-making in America and his brands of cigarettes soon spread all over Japan, and began to go to China and elsewhere. The American Tobacco Co. then offered to form a trust with him and the result was the Murai Brothers & Co. The concern was purchased by the Government when it launched the tobacco monopoly a year or two after. The Murai then started the Murai Bank, and various other undertakings. Add. Nagatacho, Koj., Tokyo.

Murai, *Teinosuke*, I h. D. (Yale), Vice-Pres., Murai Bank, Dir. of Japan Fertilizer Co., etc.; b. 1870, in Wakayama-ken, and was adopted by the Murai family. Add. 775 Sarugaku, Shimoshibuya, Tokyo.

Murakami, *Kakuichi*, Adm., Mem. Supreme War Council '22; b. 1861 in Saga-ken. Early entered the Navy; long served as Adjutant to the Naval Minister before he was promoted Rear-Admiral in '07: Vice-Adm. '12; Chief of Naval Technical Office and the Com. of the Third Fleet; Com. of Kure Admiralty till '22.

Murakami, *Ryukichi*, Dir. Fishery Bureau, Dept. Agr. & Com., b. in 1877, son of Baron Keijiro Murakami; grad at Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '02; passed Higher Civil Serv. Exam.; Prof. of the Fishery Institute and Dir. Patent Bureau before he was app. to the present post. Add. 57 Myoga-dani, Koi, Tokyo.

Murano, *Tsune-emon*, Crown Mem. House of Peers. (nom '22); b. 1859 in Tokyo, and has sat in the House seven times; is on the Board of Directors of Yokohama Railway and Yokohama Warehouse Cos. Add. Aokichodori, Yokohama.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Muracka, *Han-ichi*, D. Sc., Emeritus Prof., Imp. Univ. Kyoto; was b. 1853 in Tottori; official of Edu. Dept. '75, studied physics in Berlin '78–81; Prof., Imp. Univ., First High School, etc., and finally transferred to Kyoto Imp. Univ., whence he resigned in '13. Add. Tonodan-teramachi, Kyoto.

Murase, *Haruo*, D.C.L. (Japan), ex-Prof. Tokyo Higher Com. School, etc. Mng.-Dir. of the Imp. Marine Transport and Fire Ins. Co.; b. 1871 in Fukui-ken; studied at Tokyo Higher Commercial School, Antwerp Higher Com. School and Leipzig University. Add. Harukicho, Hongo, Tokyo.

Murata, *Tamotsu*, ex-Crown Mem. of House of Peers '90–14; b. 1842 in Osaka, and was once an official of Justice Dep't. and dispatched to England '79 to investigate criminal laws, etc.; has been active as fishery propagandist since '90 when he resigned Govt. service. Add. Shintomicho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

Murayama, *Ryuhei*, former proprietor of the Tokyo and Osaka *Asahi* newspaper; b. at Wakayama 1850; is a "Harmsworth" of Japan in a small way, having raised by his shrewd business management the two *Asahi* to the present stage of prosperity and importance. Once sat in the House for Osaka-fu. Add. Osaka *Asahi* Office, Osaka.

Mushakoji, *Kinitomo*, Visc., Senior Secretary to the Antwerp Legation; b. 1882 in Tokyo of an ancient *Kuge* family; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '07, passing the Diplomatic Service Exam. in the previous year; has ever since been connected with the For. Office. His younger brother *Saneatsu* Mushakoji is a man of letters. Add. Antwerp.

Muto, *Torata*, Dir. of the 4th Higher School since '22; b. in Kumamoto-ken, 1867; grad. from Literature Coll. Imp. Tokyo Univ. 1895; Dir. of the 4th High School. Add. Kanazawa City, Ishikawa-ken.

Muto, *Sanji*, President of Kanegafuchi Spinning Co.; b. 1857 in Gifu; grad. from Keiogijuku about '90 and has since been connected with business; rewarded with Blue Ribbon Medal in '10 for his service in promoting spinning industry and ¥100,000 he disbursed for protection of operatives. Attended the Inter. Labor Conference at Washington '20. Add. Tarumi, Akashi, Hyogo-ken.

Mutsu, *Hirokichi*, Count, ex-Min. to Belgium; b. 1869, son of the late Count Mutsu of the treaty revision fame; the new Count studied in England for several years beginning '87 and returned home as Barrister; passed exam. of dipl. and cons. service '95; 3rd Sec. of Legation (U.S.A.) '96; Sec. at Rome '00; transferred to be 1st Sec. at Japanese Embassy at London '04 and then appointed Sec. on leave of absence, having returned home in '10–12; transferred to Belgium but soon resigned in '15. Add. Kamakura, Sagami.

Nabeshima, *Keijiro*, Mem. House of Peers (nom. '16) and ex-Minister to Belgium; b. 1860 in Saga; attaché in London in '87, Sec. at head office in '12, was on suite of Prince Arisugawa in Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee in '97, 1st Sec. Legation at Washington in '00 and at London in '02, Sec. at head office in '03. Chief of Foreign Affairs, Korea, in '07–09. Add. Higashi Torizaka, Azabu, Tokyo.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Nabeshima, *Chokuei*, Marq., Mem. House of Peers; b. 1872, of an ancient *Daimyo* family and succeeded to the title in '23; his sister is Princess Nashimoto, while his wife is Marquis Kuroda's sister. Add. Nagata-cho 2-chome. Tokyo.

Nagai, *Matsuzo*, ex-Counsellor of Embassy, London, '17–'21, and Dir. Commercial Bureau For. Office since '21; b. in 1877 in Aichi-ken; grad. from Imp. Tokyo Univ. '02; passed dip. & con. exam. '02; Eleve Consul at Tientsin, at New York and Washington '03-07 Consul-Gen. at San Francisco, '08-12, Chief of Telegraph Section '16; transferred to the Embassy at London, was on the suite of the Peace Envoy sent Dec. '18. Add. Foreign Office.

Nagai, *Ryutaro*, M. P., ex-Prof. at Waseda Univ.; b. in 1881 at Kanazawa: grad. from Waseda (polities) in '05, and further studied in England and Germany from '06-09. Add. Totsuka Tobichi, near Tokyo.

Nagamatsu, *Atsusuke*, Baron, Member of House of Peers, Dir. of Tokyo Fire, Marine Transport Ins. Co.; b. 1864 in Tokyo, eldest son of Chokan, 1st Baron; studied at the Peers' School, Imp. Tokyo Univ. and Berlin, whence he returned in '86; was for a while Prof. at the Peers School. Add. Aoyama Minami-cho, Tokyo.

Nagaoka, *Gaishi*, Lieut.-Gen. (ret. '15) and Vice-Pres. of the Imperial Aviation Association; b. 1858 in Yamaguchi, Sub-Lieut. '79; entered Mil. Staff Col. '83; took part in the Japan-China War; Maj.-Gen. '02; Vice-Chief of Staff during Russo-Japanese War; Bureau Chief in War Office; Lieut.-Gen. '09 and Com'der of 16th Div. Toured Europe and America '20. Add. Harajuku, Sendagaya, Tokyo.

Nagaoka, *Haruichi*, D.C.L., Min. to Czecho-Slovakia since '21; b. in Tokyo, 1877; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. in 1900 and also from a French Coll. in 1904; passed Higher Civil Service Exam. and entered Foreign Office; Secretary of Embassy in Paris, etc. Add. Prague.

Nagashima, *Washitaro*, ex.-M.P. from Chiba-ken and Barrister in Tokyo; b. in Okayama-ken in '68; grad. Law Imp. Tokyo Univ. '90; appointed Junior Councillor of Justice but resigned '93; and began practice; travelled abroad and was Japanese delegated at the International Parliamentary conference in '09; is also connected with business. Add. Tsukiji, Tokyo.

Nagata, *Hidejiro*, Deputy Mayor of Tokyo since '21; b. 1876 in Hyogo-ken; studied at the 1st Higher Sch., passed the Exam. for the Bar; Principal of a middle school and local Educational Inspector; entered Home Office; Prof. at a Gov. School for a time; Dir. Police Bureau '13-18; present post in 21 when Baron Goto assumed Tokyo Mayoralty. Add. Tokyo Municipality.

Nagatomi, *Yukichi*, Dir. Nippon Yusen Kaisha, b. 1868, Awa, Chiba-ken; grad. from Tokyo Higher Commercial School; further studied at Antwerp Com. School and returned home '95; appointed lecturer at his alma mater; entered next year the N.Y.K. and gradually advancing, became Director in '19, and Vice.-Pres. '21-23. Add. Sunny Araijuku, near Tokyo.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Nagayo, *Teito*, Dir. Yokosuka Iron Works, Taihei Cotton Spinning, etc.; b. 1874 in Tokyo; studied at Peers' School; a clerk of Silk Exporting Co., Yokohama; went over to America '95 and studied economics at Pennsylvania University; entered the N.Y.K. serving at Seattle Branch, but became soon after the Chief of Mogi Trading Dept. and Mng.-Dir. of Mogi Co. Add. No. 2028 Minami-Otamachi, Yokohama.

Naito, *Hikokichi*, Manager of Matsuya Dry Goods Store since 94, Mem. of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce; b. 1855 in Yamanashi-ken; studied at the now defunct Dojinsha; went over to America to study English '85; returned home and entered the Tsuruya Dry Goods Store, Yokohama '93 when the store bought up and succeeded to the business of the Matsuya Firm, Tokyo. Add. Matsuya Dry Goods Store, Imagawa-bashi, Tokyo.

Naito, *Hisahiro*, Pres. of Nippon Petroleum Co., Dir. of Central Pet. Co. and Niigata Iron Works; b. 1859 in Niigata-ken; elected Mem. of Prefectural Assembly at his 20th year; M.P. in '94. Organized Nippon Pet. Co. in '88; despatched on official mission to inspect petroleum business to America and Europe in '97 and again to U.S.A. in '04. Add. Shimo-Miyabicho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Nakagawa, *Kenjiro*, Mem. House of Peers, ex-Pres. of Women's Higher Normal School, Tokyo; b. 1870 in Kyoto-fu; grad. from Tokyo Kaisei Gokko; Prof. at Peers' School and the Tokyo Girls' Normal School, etc., with the additional office of Inspector of the Educational Department; Prof. of Sendai Technical School '06–10. Add. Nishikatamachi, Komagome, Tokyo.

Nakagawa, *Nozomu*, Governor of Kagoshima-ken since '22; b. in Miyagi-ken in 1875; grad. from Imp. Tokyo Univ. at Law and passed Higher Civil Service Exam.; Bureau Dir. of Home Office and Gov. of Yamaguchi Pref. till '22. Add. Kagoshima.

Nakagawa, *Shosa*, Dir. Traffic Bureau, Rly. Dept.; b. 1881; grad. at Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '05; Personal Sec. of the Minister of Com. the same year; Secretary of the Govt. Rly. Board till '20, when he was promoted to the present post. Add. Govt. Rlys. Tokyo.

Nakagawa, *Suekichi*, M.A. (Yale), Mng.-Dir. of Furukawa Bank, Tokyo; b. in Shiga-ken in 1874; studied at Waseda but before finishing it, he proceeded to America and studied political economy at Yale; entered Furukawa Firm '08 as the Chief Accountant of the Ashio Copper Mine, later to be transferred to the Dept. Chief of the Firm and then to the present post in '17. He is an expert in jujutsu. Add. No. 46 Takanawa-Minamicho, Tokyo.

Nakahashi, *Tokugoro*, ex-Minister of Education, President of Ujigawa Electric, Japan Lime Nitrogen Cos.; Auditor of South Manchuria Rly. and Japan-China S/S Cos.; b. 1860 at Kanazawa; grad. from Imperial Tokyo Univ. '84; was long an official in the Dep't Com. where he occupied the post of Director of the Railway Bureau; resigned about '98 to take charge of Osaka Shosenkaisha till 1916; Elected M. P. for Kanazawa city in '17; Ed.-Min. '18-22; is a leader of Seiyukai. Add. Nakarokubancho, Koj., Tokyo.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Nakai. *Reisaku*, Dir. Forestry Bureau, Dept. Agr. & Com.; b. 1879; grad. from Law Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ. '03; passed Higher Civil Serv. Exam. Add. 481 Shirokane Sanko-cho, Shiba, Tokyo.

Nakajima, *Kumakichi*, Baron (2nd), Mng.-Dir. of Toyo Iron Foundry, etc.; b. 1872 in Yokohama; son of late Baron Nobuyuki Nakajima, the first Chairman of the House of Representatives and once Minister to Rome; grad. from the Tokyo Higher Commercial School and entered the stock exchange '97; private secretary to Prince Katsura and Marquis Saionji, as Premiers '02-'05; was elected Mem. of of the House of Peers '04; travelled abroad '05; present post Nov. '12. He is closely connected by blood with the Furukawa family and is interested in all its undertakings. Add. Aoyama-Kitamachi, Tokyo.

Nakajima, *Masatake*, Lt.-Gen., Com. of the Imp. Guard Div. since '22; b. in Kochi-ken 1870; studied at the Mil. Academy and then the Staff Coll., Lt.-Gen. in '19 and Com. of the 2nd Div.; Mil. Attaché at St. Petersburg for some years.

Nakajima, *Shigetaro*, Dir. of Nippon Yusen Kaisha 1918-'22; was b. 1870 in Yamanashi-ken; grad. from Law Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '95, and entered the N.Y.K. Agent in London '10-18. Add. N.Y.K. Yurakucho, Koj., Tokyo.

Nakamatsu, *Morio*, Patent Attorney and Barrister; b. 1865 in Wakayama; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '91; entered the Dep't of Agr. and Com. as Councillor and Patent Examiner, then as Sectional Chief of the Bureau; Dir. of Patent Bureau '09-13. Add. Omori, near Tokyo.

Nakakuma, *Keizo*, President of Board of Audit in succession to Viscount Tajiri who resigned 1918; b. 1857 in Shimane.; grad. from College of Literature of Imperial Tokyo University, class 1880; entered the Finance Department and transferred to the Board 1901. Add. Shiroyama-cho, Shiba, Tokyo.

Nakamigawa, *Jirokichi*, Dir. Nippon Silk (Kenpu), etc., b. 1884; studied at Keio. Add. Kita-higakubo, Azabu, Tokyo.

Nakame, *Satoru*, Dir. of Osaka Foreign Lang. Sch.; b. 1874 in Miyagi-ken; grad. from Imp. Tokyo Univ. (German Literature), '03; studied in Europe; Prof. of 4th High Sch., Hiroshima Higher Normal Sch., Dir. of Matsuyama High Sch. and then the present post on its creation in '21. Add. Osaka city.

Nakamura, *Naojiro*, Prop. of Haibara Paper Store dealing in Japanese paper fancy goods, Tokyo, b. 1880 and studied German in Tokyo Foreign Language School and further in Europe. Add. 1 Tori-1-chome, Nihombashi, Tokyo.

Nakamura, *Satoru*, Baron (cr. '07) General, Mem. Superior War Council since '17; b. 1854 in Shiga-ken; Sub.-Lt. '75; took part in the Japan-China War; Maj.-Gen., '99; commanded the forlorn hope at Port Arthur on Nov. '04; Lieut.-Gen., '06 and Chief of Staff of the Military Education Board; Com. 15th Division '07, Aide-de Camp to Emperor Meiji in '08-12; Commander of Tokyo Garrison '12-15; Gen. '15 and Gov.-Gen. of Kwantung, '15-17. Add. War Office.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Nakamura, *Seinan*, Dr. Sc., ex-Dir. of the Central Meteorological Observatory; b. 1855 in Yamaguchi-ken; studied science at Imp. Tokyo Univ. and was in the Gov't. service; went to Europe to study meteorology '86-89; app. Expert to the Observatory which sent him abroad '99; retired in '23. Add. 33 Minami-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Nakamura, *Shingo*, D.C.L. (Japan) Prof. at Gov. Commercial Coll., Waseda Univ., etc.; b. '70 in Niigata Prefecture; grad. from Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ. in '90 and continued his study at its University Hall; then in England, Germany and France (International Law and History of Diplomacy). Add. Minami Sanya, Yoyogi, near Tokyo.

Nakamura, *Tatsutaro*, D. E., Emeritus Professor of Imperial Tokyo University; b. in Tokyo in 1860; graduated from the now defunct Engineering College in '82; was assis. architect in building the Imperial Palace '83-86, then Professor of the present University combining a post in the Home Office; studied in Europe in '92-98; sent in '97 to Assam, India, to study architecture as affected by earthquake, and also to Naples in '09 on a similar mission. Add. Haramachi, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Nakamura, *Yujiro*, Baron, Lieut.-General (ret.) Privy Councillor since '22; ex-Min. Imp. Household '20-21, ex-Gov.-General of Kwantung; b. 1852 in Miye-ken; Sub-Lieut. in '74 and through gradual promotion, once held the post of Vice-Minister of War; Head of the Board Military Affairs, and Chief of the Gov. Steel Foundry in '06-14; Governor of South Manchuria Railway, '15-17. Add. Nakacho, Yotsuya, Tokyo.

Nakamura, *Zeko*, Crown Mem. H. P.; b. 1865 in Hiroshima-ken; graduated law from Imp. Tokyo Univ. '93; an official in the Governor General's Office, Formosa, where he rose to be Director of the Industrial Bureau; Dir. of Civil Affairs Bureau of the Gov.-General of Kwantung; President of South Man. R'ly, '08-13; Vice-Pres. and then Pres. Imp. R'lys., '17-'18. Add. Shimo Shibuya, Tokyo.

Nakanishi, *Sei-ichi*, ex-Vice-Pres., South Manchuria Rly. Co: '19-20; b. 1874 in Tokyo; grad. from Law Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '19; entered the Home Office and served in various prefectures; Councillor of the Legislation Bureau and then of the Rly. Bureau; Vice-Minister of Communications 1919. Involved in the South Man. Rly scandal case and prosecuted in '20. Add. 7 and 13 Aoyama Kitamachi, Tokyo.

Nakano, *Naoe*, Vice-Adm. and Com.-in-Chief of 2nd Fleet; b. in Kochi, 1868; Midshipman in '89 gradually promoted and rose to the present post in '22. Add. 7/18 Aoyama-Kitamachi, Tokyo.

Nakashoji, *Ren*, Crown Mem. House of Peers; b. 1866 in Tokushima-ken; studied law at a private school and passed Judge and Procurator Exam.; was Judge in the assassination case of Kim Okun and the Tokyo Waterpipe scandal; appointed Chief Councillor of the Dep't of Justice '01-02; Director, Seoul-Fusan R'ly '03-04; Dir., Police Bureau, Home Office, '04-06; sent abroad '10; Vice-Minister of Communications '06-11; Minister of Agr. and Com. '12-'13, and again '16-'18. Add. Hiro-o, Azabu, Tokyo.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Nakaya, *Hirokichi,* Pres. of the Japan Dye-Staff Co.; b. in Kyoto 1871; grad. Law Col. Imp. Tokyo Univ. '96; entered the service of the Dep't. of Communications; Secretary of the Dep't Head of Postal and Savings Bureau; Pers. Sec. to the Minister of Com.; Senior Councillor and finally Chief of newly created Electric Bureau, '09-14; Vice-Min. of Communications Apr.—Nov., '14. Add. Hana-machi, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Nakayama, *Hidesaburo,* D. Eng., Prof. Civil Engineering at the Imp. Univ. of Tokyo; b. in 1867 in Aichi-ken; grad. from the University with honours in '88; engineer to the Kwansai R'ly Co. for some years; Prof. at the alma mater since '90 down to the present, railway and hydraulic engineering being his speciality which subject he studied further in Germany and other countries in '96-98. Add. Nishikata-machi, Hongo, Tokyo.

Nakayama, *Takumaro,* Marquis, of a former courtier family, founded in the 12th century; b. 1852 and filled till quite recently post of Lord Steward to the Crown Prince. Add. Aoyama Minami-cho, Tokyo.

Nakazawa, *Hikokichi,* Pres. of 84th Bank and Pres. of Taiwan Shokusan (Exploitation) Co.; b. 1877 at Taira, Iwaki; was adopted by the late Nakazawa Hikokichi, *sake* brewer, Itami; studied at Keio but left without finishing on his father's death. He is a connoisseur of old crockery, pictures, swords and other curios. Add. 1-chome, Higashicho, Shin-Tsukudajima, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

Namba, *Reikichi,* Dir. Teikoku Trust, Dr. Nippon Seika Co., etc.; b. 1873 in Aichi-ken; grad. from Keio '89; started as a stock-broker; Vice-Chairman and subsequently Chairman of the Committee of the Stock-Exchange Brokers' Association in '16; founded the present co. '17. Toured abroad in '18. Add. 48 2-chome, Aoyama-Minami-cho, Tokyo.

Nambu, *Kameo,* Baron (cr. '96), Privy Councillor; b. 1845 in Tosa, 2nd son of a retainer of that clan; took some active part in the work of Restoration; was appointed a junior judge '72, and subsequently rose steadily in the legal service till he occupied post of chief Judge at the Tokyo Appeal Court '91 and promoted next to be the Pres. of Supreme Court '96. Add. Hommuracho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Nambu, *Koshin,* Councillor of the Imd. Household Dept. b. 1864 in Kyoto, adopted by Baron Kameo Nambu; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '90; Secretary of the Home Office '91; once Dir. Forestry Bureau of the Household, Director of Public Works Bureau in '07. Add. Hommuracho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Nambu, *Kyugo,* Dr. Eng. (Japan), Director of the Mitsubishi Firm; b. in 1855 in Fukui; graduated at Imp. Tokyo University in '74; was among the first batch of students sent abroad by the Gov. for prosecution of study, he studying mining in U.S.A. '75-80; was engaged the following year by the Mitsubishi to take charge of Takashima coal mine. Has been connected with this firm ever since. Add. Benten-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Nanjo, *Fumio,* D. Litt. (Japan); b. 1849 in Mino; grad. Oxord Univ. in '84 where he studied Sanskrit under Max Muller; was appointed to chair of Sanskrit at the Imp. Tokyo Univ. '95–97; visited China and India '97; was abbot of a temple at Echizen, Pres. of the Budd. School at Nagoya, '88; Prof. at the Peers' Girls School '90; Dir. of Shinshu Mid. School at Kyoto '94; Pres. of Shinshu Univ. '13. Add. Shimo-Nitan-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Nara, *Takeji,* Lieut.-Gen. and Chief Aide-de-Camp to His Majesty and to the Crown Prince; b. 1868 in Tochigi-ken; sub-Lieut. Artillery '89; the present rank in '17; took part hold in the China-Japan & Russo-Japan Wars; Com. of the China Garrison '13-15; Chief Staff of the Japanese Garrison in China '15–17; called back home '17 and represented the Japanese Army in the Paris Peace Conference '18; accompanied the Crown Prince to Europe '21. Add. Imp. Household Dept.

Naruse, *Masayasu,* Dir. N. Y. K., Vice-Pres. 15th Bank, Dir. Chiyoda Fire Ins. etc.; b. 1868; studied at Keio and then, in America; early took to banking. (Add. Shirokane Sanko-cho, Shiba). His brother, *Masayuki,* b. '76; also studied at Keio and is now in business. Add. Hiro-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Nawa, *Yasushi,* entomologist, Pres. Nawa Entomological Institute, at Gifu; b. 1857 in Gifu-ken; grad. Gifu Agr. School in '82 and devoted himself to the study of insects besides teaching at schools; started above institute in '96 and his specimens have won high class medals in domestic and foreign exhibitions. Damage of crops caused by *cicaduca septendecim* in '96 made him and his work famous. Add. Nawa Entomological Institute, Gifu Park, Gifu.

Nedzu, *Kaichiro,* ex-M. P., Pres. of Tokyo Rice Exchange, Kabuto Beer Brewing Co., Dir. of Bō-sō R'ly Co., etc.; b. 1860 in Yimanashi-ken; took active part in village and provincial affairs; was returned from his native district M. P.; was one of the businessmen who visited U.S.A. in the fall of '09 at the special invitation of American Chambers of Commerce. Add. Aoyama Minamicho, Tokyo.

Negishi, *Renjiro,* Pres. of Toyo Packing Co. etc.; b. 1856 in Niigata-ken; studied at the Literature Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ.; entered Mitsubishi Firm '81; removed to N. Y. K. in '86; Manager of its London Branch till 1917 when he was recalled and made a Dir. of the Head Office, retired the following year. Add. 51 Daimachi, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Nemoto, *Sho,* M. P. (Seiyukai), Dir. of the Teikoku Oil Co., etc., Inspector of the Dye-Stuff Manufacturing Co.; b. 1851 in Ibaragi-ken; studied in America; sent by the Government to Mexico and Brazil to inquire into emigration affairs '03; has sat in the House since '02 when he actively espoused the cause of free education and antijuvenile smoking and drinking. Add. Mita Shikokumachi, Tokyo.

Niho, *Kamematsu,* D.C.L., (Japan). Prof. of Coll. Law, Imp. Kyoto Univ., was b. in Ise 1868; grad. from Law Coll., Imp. Tokyo '93; studied in Germany '97-00. Add. Kyoto University.

Niida, *Masutaro,* D.C.L. Dean of Law Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

'19–21; b. 1868 in Fukushima-ken; grad. at Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '93; sent to Germany for study '97–00; on returning home, app. Prof. of the Imp. Kyoto Univ. and then of his alma mater in '06; Opened law office in '21. Add. 49/1 Kobinata-Daimachi, Koi, Tokyo.

Nijo, *Motohiro*, Prince, one of the five proud *gosseke* (see Ichijo). The present head was b. 1859, 8th son of Prince Kujo and adopted into the family; studied at Cambridge, England, '87–89. Add. 7/2 Aoyama-Minamicho, Tokyo.

Nishi, *Genshiro*, Min. to Roumania since '21; b. 1862 in Yamanashi-ken; studied in China '83–85 and in Belgium '85–93; Attaché in '93; Sec. of Legation at Berlin '93, transferred to Holland in '99; to Vienna in '00 as 1st Secretary, promoted Councillor '08. Minister to Siam '15–20. Add. Belgrade, Roumania.

Nishikubo, *Hironichi*, Mem. House of Peers (nom. '16); b. in 1863 at Saga; grad. Law at the Gov. Law school; Prof. at Military Staff College; sent to England in '02; Prefectural Governor till '14; Inspector-General of Metropolitan Police Board '15–16. Add. Ichikawa, Chiba-ken.

Nishino, *Gen*, Vice-Min., Finance Dept. since '22; b. 1875; grad. at Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. 02; Dir. of the Account Bureau before promotion to the present post. Sent to London in '05 and again to Europe in '07. Add. Sadowaracho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Nishikawa, *Saisaburo*, Pres. of Nishiwaki Bank, Dir. of several other banks & cos.; was b. 1880 in Niigata, a millionaire family; studied at the Peers' School and Cambridge (class '08), and has devoted himself to banking since his return. Add. Wakamatsu-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Nitobe, *Inazo*, D. Agr. (Japan), D. C. L. (Japan), Professor at Imperial Univ., Tokyo since '06; b. 1863 in Iwate-ken and grad. Sapporo Agr. Col. '81; studied political economy at John Hopkins Univ., and at Bonn, Halle, Berlin; Prof. at the Sapporo College for several years after his return; then official of Formosan Gov., which he left in '04 to fill chair of Economy at the Univ. of Kyoto. His work in English, "Bushido," published at Philadelphia in '98 has been translated into several languages and is a classic about Japan and Japanese; also wrote "Nogyo Houron" (Principle of Agriculture) and others; was selected as first Japan-America exchange professor in '11. Per. Sec. of Int. League of Nations and is staying at Geneva. Mrs. Nitobe is an American lady by birth. Add. Geneva.

Nitta, *Chojiro*, Pres. Nitta Leather Belting Co., Osaka; b. 1857 in Iyo; was granted patent for his belting devices and honored with public service medal. The Co. owns an extensive oak forest in Hokkaido for extracting tannin. Add. Namba-Kubyoshicho, Osaka.

Noda, *Utaro*, was b. in Fukuoka in 1853, a son of a petty merchant; has risen to distinction by hard self-study and strenuous life; Vice-Pres. of Oriental Colonization Co. '14–'16 and the Minister in the Seiyukai Cabinet '18–22; leader of the Seiyukai. Add. Zaimokucho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Noda, *Yoshio*, Dr. Litt., Dir. Osaka High Sch. since '22; b. in Fukuoka-ken in 1873; grad. at Philosophy, Imp. Tokyo Univ.; studied

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

in England, Germany and U. S. A.; Prof. Hiroshima Higher Normal Sch.; Educational Inspector; Dir. of Nara Girls Higher Normal Sch., etc. Add. Osaka High School.

Noguchi, *Hideyo*, M. D. and D. Sc., Prof. at the Rockfeller Medical Institute, N. Y.; b. '76 in Fukushima-ken, a son of a poor farmer; secured a medical licence after hard study at a private med. school; then an assistant at Dr. Kitazato's Laboratory; studied many years in U. S. A., etc.; recipient of prize of Acad. of Japan in '15. Publications: "Snake Venoms," '09, "Serum Diagnosis of Syphilis," "Butyric Acid Test," '10. He temporarily returned home '15, and was candidate recommended by the Nobel Prize Council in '14. Add. 1 Manhattan Av., New York, U.S.A.

Noguchi, *Yonejiro*, known as Yone Noguchi in literary circles in both America and England, Lecturer at Keio Univ.; b. 1875 at Tsushima, Aichi-ken; studied at Keio Univ., and in U. S. A., where he was patronized by Joaquin Miller but mostly self-taught as far as his literary ability is concerned. Delivered lectures in England in '14. Publications; "From the Eastern Sea," "Lafcadio Hearn in Japan," etc. Add. Nakano, near Tokyo.

Nomura, *Ryutaro*, Dr. Eng. (Japan), b. in 1859 at Ogaki, Gifu; grad. from Civil Eng. Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '81: Eng. of Tokyo Prefectural Office '81–86; was sent to Europe and America for study as Rly. Engineer 96–98; promoted Chief-Eng. '10; Vice-Pres. Imp. Govt. Rlys. '12; President of the South Manchuria Rly, 1919–'20. Add. Shinsaka, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Nomura, *Sojuro*, Pres., Tsukiji Type Foundry, Ltd., b. 1857 in Nagasaki City; adopted by Zenkichi Nomura; studied at Osaka English School and then Preparatory School of the Tokyo Univ.; entered the Finance Dept., left it '89; Manager, Dir., and then Pres. of the Co. successively. Add. 11/3 Tsukiji, Tokyo.

Nonaka, *Kiyoshi*, Dir. Monopoly Bureau, b. 1872; grad. from Law Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ. '98; passed Higher Civil Serv. Exam.; Dir. Kobe Customs office before promotion to the present post. Add. Monopoly Bureau, Tokyo.

Oba, *Jiro*, Gen., Superintendent of Military Edu. Board since '23; b. 1864 in Yamaguchi-ken; app. Sub.-Lieut. in '86; gradually promoted and rose to full Gen. in '21; studied in the meantime at the Staff Coll., Div. Com., Councillor of War, and Com.-in-Chief of Chosen Garrison before he was app. to the present post. Add. Mil. Educ. Board, Tokyo.

Obata, *Torikichi*, Minister to China since '18; b. 1873 in Ishikawa-ken; grad. Law Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ. '97; passed dip. exam. 98 and served at Tientsin, Singapore, Vienna, London, etc.; Secy. at Peking '05; Consul at Chefoo and Tientsin; Councillor at Peking Legation and then Dir. of Political Bureau, Foreign Office, '16–18. Add. Japanese Legation, Peking.

Ochiai, *Kentaro*, Ambassador at Rome; b. 1870 in Shiga-ken; grad. at Law Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ. '95; Secy. at Paris '03 and

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Petrograd '06; on Peace Commission to Portsmouth '05: Consul-Gen. at Mukden '12; Counsellor at Rome '15; Min. at the Hague in the same year. Add. Japanese Emb., Rome.

Odagaki, *Sutejiro*, Mng.-Dir., Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, b. 1865 in Shiga-ken; grad from Tokyo Higher Commercial School, '91, and entered the Co.; promoted to the present post 1914. Add. 20 Takanawa Minami-cho, Shiba, Tokyo.

Odagiri, *Masunosuke*, Director of Yokohama Specie Bank and Superintendent of its Branches in China, b. 1865; sent by the Foreign Office to Tientsin in '86 to study Chinese; till '06, when he entered the Bank, he was connected almost without interruption with consular service in China, ultimately rising to General-Consulship at Shanghai. Add. Shirokane Sanko-cho, Shiba, Tokyo.

Odaka, *Jiro*, Pres. of Tokyo Life Ins. Co., Aud. of the 1st Bank, Dir. of Chosen Industrial Co., etc.; b. 1866 in Saitama-ken; grad. 91 from Tokyo Higher Commercial School, and entered the service of the 1st Bank, ultimately promoted to present post in '05. Started Chosen Ind. Co. in '03. Add. Nakanegishi, Shitaya, Tokyo.

Ogasawara, *Chokin*, Count, Memb. H. P., b. 1885 of a former *Daimyo* family; studied at the Peers' Sch. and then at Cambridge; was once in the service of the Imp. Household. Leader of the Kenkyukai coterie in the House of Peers; was Senior Councillor to Navy Office and then, Dir. Census Board till it was abolished in '23. Add. Ichigaya Kawada-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Ogasawara, *Nagaaari*, Viscount (cr. '84 by heritage), Rear-Adm., Tutor to Crown Prince, is of family which formerly held the fief of Karatsu clan; was b. 1867, entered the Naval Acad. in '84 and grad. in '88; took part in both Sino-Japanese and Russo-Japanese Wars; Rear-Adm. '14. Add. Yoyohata, near Tokyo.

Ogata, *Masakiyo*, M. D., Dir. of Ogata Hospital of Women's Disease; b. 1864 in Ehime-ken; studied medicine at Imp. Tokyo Univ., then at Berlin Univ. and elsewhere '83-92. Chief of Obstetric Dept. of Ogata Hospital (his adopted father's); started his own '02; Chairman of Osaka Medical Practitioner's Association '10, of Osaka Midwives Ass., etc. Add. Imabashi, Higashi, Osaka.

Ogawa, *Heikichi*, Barrister and M.P.; b. in Nagano-ken in 1869; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '92, and has since devoted himself to the profession; Dir., Census Bureau on its creation in '20; left it in '22 when its status was lowered. Add. Uchisaiwaicho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Ogawa, *Masatake*, President of Imp. Tohoku Univ. since 20; b. in Ehime-ken, 1865; grad. from the Coll. of Science, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '89; Prof. of the 1st High School, Tokyo Higher Normal School and of the present institution. Add. Sendai.

Ogino, *Motokaro*, Dir. Furukawa Elec. Industry Co.; b. 1874 in Okayama-ken and was adopted into the family; studied at Waseda and entered Furukawa Firm; Branch Manager at Osaka and Shanghai, and then Dir. of Business Section of the Head Office, etc. Stayed in England. Add. 11 Ichi-Bancho, Koj., Tokyo.

Digitized by Google Origina from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Oguri, *Kouaburo*, Vice-Adm. Com. of Maizuru Admiralty since '22; b. in 1868 at Ishikawa-ken; Midshipman in '85; Section Chief of the Naval Construction Board, Naval attaché to Embassy at London, Dir. of Military Affairs Bur., Naval Department. Dir. of the Kure Naval Arsenal etc. Commanded the 3rd. Squadron escorting the Crown Prince to and from Europe in '21. Add. Naval Dept., Tokyo.

Ohama, *Chuzaburo*, Mng.-Dir. of Yokohama Fire, Marine and Transportation Ins. Co. etc., b. 1871 in Kanagawa-ken; Mem. of Yokohama Chamber of Commerce '99; took part in the inauguration of Yokohama Warehouse Co., and also Yokohama Life Ins. Co., and he still holds post of Dir. of these Cos. Add. Minami-Nakadori, Yokohama.

Ohara, *Senkichi*, Baron, Dir. of the Construction Bureau, Imp. Household; b. in 1871; succeeded to the title in 1910; grad. at Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., 1896; Sec. of House of Peers; later transferred to the Imp. Household, where he occupied the post of Dir. of the Bureau of Supplies before removal to the present post. Add. 18. Naka-Rokuban-cho, Koj., Tokyo.

Ohara, *Tatsumei*, Pres. Yachiyo Life Ins., Teikoku Fire Ins., Niigata Paper-Mill, etc., b. in Kumamoto-ken, 1874; grad. at Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., 1900; was in the service of the Hypothec Bank. Toured abroad. Add. Asahide, Zoshigaya, near Tokyo.

Ohashi, *Shintaro*, Prop. of the Hakubunkan, a well-known publishing house, Vice-Pres., Tokyo Chamber of Commerce, etc.; b. 1863, eldest son of the late Sobei, founder of the house; studied at the Dojinsha and was his father's right-hand man in carrying the publishing business to the properity it attained; founded the Ohashi Library; sat for a while in the House of Representatives for Tokyo; travelled abroad in '09; was on the businessmen party that visited England in '21. Add. Kami-Rokubancho, Kojimachi. Tokyo.

Ohashi, *Suiseki*, gold medalist; b. 1865 in Gifu-ken; first studied painting under the late Watanabe Shokwa and at first followed the Chinese style of southern school; afterward turned his power to depicting animals especially tigers for which he has become famous both at home and abroad, his productions having won high-grade medals at domestic and foreign exhibitions, at Paris '00, St. Louis '03, and Anglo-Japanese in London '10. Add. Ogaki, Mino.

O-i, *Narimoto*, Gen. & Mem. Supreme Council of War till, 23 when he was placed on retired list; b. 1863 at Yamaguchi; Sub-Lieut. in '81; entered the Mil. Staff Col. in '86: studied in Germany; Major '97. Colonel '05 and Major-Gen. '09; took part both in the Japan-China and Japan-Russia Wars; Lieut.-Gen. '15; full General and Com. Siberian Expedition '19-21. Add. Horinouchi, Toyotama-gun, Tokyo.

O-i, *Saitaro*, D. Eng. electrical eng.; b. 1856 in Miye-ken; grad. '82 from Imperial Eng., College, Imp. Univ.; on duty at Dep'ts of Edu. and Commu'tion; '82-87; Prof. at the Tokyo Post and Tel. Sch. '87; transferred to Commu'tion Dep't.; sent to Europe and America on official mission '98; lately retired from Govt. service. Add. Zaimokucho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Oishi, *Hirokichi,* Mng.-Dir. of the Mitsubishi Trading Co.; b. 1873 in Tokyo, grad. from Imp. Tokyo Univ. and entered Mitsubishi '98 when abroad accompanying Baron Iwasaki, ex-Pres. of the co. '03–'06; present post May '18 when Mitsubishi was reorganized into a joint stock co. Add. Nakano, near Tokyo.

Oishi, *Masami,* a retired politician, b. 1855 in Kochi-ken; became follower of Count Itagaki, but left him '82; was arrested '85 about dynamite affairs, and confined some months; travelled abroad about '86; Min. Res. in Korea, '92–93; joined the Opposition led by Count Okuma; Vice-Minister of Agr. and Com. when the Matsukata Cabinet concluded an entente with the Progressives '96-97 and next as Minister of the same Dep't '98 in the Okuma-Itagaki coalition ministry; retired from political world in Jan. '15. Add. Nakano, near Tokyo.

Oka, *Genkyo,* Baron (cr. '07), M.D., Court Councillor, ex-Chief Physician-in-Waiting to His Majesty; is one of the pioneer grad. of the Med. College, Imp. Tokyo Univ. For some years he further pursued the study of his special line in Germany. Add. Haramachi, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Oka, *Kishichiro,* Crown Mem. of the House of Peers (nom. '14), b. in Okayama in 1866; grad. from the Law Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '91 and successively held the post of secretary in the provinces '93–04; Governor of Akita '06–05; Chief Police Commissioner at Korean Residency-Gen. in '05; and deputy Dir. of Agr. Ind. and Com. Dept. and of the Interior in Korea '07–10; Governor of Tottori '10–13; Dir. of Police Bureau, Home Office, '13–14; Inspector-Gen. of Metropolitan Police, '18–21. Add. Shinhama-cho, Hongo, Tokyo.

Oka, *Minoru,* D.C.L. Dir. of Trade and Ind. Bur., Dep't of Agr. and Com. '10–'18, b. in Nara-ken in 1873; grad. Politics, Imp. Tokyo Univ '98; passed higher civil service exam. same year; app. Councillor of Lagislation Bureau and then Sec. of the Dep't; was Chief Commissioner at the Liege World Exh. in '95; attended various international economic and labor conferences. Add. Sanko-cho, Shirokane, Shiba, Tokyo.

Okabe, *Choshoku,* Viscount (cr. '84), Privy Councillor, formerly daimyo, b. 1854; studied in America and England '75–83; Councillor of the Japanese Legation in London '86; Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs '89-90; was appointed Minister Plenip. (unattached) '91; Governor of Tokyo-fu, '94–96; Minister of Justice '08–14. Add. Kimsukecho, Hongo, Tokyo.

Okabe, *Kikutaro,* Proprietor of the Okabe Firm, General exporters, Mem. Yokohama City Assembly and of Yokohama Chamber of Commerce; b. 1871 in Tochigi-ken; studied at Waseda; worked his way up as silk goods exporter; est. in '05 the present firm; Chairman of the Yokohama Silk Trade Guild for these ten years. Add. 26 3-chome, Minami-Nakadori, Yokohama.

Okada, *Asataro,* lawyer, D. C. L. (Japan), ex-Prof. at the Law School, Peking; b. 1868 in Ogaki, Gifu-ken; grad. at law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., in '91, subsequently studied Criminal Law at its Univ. Hall;

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

ught in the Law Col. and some other schools as lecturer, or as ssis.-Prof. 93-99; was sent to Germany for study '99-00; taught at the niversity after his return; Prof. at the Peking Univ. '06-15. Add. layashicho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Okada, *Benji*, Memb. H. P., Chairman Kokkatsu (International ilm) Co.; b. 1874 in Yamagata-ken; grad. Law Coll, Imp. Tokyo Univ. 98 and passed civil service exam. same year; was in service of rovincial govts. before his app. to Gov. of Tochigi-ken, then of Karaeto '14: Inspector-Gen. of Metropolitan Police '16-'13. Add. 12 akagi-cho, Aoyama, Tokyo.

Okada, *Genkichi*, Manager of Hara Export Firm, b. 1871, Fukui; rad. from Higher Commercial School '93: proceeded to America nd Europe 1900 as a commercial student, and stayed there for some ears; present post '18 when the Firm was reorganized into partnerhip from a private concern. Add. Sannoyama, Nishitobe, Yokohama.

Okada, *Ryohei*, Crown Mem. of House of Peers and ex-Min. of Education '16-'18; b. 1864 in Shizuoka-ken; grad. from College of Literature, Imp. Tokyo University in '87; was teacher of the Tokyo High School till 93: then transferred to be Councillor of Dept. of Education and next Director of Yamaguchi High School; Vice-Minister of Education in '01-03; Deputy President of the Peers' School, '06-07; President, Imp. Kyoto University '07; Vice-Minister of Education '08-11. Add. Haramachi, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Okada, *Takematsu*, Dr. Sc., Dir. Central Meteorological Observatory since '23; b. in 1874 in Chiba-ken; studied physics at the Imp. Tokyo Univ.; Dir., Oceanic Meteorological Observatory, Kobe, till he was promoted to the present post. Add. Central Meteorological Observatory, Koj., Tokyo.

Okakura, *Yoshisaburo*, Prof. at Tokyo Higher Normal School and an English scholar, was born in 1865; grad. at Philology, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '88; was sent to Korea to investigate Korean language; next to England to study method of teaching English '01-04; resumed his duty at the Normal School. Lecturer at the Lowell Institute, Boston '09. Wrote "The Spirit of Japan" "The Life and Thought of Japan," etc. Add. Zoshigaya, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Okamoto, *Hiletaro*, Vice-Min. Agr. & Com. Dept.; b. 1871 in Osaka-fu; studied Law at Imp. Tokyo Univ. 98 and entered the Dept. of Agr. & Com. to be promoted to Dir. of various bureaux; once sec. to the Anglo-Japanese Fair, Hyde Park; a trip to Europe '10. Add. 1613 Araijuku, Omori, Tokyo.

Okano, *Keijiro*, D. C. L. (Japan), Min. Justice in the Kato Cabinet formed in '22 and ex-Pres. Adm. Litigation Court, Prof. Imp. Tokyo Univ. and Crown Mem. of House of Peers, b. in Tokyo 1865; grad. Law in said University '86; and further studied mercantile law in Germany, '91-95; filled chair of Mercantile Law on returning home; Councillor of Dept. of Agr. and Com. '98; Dir. of the Legislative Bureau in '08. Add. Yushima Tenjin-cho, Tokyo.

Okano, *Noboru*, Dr. Eng., Dir. Ways & Works (app. in '22), Rly.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Dept.; b. 1876, brother to Keijiro Okano, studied Eng. at Imp. Tokyo Univ. and entered the Service of Govt. Rlys. Add. 1/70 Yushima-Tenjin, Hongo, Tokyo.

Okano, *Yoshisaburo*, Dir. of the 2nd High Sch. since '22; b. in Osaka 1874; grad. Philosophy, Imp. Tokyo Univ.; Prof. of the 6th and then 8th High Sch. Add. Sendai.

Okawa, *Heizaburo*, Pres., Fuji Paper Mill, etc., b. 1861 in Tokyo; married the 4th daughter of Baron Shibusawa. Made a tour of inspection in Europe and America several times. Add. 116 Koumecho, Mukojima Tokyo.

Okazaki, *Kuniomi*, Mng.-Dir. of the Tokyo Stock Exchange; b. in Shimane-ken, 1874; grad. Politics, Tokyo Imp. Univ. '90; entered Dept. of Agr. and Com. and remained there for years; app. Chief Secretary of the House of Representatives. Add. Shimo-Osaki, near Tokyo.

Okazaki, *Kunisuke*, M.P. (Seiyukai) and Dir. of Keihan Electric Co., but is more widely known as politician of acute discernment and fertile resources. He was a confidant of the late Count Mutsu and was 1st Councillor of the Communications Dep't. when the late Hoshi held the portfolio. After resignation from Gov't service he became adviser to the Furukawa Mining Co. Add. Oimachi, Tokyo-fu.

Okazaki, *Kyujiro*, Mem. of Tokyo Chamber of Commerce, Pres. of Japan American Firm, Akita Wood Industry Co., Sagami Rly. etc., b. in Kagawa-ken 1875; grad. from Tokyo Higher Commercial Sch.; bicycle and machinery trader; twice returned M.P. Add. 8 Owari-cho (Shinchi), Ginza, Tokyo.

Okazaki, *Tokichi*, Pres. of Okazaki Bank, Kobe Marine, Transportation and Fire Ins. Co. etc., b. 1867 in Saga-ken; early entered the service of Kobe Prefectural office, but soon left it to start a sake brewery in which he failed; opened marine transportation and made a fortune in time of Sino-Japanese war. Est. Nippon Marine, Transport and Fire Ins. Co., '96; but left it on the eve of Russo-Japanese War, to start his own S.S. Co., which procured him a fortune. Add. 4/4 Yamamotodori, Kobe.

Oki, *Enkichi*, Count, Min. of Rly. in 1922; Mem. of House of Peers, b. in 1871; educated at the Peers School; succeeded to the title in 1900; leader of the Kenkyu-kai, an influential body of the House; was recommended by the late Premier Hara as Min. of Justice in his Cabinet, '19, and then the present post in the Kato Cabinet. Add. Meguro, near Tokyo.

Okochi, *Masatoshi*, Visc. (suc. '07), D. Eng., Prof. at Eng. Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ. and Mem. of House of Peers; b. 1878 at Toyohashi; grad. the said college '03, and appointed assist. Prof. at his alma mater '04; further studied in Germany and France '08-11; sent to Tsingtao to prosecute scientific investigation there during the 1914 War; Senior Secretary of Navy '20 and Head of Scientific Investigation Office since '21. Add. Yanaka Shimizucho, Uyeno, Tokyo.

Okonoki, *Shinrokuro*, Director of Okonogi Otological Hospital; b. 1860 in Fukushima-ken; first studied in Tokyo Imperial Univ., but

Digitized by Google Origina from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

soon discontinued it to go over to Germany for study '88–94; established his own hospital in '96. Add. Motomachi, Hongo, Tokyo.

Oku, *Hanzaburo*, M.P. (Seiyu-kai) and barrister, Pres. of Kyoto Gas and Keihin Elec. Tramway Cos, etc.; b. in 1861 at Kyoto; graduated Kyoto Normal School, became a schoolmaster and member of the City Council, Kyoto; has 7 times been M.P. and is a prominent figure of the Seiyukai; was repeatedly elected President of Lower House but resigned the chair in '23 owing to illness. Add. Miyuki-cho, Kyoto.

Oku, *Yasukata*, Marshal, Count (cr. Baron '95, Count 1907), ex-Chief of General Staff and Mem. Supreme Military b. Council; '46 in Fukuoka-ken; entered the Army '71; won distinction in the Civil War of '77 for having cut through the besieging lines of the rebels round Kumamoto and thus establishing connection with the reinforcements that were coming to its rescue. Commanded the 5th Army Division (Hiroshima) in the Japan-China War and was rewarded with Peerage; Com. of the Tokyo Bay Defence, Com. of the Eastern Military Districts, and other high posts, meanwhile promoted to full Gen. '03; attended the Durbar at Delhi; led the Second Army in Russo-Japanese War. He was appointed Chief of the General Staff '06–12; promoted to Marshal in '11. Add. Harajukatamachi, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Okubo, *Toshikazu*, Marquis: b. 1859 in Kagoshima, eldest son of Toshimichi, one of the greatest statesmen who consummated the work of Restoration but was assassinated in '78. The present head was once a Junior Secretary of the Treasury and is Mem. of House of Peers. Add. Nihon-yenoki, Shiba, Tokyo.

Okubo, *Toshitake*, Crown Mem. House of Peers; b. 1866, in Kagoshima, brother of the above and Visc. Makino; studied in U.S.A. and Germany '87–95; Secretary at Formosan Government-General '95–'96; Dir of Prison Affairs Bureau '99; then local Governor for years. Add. 5 Minami-iga-cho, Yotsuya, Tokyo.

Okubo, *Toshitake*, ex-Manager of the London Branch, Yokohama Specie Bank; brother of the above two; b. in 1878; grad. at Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., and entered the Bank; has lately returne home.

Okuda, *Takematsu*, ex-Manager of Shirokiya Drygoods Store, ex-Counsellor at Japanese Embassy in Berlin; was b. 1873 in Okayama; graduated from Keio University; passed the Diplomatic and Consular service exam. '95, and in diplomatic service till he resigned in 1916. Add. Nakanocho, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Okuda, *Tokutaro*, Prop. of the Tsukijima Iron Works at the mouth of the river Sumida, Tokyo; was b. in 1869 in Toyama-ken; graduated from Tokyo Higher Technical School, and after holding various posts Government and private, established the works in 1905. Add. Akashicho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

Okudaira, *Masayasu*, Count, formerly of the daimiate House of the fief of Buzen, Mem. House of Peers; b. in 1877 in Tokyo; graduated from the Peers' School; further studied at Kyoto Imperial University.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

He is connected with Takasago Life Ins. Co. as its auditor. Add. Takanawa, Shiba, Tokyo.

Okuma, *Nobutsune,* Marquis (2nd), adopted son and heir of the late Shigenobu Okuma; b. in Tokyo 1870, 3rd son of the late Count Matsu-ura; grad. from Peers, School in '93 and then Law, Imp. University, Tokyo in '97; was at Hamburg for a few years after as agent of Mitsui Bussan; studied at Cambridge '05-07; Personal Secy. to Premier '14-16; elected M.P. '15-16, and Parl. Jun. Secy. to Edu. Dept. July '15, then to Foreign Dept. Oct., '15; resigned it Oct., '16. Add. Aoyama, Tokyo.

Okuma, *Ujihiro,* noted sculptor in Tokyo; was b. 1856 in Saitama; grad. from the Art. Department of the former Engineering Col. in '80; studied in Italy '95-99. The bronze statue of Omura in the Kudan Park, the first cast in Japan after the Restoration, was undertaken by him; also statues of the late Princes Kitashirakawa and Arisugawa, Prince Ito, Mr. Fukuzawa, Prince Yamagata, Marquis Inouye, etc. and has won gold or silver medals at home and abroad. Add. Takehayacho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Okumura, *Masao,* Dir., Mitsubishi Marine, Fire Ins., and Dir., Investigation Section, Mitsubishi Firm; b. 1897 in Kumamoto-ken; grad. from Law Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ. 1905 and entered Mitsubishi firm. Add. 51 2-chome, Sugamo, Tokyo.

Okura, *Kihachiro,* Baron (cr. '15), one of the new-made millionaires, Pres. of Okuragumi, Ltd., founder of the Okura Business School, Tokyo; b. 1837 in Echigo; removed to Tokyo early in the Meiji era, and started business of selling arms and ammunition, from which he derived a big profit; created present firm in '73 and opened a branch store in London '74, the firm keeping up ever since export and import business, the latter in the shape of machinery, electric plants and such big things. Travelled twice through Europe and America in '72 and '00, and is now connected with a score of cos. and banks. His famous collection of art objects has been donated to the City. Add. Aoizaka, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Okura, *Kimmochi,* Baron, Dir. of the S.M.R. since '22; 3rd son and heir of the late Gen. Okura; grad. from the Civil Eng., Imp. Tokyo Univ., '04; Eng. in the Rly Dept; Vice-Chief of the Transportation Dept. the S.M.R. Add. Dairen.

Okura, *Kishichiro,* Vice-Pres. of Okura Mining Co., Dir. of Okura Trading Co., Akita Timber Mfg. Co., Rly. Car. Mfg. Co., etc.; b. 1882; first son of Kihachiro; studied at Cambridge and at other institutions in London; returned home '06 to devote himself to his father's business. Add. 19 Hiro-o, Azabu, Tokyo.

Omori, *Fusakichi,* D. Sc. (Japan), seismologist and Prof. Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. 1868 in Fukui; graduated from Col. of Science of the Univ., '87; further prosecuted study in Italy and Germany '94-97; Prof. at the alma mater on returning home; attended the Seismological Conferences held in Germany '01 and '03; sent to British India '04, to San Francisco '06 and to Italy '09 to investigate the disastrous earthquakes there; invented various seismological instruments,

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

and written valuable works on this science. Add. Sekiguchi Daimachi, Tokyo.

Omori, *Shoichi*, Baron (cr. '15), Lord Steward to the Empress; b. 1856 in Shizuoka-ken; entered the Government service in '80 and was successively app. Sec. of Home Office, Dir. of Local Adm. Bureau '94, Gov. of Nagasaki-ken '96, of Hyogo-ken, then, of Kyoto-fu in '03–15; nominated Mem. House of Peers '15–16; present post '16. Add. Ichibancho, Koj., Tokyo.

Omura, *Hikotaro*, formerly prop. of Shirokiya Dry-goods store and now Pres. of the same reorganized in '18 into a Ltd. Co.; b. 1869 in Kyoto; edu. at Tokyo Com. School and Cheltenham Coll., England. Is Mem. of Tokyo Chamber of Commerce. Add. Nihombashi, Tokyo.

Omura, *Shotaro*, Dir. Construction Bureau, Rly Dept.; b. 1871; grad. from the Coll. of Eng., Imp. Tokyo Univ. '96; expert to private railways before he was app. to Govt. Rly. Was in Chinese Govt. service for years. Add. 854 Tsunohazu, Tokyo.

Ono, *Eijiro*, Ph. D. (Michigan), Governor of the Indus. Bank of Japan; b. 1864 in Fukuoka-ken; studied at Doshisha, Kyoto, and further at Oberlin Univ., Ohio, and State Univ. of Michigan. Returned home in '90 and Prof. at alma mater; left it in '96 and entered the Bank of Japan; transferred to the present post in '13. Add. Kobinata-daimachi, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Ono, *Giichi*, Dir. Financial Bureau, Finance Dept. since '20; b. in 1876; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. and early entered the Govt. service, toured abroad '21. Add. 13 Mikawadai, Azabu, Tokyo.

Ono, *Sanenobu*, Gen., Com. Kuantung Garrison; b. 1865 in Fukuoka; Sub.-Lt. '88 gradually to be promoted to full Gen. in '22; held the post of Dir., Gen. Affairs, Military Edu. Board and Div. Commander before he was transferred to the present post in '22. Add. Port Arthur.

Ono, *Tetsuro*, Chairman, Nippon Raw Silk Co., Dir., Ono Trading Co., Yokohama Fire & Marine Ins., etc.; b. in 1890 in Yokohama, studied economics at Keio; further studied in U.S.; is engaged in silk trade. Add. Tsukioka-cho, Y'hama.

Onoye, *Baiko*, (a stage name) is a distinguished "male actress," Einosuke Terajima being his real name; b. 1871 in Nagoya; adopted by the late 5th *Kikugoro Onoye*, famous actor; began his stage career under the guidance of the late *Danjuro Ichikawa*. Recreation; Photography. Add. 2/68 Eirakucho, Koj., Tokyo.

Onoye, *Kikugoro*, distinguished Tokyo actor, his real name Kozo Terajima; b. 1885 in Tokyo and is the 6th of the hereditary stage name. Recreations; fishing, shooting, photography, etc. Add. 11 Shiba Park, Tokyo.

O-oka, *Ikuzo*, M.P. (Seiyukai); b. 1856 in Yamaguchi-ken; was long a lawyer in Tokyo which business he has subsequently left to devote himself to politics; was once a member of the National Unionist

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Association; Chairman, Tokyo City Council: Pres. of House of Rep. in '12-14, and again in '17; Minister of Education in March-April '21. Add. Yamashiro-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

Osawa, *Kenji*, M.D., Mem. House of Peers, Emeritus Prof. of Inj. Tokyo Univ., Mem. of Imp. Academy of Japan; b. 1852 in Aichi-ken; studied medicine in Germany '70-74 and '78-82; since then Prof. at the Medical College of Imp. Tokyo Univ., Dean in '06. Add. Sugamo, Tokyo.

Oseko, *Naomichi*, Gen. (ret.), ex-Mem. of Supreme Council of War, brother of the following; b. 1854 in Kagoshima; appointed Sub-Lieut. of the Army in '79; Major-General '01, Inspector of Field Artillery, Educational Board in '07; Com. of Army Div. '13-15; Gen. and app. to the War Council, in '15. Add. Sendagaya, Tokyo.

Oseko, *Natoshi*, Visc (cr. '07), Gen. (ret.), ex-President of Peers' School '12-17; b. in Kagoshima 1845 (cf. prec.); Capt. '72; Major '78; was created Baron for his service in Japan-China War; Vice-Chief of General Staff Board '98-00; Com. of the 7th Army Div. '01, which formed in Russo-Japanese War part of the late Gen. Nogi's Army; promoted to full General, May, '06. Add. Kagoshima.

Oshikawa, *Hogi*, M.P. (Independent) from Ehime, once a noted Christian pastor and propagandist; was b. 1859 in Matsuyama. As a scholar at Dr. Brown's School in Yokohama in the early seventies he was converted into a Christian, and became a famous pastor. He next held the post of President of the Christian school Tohoku Gakuin 1890-98; was sent to North China to comfort Japanese soldiers in the Boxers' trouble on behalf of Christian sympathizers. Took to business as emigrant agent. Add. Shiba, Tokyo.

Oshima, *Hisamao*, Visc. (cr. '07), Gen. (ret.); b. 1848 at Akita; Lieut. '71; Major '74 and took part in the Satsuma Civil War; Lieut.-Col. '81; Maj.-Gen. '92. He commanded a Brigade in the Japan-China War and was rewarded with Baronage; Lieut.-Gen. '98; his Division formed part of Gen. Nogi's first investing Army at Port Arthur and next the out-flanking corps at Mukden. Promoted to full General, May '06; Commander of the Body Guards '07; transferred to Chief of Military Edu. Board and then Mem. of Sup. Council of War; on reserve list in '13. Add. Shimo-Ochiai, near Tokyo.

Oshima, *Ken-ichi*, Lieut.-Gen., (ret. '19), Crown Mem. of H.P.: b. in 1858; Sub-Lieut. of Artillery in '81; ordered to prosecute study in Germany and France '90-93; was on Marshal Yamagata's suite when he attended the Coronation Ceremony of the Czar in '96 and also on the suite of Prince Kan-in when his Highness was sent to Europe on an official mission in '00; Major-Gen. in '07; Vice-Chief of the General Staff Board, '12-14; Vice-Min. of War, '14 and full Minister, '16-18; Com.-in-Chief, Tsingtao Garrison, '18-20. Add. II Nakacho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Oshima, *Kintaro*, Dr. Agr., Prof. in Agricultural College, Imp. Hokkaido Univ., Dir. of Formosan Central Research Institute; b. 1871 in Nagano-ken; grad. from Sapporo Agr. College '93; appointed Assist.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Prof. of alma mater '95; sent to Germany and then to America to study agr. chemistry, '98-03 at Halle, Gottingen and Berlin, and Wesleyan Univ. U.S.A. Add. Sapporo.

Oshima, *Gishu*, Dir. of the Peers' School for Girls; b. in Tokyo, 1871; grad. Philosophy, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '94; successively filled the posts of Educational Inspector, Dir. of the Tokyo Musical Academy, Dir. of the 8th Higher School, etc., before he was installed in the present post. Add. 58, Hiro-o, Azabu, Tokyo.

Oshima, *Yoshimasa*, Vics. (cr. '07), Gen. (ret. '15), ex-Mem. of Supreme Military Council; b. 1860 in Yamaguchi-ken; Sub-Lieut. '75: during the China-Japan War was Com. of the Mixed Brigade that inflicted a first blow on the Chinese troops at Songhwan; during Russo-Japanese War was in Gen. Oku's Army and fought as far as the Battle of Mukden in which he was in the Central (Nozu's) Army; Gov.-Gen. of Kwantung '09-12. Add. Yotsuya, Tokyo.

Ota, *Kihei*, Consul-Gen. in London; b. 1876 in Shizuoka-ken; on grad. from the Special Course of the Tokyo Higher Commercial School he passed Dip. Service Exam. '03; Eléve Con. at Newchuang and various other posts in China; Attaché in Berlin Embassy, '07, next Secretary, Consul and then Consul-Gen. in Canton '16.

Ota, *Tamekichi*, Consul-Gen. in Ottawa; b. 1880 in Tottori-ken; passed Higher Civil Service Exam. and entered Foreign Office., 1903; passed Dip. Service Exam. and Eléve-Con. '07; Secretary to the Kwantung Govt., Consul at various places; Legation Secretary and Charge d'Affaires at Mexico, then Consul-Gen. at San Francisco, '18-'20. Add. Ottawa.

Otaguro, *Jugoro*, Dir. of Banzai Life Ins., Yokohama Elec., Kinugawa Hydro-Elec., Shibaura Eng. Works, etc.; b. in Tokyo 1867; grad. Higher Com. School '90 and was appointed Mng. of Osaka Com. Museum; entered the Mitsui's service in '94; and has ever been connected with the firm as Manager, Dir. etc. of the Mitsui's Shibaura Eng. Works (now Ltd.). Add. Shibaura Eng. Works, Tokyo.

Otani, *Kahei*, tea and silk exporter at Yokohama. Chairman of the Japan Tea Guild and of Yokohama Chamber of Commerce, and President of the 7th Bank, Aud. of Teikoku Marine, Transport, Fire Ins. Co., Japan Hypothec Bank and Bank of Formosa, etc.; b. 1844 in Miye-ken; raised himself to the present influential position from obscurity, having long been a clerk in a foreign firm in Yokohama dealing in tea; next set up a tea store on his own account and is now the foremost tea exporter; has done much for maintaining the fame of Japanese tea in America in the face of aggressive measures taken by its Ceylon rivals. Add. Motohama-cho, Yokohama.

Otani, *Kikuzo*, Baron (cr. '20) Gen. (Ret.), ex-Dir. Mil. Education Board '19-20; b. in Fukui in 1855; Sub-Lieut. in '79; Lieut.-Col. in '94 and took part in the '94-5 war; chief staff office of the 4th Division and the Guard Division '96-02; commanded the 8th Brigade in the battles of Liaoyang and Mukden in '04-5 War; Gen. '16 and Com. of Tsingtao garrison till '18 and then Com.-in-Chief of the Siberian Expedition. Add. 531 Sendagaya, near Tokyo.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Otani, *Kozui*, Count, ex-Lord Abbot of the Western Hongwanji Temple, one of the two greatest Buddhist centres in Japan; b. at Kyoto 1876; studied long in Europe, and started for home '02 via Central Asia, but was obliged to hurry home before he could carry out his program on learning of the death of his father; he visited Saghalien and China '07; and also India in '10. Retiring from active service '14, again visited Buddha land via Korea, China and Burmah, and is now staying in China. Add. Shanghai.

Otani, *Takejiro*, Representative Memb. of Shochiku Co.; b. 1877 and early took to business; is a leading promoter and manager of theatres and picture-halls. Add. 3/9 Tsukiji, Tokyo.

Otori, *Fujitaro*, 2nd Baron, ex-Min. to Mexico '19–20; b. 1866 in Tokyo, eldest son of the late Baron Keisuke Otori; grad. Law Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ. '90; was in service of Formosan Govt. until 1901, when he passed Dip. and Con. Service Exam.; Attaché to Legation at Seoul same year; Secy. of Legation, at The Hague '03, and Brussels '05; Peace Commissioner at The Hague '07; Con.-Gen., Vladivostok '09; Secy. at Foreign Office '12; Embassy Counsellor at Rome '14; at Paris '16–19. Lately retired from Govt. service. Add. 25 Mikawadai, Azabu, Tokyo.

Otsu, *Jun-ichiro*, M.P. and ex-Parl.-Secy. to the Education Dept., b. 1856 in Ibaraki-ken; early entered into politics; in '77 he started *Ibaraki Nichi Nichi*, a local daily; elected Mem. of Prefectural Assembly, and House of Representatives for tenth time in '15. Appointed Parliamentary Under-Secy. to the Finance Dept. in '15, soon to be removed to the Education Dept. Add. Sendagaya, near Tokyo.

Otsuki, *Fumihiko*, Dr. Litt. (Japan), famous scholar of Japanese classics, Mem. of the Imperial Academy; was b. at Sendai in 1847; studied at the Shogunate Academy (Shōhei-ko), and was afterwards attached to the Education Department; has written "Japanese Dictionary," "Japanese Grammar," etc. Add. Nippori, near Tokyo.

Oya, *Gompei*, D. Eng., ex-Dir. of Chosen Govt. Railway Bureau; b. 1862 in Yamaguchi; grad. Science Dept., Imp. Tokyo Univ. '81; became railway engineer in '84; despatched to Europe and America to investigate railway business in '01; for a short time on retired list in '03, re-installed in a post in Chosen Govt. Railway in '06. Add. Kami-Osaki, near Tokyo.

Oyama, *Atsushi*, M.P., lawyer, Lord-in-Waiting of Kinkei Hall, Prof. at Waseda Univ; b. 1865 in Nagoya: graduated Law, Imp. Tokyo University '89; continued in juridical service either as Judge or Public Prosecutor till '04, when he resigned the post at the Court of Cassation and went abroad for purpose of study, returning home in '06, to be reinstalled in the former service; Dir. Prison Bureau '07–12; Vice.-Min. of Justice '12–14. Began practice in '16. Add, Hara-machi, Koish., Tokyo.

Oyama, *Kashiwa*, 2nd Prince; b. 1889, son to the late Marshal Prince Oyama, Com-in-Chief of the Imp. Army during the Russo-Japanese War; grad. Military Coll. '09; Sub-Lt. '10; Lt. '13; Capt. '18; married Prince Konoye's sister; toured abroad '23. Archaeology is his hobby. Add. Harajuku, Tokyo.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Ozaki, *Yukio*, M.P. of unbroken record, ex-Minister of Justice; b. 1859 in Miye-ken; studied at Keio, and for a short while held post of Jun. Secretary at Central Gov., leaving which he soon attracted public notice as one of those prominent politicians who opposed the clan Govt. and swore to introduce party politics; was ordered to leave Tokyo by the coup d'etat in '87 and went to England, returning home on the eve of the summoning of the 1st session of the Diet to sit in it ever since. He was in '97 Chief Councillor of the Foreign Office in the Matsukata Progressive Cabinet; Minister of Education in '98; resigned the post and severed his connection with Count Okuma's party; joined Prince Ito's new party, left it in '03 but to rejoin in '10; Mayor of Tokyo '13-'14; Min. of Justice '14-16. Again visited Europe. His opinion for disarmament and universal suffrage resulted in the end of his connection with the Kenseikai Party in '21. Married Miss Theodora, d. of Baron Ozaki by English lady. Add. Shimagawa, Tokyo.

Rinoie, *Ryusuke*, Mayor of Shimonoseki since '20, ex-Gov. of Nagasaki-ken, b. 1866 at Yamaguchi; grad. Imp. Tokyo Univ. '90 and entered the Cabinet; then Home Dept.; Councillor and Secretary, and Gov. of various prefectures till '17. Add. Shimonoseki.

Saburi, *Isshi*, Engineer, D. Eng. (Japan), Dir. of Tsukuba Rly. Co.; was b. 1864 in Tokyo. Early entered the Govt. Eng. Col., from which he grad. in '86; was granted the doctorate in '96. Add. Minami-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Saigo, *Kichiji*, M.D., Surg.-Gen. (ret.), Court Councillor and ex-Dir. of the Med. Bureau, Imp. Household, '12-14; was b. 1855 in Nagano. Early entered the Guard Division; became Vice-Pres. of the Military Medical College; was promoted to Surgeon-Gen. and then placed on the retired list. Add. Iida-machi, Koji., Tokyo.

Saigo, *Yorinori*, 2nd Marquis, Col. Infantry, son of the late Saigo Yorimichi (d. 1902), one of the notables associated with the Restoration; the present head was b. in 1878. Add. Kamimeguro, near Tokyo.

Saionji, *Hachiro*, Vice-Grand Master of Ceremonies, b. 1881 of the Mori family, a former *Daimyo*, and was adopted as heir by the following; once Private Secretary to his father-in-law, when Premier; also accompanied him as Peace Envoy to Paris '18; was on the suite of the Crown Prince when he visited Europe in '21. Recreation, golf. Add. Iigura-katamachi, Azabu, Tokyo.

Saionji, *Kinmochi*, Marquis (cr. '84, formerly courtier), ex-Premier and ex-Leader of Seiyu-kai; b. 1839 at Kyoto and adopted as heir by the house: took part when under 20 in the grave councils of the Restoration; at 19 he was Commander-in-Chief of an Imperial Army; Gov. of Niigata-ken for a few months in '68; studied in France '69-'80, and brought home highly democratic notions issuing at one time a democratic paper. Then commenced his official career, first as Vice-Senator, '81; accompanied Prince (then Mr.) Ito to Europe and U.S.A. to investigate Parliamentary system, '82; Senator '83; Minister to Austria '85; then at Berlin, '88; President of the Board of Decoration, '91; Vice-Pres. Code Investigation Commission and Vice-

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Pres. House of Peers, '93; Privy Councillor, '91; held portfolio of Education in the 2nd Ito Cabinet '94–'96, temporarily acting as Min. of Foreign Affairs; Min. of Education in the 3rd Ito Cabinet and President of the Privy Council and as a President he had to occupy post of Prime Minister *ad interim* no less than three times during the intervals between the resignation of one Ministry and the formation of another. When the late Prince Ito entered the Privy Council, July '03 the subject of the sketch exchanged posts with him and became leader of the Seiyukai. Twice formed his own Cabinet in '06–07 and '11–12; represented Japan as Peace Envoy at Versailles '18 and was invested with the Grand Order of Merit. He is brother to the late Prince Tokudaiji and Baron Kichizaemon Sumitomo (which see). Add. Surugadai, Tokyo.

Saito, *Hidesaburo*, educationist and English scholar, Pres. of the Seisoku English Language School; was b. 1866 in Miyagi-ken; studied first at the Kōbu Daigaku about five years, but left it unfinished; taught English at the 1st Higher Sch. '88 and the Kokumin Eigakkai; on resigning the post he founded the present school in '96. Has written a number of text books on English grammar, an English-Japanese dictionary and other works. Add. Gobancho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Saito, *Minoru*, Baron (cr. '07), Adm. (ret.), Gov.-Gen. of Chosen since '19; b. 1858 in Iwate-ken; entered Navy 73; at the time of Sino-Japanese War he held post of naval aide-de-camp to His Majesty; Com. '97 and Capt. '98; Vice-Minister of the Navy under Adm. Count Yamamoto same year; Rear-Adm. '00; Vice-Adm. '04; full Adm. in '12; granted 2nd Class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun for his service in connection with the Russo-Japanese War; Minister of the Navy '13-14. Present post after the general upheaval of Koreans in '19, as successor of Marshal Hasegawa. Add. Seoul, Korea.

Saito, *Tsutomu*, Dir. Japan Univ. Club; b. 1880 in Tokyo-fu, grad. from Law Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ. '07 and entering Yokohama Specie Bank served at the New York & then, London, branch; Manager of Japan Industrial Bank, '15. Add. 2/2 Kaga-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Saka, *Nakasuke*, Chairman of Dirs. Fujita Mining, and Fujita-Gumi, etc.; b. 1879 in Yamaguchi-ken; passed higher civil service examination '85 and entered the Home Dep't. In '01 promoted to Personal Secy. of the Home Minister; transferred to local government '04–'08; Governor of Ishikawa, etc.; entered Sumitomo Firm, '16. Add. Nizaimon-cho, Osaka.

Sakai, *Toshihiko*, *nom de plume*, Kosen, socialist; b. 1870 in Fukuoka-ken; studied at Tokyo Higher School; started in life as a newspaper man; published for some time a socialistic organ; rose to prominence as a socialistic pacifist during the Russo-Japanese War; was imprisoned on charge of disturbing social order on several occasions. Several translations and original works. Add. 68 Nagata-cho 2-chome, Koi., Tokyo.

Sakaki, *Junjiro*, M.D., Dir. and Prop. of Sakaki Hospital for

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Women's Diseases, Tokyo; b. in Tokyo 1859; grad. Med., Imp. Tokyo Univ., then studied his speciality at Berlin. Add. Sambanch', Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Sakamotc, *Kinya*, M.P., Dir. of Kuhara Mining Co., etc., b. 1865 in Okayama-ken; rose from a school-teacher to be a copper millionaire and represented his native province several times. Add. Okayama City.

Sakata, *Minoru*, Pres. 1st Fire, Marine Re-ins. Co., Dir., Toyokuni Bank, Hinode Steel Works, Aud., Chiyoda Fire Ins. Co., etc., b. 1857 in Okayama-ken; grad. from Keio, '76; Lecturer of the same; Principal of Okayama Mid. Sch. and Okayama Normal Sch., '83-86; was for a time on the editorial staff of the *Jiji*; entered the Bank of Japan, '99; Man. of its Nagoya Branch '00; took part in the establishment of the Toyokuni Bank. Add. 2 Nagata-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Sakatani, *Yoshiro*, Baron (cr. '07), D. C. L. (Japan), ex-Min. of Finance and ex-Mayor of Tokyo; b. 1863 at Okayama, son of a celebrated scholar in Chinese classics. Grad. from the Gov. Univ., Tokyo, and entered the Dep't of Finance '87, with which he was long connected without a break, having been successively Councillor, Accountant, Director of Accountant Bureau; Vice-Min. '01; full Minister '06-08, which he resigned in '08; toured around the world '00; Vice-President of Census Com. '10; attended the Peace Conference at the Hague '11; Mayor of Tokyo in '12-15; despatched to Paris in '16 to represent Japan at the Financial Conference of the Allied Powers. Add. Hara-machi, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Sakikawa, *Suishiro*, Dir., Mining Bureau, Dept. Agr. and Com., b. in 1869; grad. at Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '96; Dir. of Patent Bureau '17-18' and then removed to the present post. Add. 89 Osaki, Tokyo.

Sakurai, *Joji*, D. Sc. (Japan), LL.D. (Glasgow), Crown Mem. H. P., Manager of the Imp. Academy, ex-Dean and Prof. of Sc. College, Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. in Tokyo 1859; studied chemistry at University College, London, '76-81; was sent to Europe to inspect Universities and other educational institutions, '01; represented Japan at the International Council of the International Catalogue of Scientific Literature at London in '07 and also in '10. Add. Akebonocho, Hongo, Tokyo.

Sakurai, *Tetsutaro*, Mayor of Kobe, ex-Gov. of Bank of Formosa '16-'20, b. 1865 in Shidzuoka-ken; grad. from Law Col. of Imp. Univ. of Tokyo '89; was given a post in the Dept. of Finance '90; Chief-Police of Okayama, Chief of the Kobe Customs House, etc., Chief of Tax Bureau '03, Dir. of Monopoly Bureau '09-16. Add. Kobe.

Samejima, *Takenosuke*, Mem. House of Peers and Aud. Bank of Japan, b. 1858 in Kagoshima; studied in U.S.A. while young and was appointed a teacher at the Foreign Language School on his return home; appointed clerk to the Foreign Office about '82; then Per. Sec. to the Foreign Minister Count Okuma, next to the Premier, late Prince Ito, lastly Chief Sec. to the Cabinet; nominated Mem. of House of Peers in '96. Add. Kogai-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Sanjo, *Kimiteru*, Baron, Senior Steward to Her Majesty, b. 1882, uncle of the following; tutor to the Crown Prince for a time. Add. Aoyama-Minami-cho, Tokyo.

Sanjo, *Sanenori*, 3rd Prince, formerly one of the seven *seikwa* (next to *gosekke* for which see Ichijio), House of Fujiwara, founded by Saneyuki (1080-1160 A.D.). The 2nd Prince died in '14, whose father Saneyoshi (1837-91) was one of the most distinguished builders of the grand work of the Restoration, for which he was raised to the rank of Prince; the present head b. '02. His aunt is Princess Kan-in. Add. Torii-zaka, Azabu, Tokyo.

Sano, *Zensaku*, D.C.L. (Japan), Dir. and Prof. of Tokyo Univ. of Commerce; b. 1873 in Tokyo; grad. from the above in '94; proceeded twice to Europe and America, and studied further in England, Belgium, Germany, etc., represented Japan in the Pacific Conference held at Honolulu, 1922. Add. Sendagaya, near Tokyo.

Sasaki, *Chujiro*, Zoologist and sericultural expert, D. Sc. (Japan), ex-Prof. in the Agr. Coll. of Imp. Tokyo Univ.; was b. 1859 in Tokyo; grad. Science Coll. of the Univ. '80, entered official service in the Dept. of Agr. and Com. in '81; Assist-Prof. in the present Coll. '82; Prof. in the 1st High School, etc. Add. Aoyama Minami-cho, Tokyo.

Sasaki *Masakichi*, M.D., Adviser to the Sasaki Hospital, Surugadai, Tokyo; b. 1856, grad. Med., Imp. Tokyo Univ., '78; further studied in Germany '79-83; appointed on his return Prof. at his alma mater; Dean of the College of Medicine; but he soon resigned the post to devote himself to practice. Add. Surugadai, Kanda, Tokyo.

Sasaki, *Nobutsuna*, Dr. Lit. (Japan), poet, Mem. of Imperial Academy, Lect. at Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. in 1872 in Miye-ken; grad. from Lit. Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '88. Has written a Japanese anthology of poems. Add. Komagome Nishikatamachi, Tokyo.

Sasaki, *Yunosuke*, Pres. of the 1st Bank, Vice-Chairman of Tokyo Bankers' Association, Chairman of Shibusawa Warehouse Co., etc.; b. 1854 in Tokyo; entered the service of the 1st Bank in '74 and promoted to Mng. and next the Dir. of the Bank '97. Add. Yumi-cho, Hongo, Tokyo.

Sasaki, *Zenjiro*, chief technical official of the Tobacco Monopoly Bureau, and Chief of Manufacturing section; was b. in 1864 in Ehime; grad. from Agricultural College, Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '80. Add. Fujimi-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Sasano, *Otojiro*, Proprietor of Midori Firm, Pres., Nippon Elec. Enamel Ware Co., b. 1866 at Odawara; Prof. 1st High School '90; entered Foreign Office '95 and was connected with it till '14 when he retired from the Govt. service and took to business '16. Add. Muko, Hyogo-ken.

Sato, *Aimaro*, Intendant to Prince Fushimi since '20, b. 1857 at Hirosaki; grad. at an American univ. '81; Chief of the Telegraph Section the same year; Sec. at Washington, '87; transferred to London, '91; Section Chief, '93; Sec. at Paris, '96 and next at Berlin; Min. to

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Mexico '00; recalled home in '02; had charge of the special correspondence business during the Russo-Japanese War and was on the suite of the Peace Plenip. at Portsmouth '05; Minister to Holland '06; attended 2nd Peace Conference at the Hague '07 and Opium Conference at the Hague '11; transferred to Austro-Hungarian Embassy with additional post of Swiss Legation in '14; Ambassador to U. S. A. '16–18; Add. Torisaka, Azabu, Tokyo.

Sato, *Henry*, a noted English writer and Chief Editor of the Kokusai Tsushin (International News Agency), b. in Tokyo in 1862; Prof. at Tokyo Higher Com. School and at Peers School for a number of years; was on the Editorial Staff of the Tokyo *Nichi-Nichi*; Dir. Commercial Museum of Dept. Agr. & Com.; organized and edited the North China Standard. Add. Shin-ami, Azabu, Tokyo.

Sato, *Masagoro*, Memb. Yokohama Chamber of Com., Aud. Ishikawajima Iron Works, Dir. Y'hama Electric Industry Co., etc,; b. in 1857 in Yokohama and early took to business. Add. Sakai-cho, Yokohama.

Sato, *Naotake*, Secretary to the Paris Embassy since '21, b. 1882 in Okinawa; adopted by Mr. Aimaro Sato, diplomat, in 1903; grad. from Tokyo Higher Commercial School and passed Dip. Service Exam. '04; Attaché '05; Emb. secretary; Consul-Gen. in Harbin till '21. Add. Paris.

Sato, *Sankichi*, M.D., Crown Memb. House of Peers since '22; ex-Prof. at Imp. Tokyo Univ. '87–21; b. 1857 in Gifu-ken; learned mineralogy at the Tokyo Kaisei Gakko, but afterward took to Medicine which he finished in '82; sent to Germany for study '83–87; app. Prof. of his alma mater on return. Add. Sarugaku-cho, Kanda, Tokyo.

Sato, *Shosuke*, D. Agr. (Japan), Ph. D., Pres. of Hokkaido Univ. (Sapporo); b. 1855 at Iwate-ken; grad. from the then existing Foreign Language School 76, and the Sapporo Agr. Col. '80; further studied agri. economy at Johns Hopkins' and in Germany, '82–87; appointed Professor in the Sapporo Col. on returning home; its President, '94; American exchange Prof. '14. Add. Sapporo.

Sato, *Ushijiro*, D. C. L., Dean of the Colleges of Literature and Law, Imp. Tohoku Univ. since '21; b. in 1877 in Yamagata-ken; studied politics at Imp. Kyoto Univ.; sent to Germany, France and England to further his studies '98–'02; Prof. in the present Univ. on returning home. Add. Sendai.

Sawata, *Setsuzo*, Counsellor, For. Office; b. in Tottori-ken, 1884; passed Dip. Serv. Exam. while a student at Imp. Tokyo Univ.; Sec. to the Embassy at London '17–21, and was ordered to join the Crown Prince's suite when he visited Europe in 21. His wife is lady in waiting to H. I. H. Princess Nashimoto. Add. For. Office.

Sawayanagi, *Masataro*, D. Litt., Mem. of House of Peers; b. 1866 in Nagano-ken; graduated Coll. Lit., Imp. Tokyo Univ., '88; Secretary of the Dep't of Education '90; Dir. of Middle School '93–'97; Dir. of High Schools; Dir. of the Ordinary Education Bureau; attended the

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

World's Oriental Conference held at Berlin '02. He proceeded to London '06 to deliver a course of lectures on Japanese education at the London University, but had to return home in hurry before commencing the lectures to be appointed Vice-Minister in '07; resigned in '08; Acting Pres. of Higher Com. School, Tokyo '09; Pres. of North-Eastern Univ. '10-'13; Pres. of Imp. Kyoto Univ. in '13-'14. Add. Zoshigaya, near Tokyo.

Seki, *Hajime*, C.D.L. (Japan), Deputy Mayor of Osaka; was b. in 1872 in Tokyo; grad. from Higher Com. School in '93; further studied in Europe '98-01, communications being his specialty; was Prof. at the Tokyo Higher Com. School and Inspector of the Department of Education; present office in '14. Add. Osaka.

Seki, *Kazutomo*, M.P. and ex-Par. Secy. of Justice Office, and Per. Secy to Home Minister; b. 1867 in Chiba-ken; grad. Tokyo Semmon Gakko (present Waseda Univ.) '95 and took to journalism; further studied law and politics at Yale and Princeton, U.S.A.; ed. of the *Yorodzu* and Tokyo *Mainichi*; elected M.P. repeatedly; one of Japan's representatives at International Parliamentary Conference at the Hague, '13; Par. Secy. in Okuma Cabinet '15. Add. Uchiyamashitacho, Koj., Tokyo.

Seki, *Naohiko*, lawyer. M.P. for Tokyo; b. 1857 at Wakayama city, grad. law at Imp. Tokyo Univ. '83; once editor of the *Tokyo Nichi-Nichi*; Mem. of Tokyo city Assembly; repeatedly elected M.P. since '90, and occupied the post of deputy speaker of the Lower House in 29-35 sessions. Add. Minami-Kinrokucho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

Sekiya, *Teizaburo*, Vice-Min. of the Imp. Household; b. 1875 in Tochigi ken; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '99; passed Higher Civil Service Exam. and entered the Home Office as Secretary; then Secretary to Kwantung Govt. and local Govts. at home; Dir. of the Korean Education Dept., 1910; Gov. of Shizuoka prefecture 1919-21. Add. Imp. Household Dept.

Semba, *Taro*, Lieut.-Gen. (ret.), M.P., b. 1855 in Aichi; Sub-Lieut. (Infantry) in '78; entered the Staff College and further studied in Germany '90-93; took part in the China-Japan and Russia-Japan Wars; Lieut.-Gen. in '10, and a Section Chief for years in the General Staff; Div. Com. '10-'15; elected M.P. in 1919. Add. Ichigaya, Tokyo.

Senga, *Tsurutaro*, D. C. L. (Japan), Dr. Jur. (Berlin), Prof. of International Law at Imp. Kyoto Univ.; was b. in 1857 in Okayama. Studied in Germany '84-89, first German literature and then law, both at Berlin University. He was sent by Government in 1900 to Europe and U.S.A. on tour of investigation. Among others he wrote Principles of International Law and Consular-Gerichtsbarkeit. Add. Kyoto Imp. University.

Sengoku, *Masakata*, Viscount, Member of House of Peers; was b. in 1843 in Tajima where his house formerly held a daimiate fief; was Chamberlain in 1875-10; Secretary of the Home Office '82-85. Add. Kamiya cho, Shiba, Tokyo.

Sengoku, *Mitsugu*, D. Eng., ex-M.P.; b. in Kochi 1857; a pioneer

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

grad. of Engineering, Tokyo Imp. Univ. '79; was long connected with the Gov. R'ly. Pres. of Kyushu Rl'y Co. till its nationalization in '11; promoted Hydro-Elec. Co. '11; toured in Europe '11-12; Pres. of Inawashiro Hydro-Elec. Co. '12-14; Pres. of Imp. Gov. Rlys. '14-15. Add. Fujimi-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Seshita, *Kiyomichi*, D. C. L., Barrister, b. 1865 in Sado; graduated from the now defunct English Law School '88; went over to America to further his studies, taking the degree of D.C.L. at the Columbia and Catholic University 1904; passed the Barristers' examination '88 and became lawyer the next year. Add. 16 2-chome, Imagawakoji, Kanda, Tokyo.

Seshita, *Kiyoshi*, Mng.-Dir. of Mitsubishi Bank, b. 1874, Nagano-ken; grad. from the Accountant's School formerly attached to Tokyo Higher Commercial School '93; entering Mitsubishi was promoted to Sub-Manager and Manager of its branches at Osaka and Kobe; present post '17; made a tour in Europe and America to inspect banking business '08-'10 there. Add. 48 Takanawa-Kitamachi, Tokyo.

Shiba, *Chuzaburo*, Baron, D. Eng., Prof. of Shipbuilding at Imp. Univ., Tokyo, and consulting engineer to the Kawasaki Dockyard; b. in Kaga in 1872; graduated from the University in '95, and afterward studied at the Central Technical College, London, and also at Humphrey, and Tennant's Works and finally at Berlin; undertook the designing of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha's sister steamers, *Tenyo* and *Chiyo*. Add. Akebono-cho, Hongo, Tokyo.

Shibata, *Tesshin*, Dir. of the 8th High School since 21; studied Philosophy, at Imp. Tokyo Univ. and was in the service of the Education Dept. till he was app. to the present post. Add. Nagoya.

Shibayama, *Yohachi*, Baron (cr. '07), Adm. (ret), b. 1860 in Kagoshima; Sub-Lieut. of the Navy, '74; Rear-Adm. and Com. Sasebo Adm'ty at the time of the Japan-China War; Vice-Adm. '97 and was Com. of Kure Adm'ty during '04-05 War transferred to be Com. of Port Arthur '05; raised to full Adm., '06 and placed on retired list. Add. Kami-Bokuban-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Shibusawa, *Ei-ichi*, Visc. (cr. Baron '00), founder of 1st Bank and Tokyo Savings Bank and for long President of Tokyo Chamber of Commerce, Chairman of Tokyo Bankers' Association, etc. but recently retired from practical work retaining the post of Dir. of Municipal Orphanage of Tokyo, etc.; b. 1840 in Saitama-ken; is a Nestor of our business circles. Took service under the Tokugawa in its declining days and visited Europe '67-68 in company of a Tokugawa Prince; appointed to a high post in the Treasury on establishment of the Imperial Government, but left it, '73. From that time to his retirement the subject of this sketch consistently kept aloof from Gov. service, though very frequently the chair of Finance has been offered to him. Founded the 1st Bank (Dai-ichi Ginko), a pioneer of national bank in '73; was the chairman of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce from its inauguration till spring of '15 when he resigned on account of ill-health. Toured in Europe and America in '02; again in U. S. A. in '10, in '15 and in '21-22. Add. Kabuto-cho, Nihombashi, Tokyo.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Shibuya, *Ariaki*, Lieut.-Gen. (ret. '14), Court Councillor since '21; b. 1856 in Wakayama; appointed Sub-Lieut. of Cavalry '79; entered Military Staff Col. in '84; served for years as Aide-de-Camp to the Crown Prince, etc.; Lieut.-Gen. '08, Inspector of Commissariat Dept., Dir., Imp. Mews. etc. Add. Gazenbo, Azabu, Tokyo.

Shida, *Kotaro*, D.C.L. (Japan), ex-Prof. Tokyo Higher Commercial School, b. 1868 in Chiba Prefecture; grad. '94 from Law Col. of Imp. Univ., and further studied in its post-grad. course, being at the same time Professor in Tokyo Higher Com. Sch. in '97; sent to Germany '98-01 to study Com. Law; Prof. at Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ. in '06; once special mem. of Tokyo Chamber of Commerce; engaged by the Chinese Govt. as Prof. and Adviser to compile Com. and Civ. Law '08-12. Now in the Yasuda Family corporation. Add. Kobinata-dai, Koish., Tokyo.

Shidate, *Tetsutaro*, ex-Gov. of Ind. Bank of Japan, was b. 1864 in Shimane-ken; grad: from Politics, Imp. Tokyo Univ., served at the Bank of Japan till '89; entered Kyushu Railway '00; Sumitomo Bank '01-10; joined the editorial staff of the Osaka *Mainichi* '11-12; Ind. Bank '13-18. Add. Nakashibuya, near Tokyo.

Shidehara, *Kijuro*, Baron (cr. '20) b. in 1872 in Nara-ken; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '95 and served in Agr. and Com. Dept.; élève-Consul at Chemulpo '99; transferred to London, Antwerp, &c.; sec. at Head Office '11 and Embassy Counsellor at Washington in '12; Minister at the Hague '14-15; Vice-Min. of Foreign Affairs in '15; Ambassador to U.S.A. '19-22; created Peer in recognition of his service in connection with the European War. Add. For. Office.

Shidehara, *Tan*, Dr. Litt., Dir. Library Bureau, Educ. Dept., b. in Osaka, 1870; studied Literature at Imp. Tokyo Univ.; Prof. and Dir. of various schools; School Inspector; Dir. of Hiroshima Higher Normal School. Add. Education Department, Tokyo.

Shiga, *Kiyoshi*, M. D., noted bacteriologist, b. in Sendai 1870; grad. from the Medical Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ. '96, and entered the Infectious Diseases Investigation Laboratory; its section Chief '99; studied further in Germany '01-04; sent to India by the Government '09 and to Italy and England '12; entered Dr. Kitazato's Laboratory in '14, later combining a chair of bacteriology at the Medical Coll., Keio Univ.; app. in 1920 Dir., Govt. Hospital of Chosen and Pres. Seoul Medical Coll. Add. Seoul.

Shiga, *Shigetaka*, M.R.G.S. (Eng.) and Prof., Waseda Univ.; 1863 at Okazaki; grad. Sapporo Agr. Col. '84; visited the South Seas, '86, joined the Progressionists '95; appointed Dir. Forestry Bureau, '97; Chief Councillor of Foreign Office, '98; joined the Port Arthur investing army in the '04-05 war, also the Saghalien commission. Has written a number of works, chiefly geographical; repeatedly visited South America, Africa and Europe. Add. 475 Yoyogi, Tokyo.

Shijo, *Ryuai*, Marquis, of a former courtier family that descended from Fujiwara Kamatari; the present head was b. 1880, and is Colonel of Cavalry. Add. Fujimi-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Shijo, *Takahide,* (Baron) Dir. Industrial Bureau, Dept. of Agr. & Com., b. of an ancient noble family in 1876 and is closely connected in blood with the foregoing; grad. in Politics, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '04. Add. Dept. of Agr. & Com.

Shima, *Masujiro,* Dr. Eng., Dir. and Chief of Eng. Dept., South Manchuria Rly. Co. since '19; grad. from the Eng. Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ., '94; expert to Sanyo Rly., Kansai Rly., Communication Dept., Nippon Rly., ('03) and finally to Imp. Rly. Board, '08; Prof. at his alma mater as additional post since '09, till he was transferred to the present post. Twice made an inspection tour abroad, '03-04, and '10-12. Add. Dairen.

Shimada, *Saburo,* M.P. of unbroken record, speaker of House of Representatives '15-'17; b. in 1852 in Tokyo; held a post of Secretary in the Dept. of Edu., '81; was long one of the ablest lieutenants of the late Marquis Okuma and a prominent member of his party, but afterward he severed connection with it. He joined the Nationalist Party in '10 but left it in '13 and then went over to the late Prince Katsura's party. He has written several works of historical interest; visited America to deliver lectures '11. He played active part in disclosing the Naval Scandal in '14. Add. Nakarokubancho, Kojimachi, Tokyo,

Shimamura, *Asao,* Head of Investigation Dept. of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha; b. 1862 in Fukuoka-ken; grad. from Keio in 1886; entered the Co. '89; Branch Manager in various places. Add. Takanawa-Minami-cho, Tokyo.

Shimazu, *Tadahiro,* Baron, Master of Ceremonies; brother of the following; b. in 1892. Add. Aoyama-Minamicho, Tokyo.

Shimazu, *Tadashige,* Prince, formerly of the fief of Satsuma, and 30th head of the line which was founded in 12th century; his predecessor Seihin and uncle Hisamitsu did much for rehabilitating the Imperial power. The present head was b. 1886 and is Commander of Navy. His sister is Princess Kuni. Visited Europe in '21 with his wife. Add. Nagatacho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Shimizu, *Cho,* D.C.L. (Japan), Judge of Adm. Litigation; b. 1868 in Kanagawa; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '94; Secretary of the Home Office and Prof. at the Peers' School and studied in Germany and Austria '98-'99. Add. Aizumicho, Yotsuya, Tokyo.

Shimizu, *Ichiro,* President of the Appeal Court at Sendai; b. in '58 in Ishikawa-ken; grad. from the former Law College under control of Justice Dept. '84 and has since sat on the Bench in which he was Judge at the Supreme Court, President of Kobe District Court, etc. Add. Appeal Court, Sendai.

Shimizu, *Teikichi,* Capt. (Infantry) retired, Dir., Ishikawajima Dockyard, Tokyo; b. 1867 in Kyoto; adopted by Mannosuke Shimizu; grad. from the Eng. Coll, Imp. Tokyo Univ., 1900 and took up adopted father's business, Shimizu-gumi, Public Work Contractor; made a tour abroad, 1901. Add. 17, Kita-Kogacho, Surugadai, Tokyo.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Shimoda, *Utako*, Mad.. Pres. of the **Women's Patriotic Association** since '20, and one of the foremost lady educationalists; a Court maid of honour when about 16 years old, and again after the death of her husband. An instructor of the Peeress' School: resigned in Nov. '07 and has since devoted herself chiefly to a private female school she founded about '99; visited Europe '93-95. Add. Kitamachi, Aoyama, Tokyo.

Shimogo, *Dembei*, ex-Member of the House of Peers, Pres. of Jinju Life Ins. Co., etc.; b. 1872, at Nagahama, Shiga-ken; studied in Keiogijuku; made an inspection tour in the Occident '00. Add. Mita, Tokyo.

Shimomura, *Hiroshi*, Dir. the *Osaka Asahi* since '21; b. 1875, grad. law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '98, and was long connected with postal service as Dir., Postal Money Order; Dir. of Civil Adm. Formosa ('15–'21). Add. Tokyo Asahi.

Shimo-oka, *Chuji*, M.P., ex-Vice-Minister of Home Affairs; b. 1870 in Hyogo-ken; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '95; Gov. of Akita-ken '05–'08; Director of Agr. Bureau '08; Vice-Min. of Agr. and Com. '12–'13; Chief Sec. of the Cabinet '13–'14; Vice-Min. of Home Affairs '14–'15; Parl. Sec. to the same Dept. '15. Add. Minami-Enoki-cho, Ushi, Tokyo.

Shimura, *Gentaro*, ex-Gov. of Japan Hypothec Bank '12–'21; born in 1867 in Yamanashi; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '89 and entered Agr. and Com. Dept.; Councillor '93; Section Chief in '97; Vice-Gov. of the Hypothec Bank '02–12; travelled through Europe and America for inspection of business '99-01. Add. Kanatomicho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Shin, *Keita*, D. Eng., Naval Architect, Mng. Dir. of Uchida Ship building Co.; was b. 1864 in Yamaguchi-ken; grad. from Eng'ring Col. of Imp. Tokyo Univ. about '86 and soon entered the Ishikawajima Dockyard Co. and then to the present Co. Add. Aoyama Minamicho, Tokyo.

Shinjo, *Yoshio*, Vice-Pres. of Tokyo Electric Co., b. 1873 at Yamaguchi-ken; grad. at Science, Imp. Tokyo Univ.; entered the present Co. in '99 as Chief Eng.; Dir. of the same '14, and then the present post '18. Add. Shirokane-Sankocho, Shiba, Tokyo.

Shioda, *Tatsuke*, Dr. Eng., Dir. Mitsubishi Ship-building Co., b. 1867; adopted by the Shioda family '96; early entered the firm; the present post 1918. Add. 7 Tatsuoka-cho, Hongo, Tokyo.

Shiohara, *Matasaku*, Dir. of Sankyo Kabushiki-Kaisha, was b. in Yokohama in '96, and studied at Yokohama Commercial School and Yokohama English and Japanese Language School; started drug business in '99; went to America to study drug business. Add. Higurakata-machi, Azabu, Tokyo.

Shiozawa, *Shotei*, Ph. D., D. C. L. (Japan). Prof. at Waseda Univ.; was b. in 1874 at Mito; grad. from Waseda in '95, from Wisconsin '00, and further studied at Berlin and Halle '01-2, his speciality

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

being political economy. Pres. of the Univ. '21–23. Add. Yarai, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Shiraishi, *Motojiro*, Dir. of the Tokyo Kisen Kaisha, Hinode Life Ins. Co. etc., b. 1867 in Niigata-ken; grad. from Law Col. of Imp. Tokyo Univ. and entered Toyo Kisen Kaisha to be elevated to the present post; founded Nippon Steel Tube Mfg. Co. over which he presides. Add. Mita-kouncho, Tokyo.

Shiraiwa, *Ryuhei*, Mng. Dir. of Tōa Industrial Co., and Dir. of Nisshin (Japan-China) S.S. Co., b. 1870 in Okayama-ken; studied at Nisshin Boeki Kenkyujo (Japan-China Trading Institute), Shanghai; attached to the Imperial Headquarters as Military Interpreter in the '94–'95 War. Add. 6/67 Aoyama-Minami-cho, Tokyo.

Shirakawa, *Yoshinori*, Lieut-Gen., Vice-Min. of War since '22; b. 1870 in Ehime-ken; Sub-Lt., Infantry '19; Capt. '98; Col. '09; Maj.-Gen. '15. Took part in the Russo-Japanese War; Lt.-Gen. and Dir. of the Military Staff Coll. '18; dispatched to Siberia as Com. of the 11th Div. '21–22. Add. War Office, Tokyo.

Shirani, *Takeshi*, Pres. Imp. Iron Foundry (app. 1918), ex-Dir. Colonial Bureau '16–'18, ex-Civil Governor of Kwantung '08–'17; b. 1863 in Fukuoka; grad. Law, Imp. Univ., '90; entered Home Office and rose to Dir. of Temple and Shrine Affairs Bureau '02; also served at Hokkaido Office, and at the Edu. Dep't.; Gov. of Tochigi-ken, '03; Dir., Ordinary Education Bureau, '06–'08. Add. Waseda Tsurumaki-cho, Ushi., Tokyo.

Shiratori, *Kurakichi*, historian, D. Litt. (Japan) tutor to the Crown Prince, and Prof. at Peers' School; was b. 1865 in Chiba; grad. in '99 from the Lit. Col. of Imp. Tokyo Univ., further studied in Germany and Hungary '00–05, and is an authority on Mongolian dynasties and allied subjects. Add. Shimo-Ochiai, suburb of Tokyo.

Shiratori, *Toshio*, Sec. of Foreign Affairs, b. in Chiba-ken, 1887; passed Dip. & Consular Serv. Exam, '13; grad. from Economics, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '19; Eleve Consul first at Mukden and then Hongkong; attached at Washington '16; Sec. '18; recalled to head office to take up the present post. Add. For. Office.

Shiroyama, *Shosai*, master "makiye" artist, Grand Prize recipient at Paris and St. Louis. Prof. of Fine Art Academy; b. '53 in Tokyo; first studied inlaying but subsequently took to "makiye"; organized the Japan Lacquer Art Society with some others '90; app. Prof. of the Academy the following year. He is specially famous for "level polish makiye," and has frequently received orders from the Imperial Court. Add. Kobikicho 1-chome, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

Shiso, *Suguru*, Paymaster-General, Chief of Naval Account Bureau; b. 1864 in Nagasaki-ken; Dir. of Paymasters' school and Chief Accountant of Saseho Admiralty before he was transferred to present post in '12. Add. Araijuku, Ibara-gun, Tokyo.

Sho, *Seijiro*, Mng. of Mitsubishi Firm, was b. 1862 in Nagasaki;

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

grad. Imp. Tokyo Univ. '84; studied in U.S.A.; and has since been connected with the Firm. Add. Kobinata Suido-cho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Shoda, *Kazue*, ex-Min. of Finance, '16-18, Crown Mem. of House of Peers (nom. '14); b. 1869 in Ehime-ken; graduated from Law Coll. Imp. Tokyo Univ., in '95; passed the higher civil service examination in the following year; inspector of taxation affairs '97; promoted to the Dir. Finance Bureau, Treasury in '07; Vice-Minister in '11-'14, having been in the meanwhile Chief of Hakodate Customs House, Sec. at the head Office, etc., Pres. of Chosen Bank in '15, promoted to Vice-Minister Oct. '16; full Min. same year. Add. Nakashibuya, Tokyo.

Shoda, *Tei-ichiro*, Mng.-Dir. of Japan-China Milling Co., b. in Gumma-ken 1870; grad. from Tokyo Higher Commercial School '91; engaged in soy mfg. for years; founded the Tatebayashi Flour Mill; was elected Mng.-Dir., when the Co. was amalgamated with the present Co. in March '07. Add. 22 1 chome, Kobinatadaimachi, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Soda, *Ki-ichiro*, D. C. L. (Japan), Dr. der Statz Wischenschaft, Lecturer of the Tokyo Univ. of Commerce, and Pres. of Soda Bank; b. 1881 in Yokohama; eldest son of the Kinsaku Soda, banker; grad. from the the Tokyo Higher Commercial School '02, and went through its post-graduate course; further studied for nine years in Germany, England and France. His essays on "Money and Value" and "Economial Method and its Logical Character" both in German, won him doctorate; returned home '13. Add. Soda Bank, Yokohama

So—. = Soye—.

Soga, *Sukenori*, Lieut.-Gen. (retired), Viscount (cr. '84), Privy Councillor, ex-President of nationalized Nippon Railway Co., and Mem. House of Peers '91-15; b. 1843 in Saga-ken; early entered the Imp. Army; took distinguished part as Commander of Brigade on the occasion of Civil War of '77; was subsequently a Divisional Commander at various places; held for a while, the post of Vice-Chief of the General Staff; retired from active service about '87, was once chief military tutor and Aide-de-Camp to the Crown Prince. Add. Surugadai, Kanda, Tokyo.

Soma, *Hanji*, M.A., Pres. of Meiji Sugar Co., Formosa; b. 1869 at Inuyama; non-commissioned officer '85-90; studied at the Tokyo Higher Technical School; then Berlin and Michigan, devoting himself to chemical researches about sugar; taught at his alma mater '03-04; chemist to Formosan Government-Gen.; Dir. of the present Co. established '06. Add. Shiba Park, Tokyo.

Soma, *Nagatane*, Dir. of Yokohama Specie Bank; b. 1850 in Hikone, Shiga-ken; sent to America to study Laws and Economics at Yale Univ. as early as '71; established the Senshu Gakko (now Univ.) in conjunction with Dr. Vise. Tajiri and Baron Megata on his return home in '79; entered Yokohama Specie Bank, and was Pres. for about ten years till '09. Was granted 3rd Grade of Merit for his service in the Russo-Japanese War. Add. Shimo-Tozuka, near Tokyo.

Sonoda, *Kokichi*, Baron (cr. Nov. '18), banker, Dir. of 15th Bank, Yokohama Specie Bank, and of Anglo-Japanese Hydro-Electric Co., etc. b. 1848 in Kagoshima-ken, and adopted into the family; entered the Kaise

Digitized by Google Origina from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Gakko (present Imp. Tokyo Univ.) '69, first as student, then appointed Assist.; removed to Foreign Office as clerk. '71; dispatched to England, '74 as Jap. Exhibition Commissioner and subsequently appointed attache to the Legation; Personal Sec. to Foreign Minister '79; Jap. Consul in London. '82-90; elected Pres. of Yokohama Specie Bank. '90; dispatched to London to bring home the indemnity from China, '96; transferred to Pres. of 15th Bank '99-15. Add. Shirokane, Shiba, Tokyo.

Sowa, *Kaichiro.* Prof. of Sowa Co., K. K, Silk dealers; b. 1864 in Kyoto; adopted by Sowa Kahei and succeeded in his business bringing it to the present prosperity. Add. Ginza 1-chome, Tokyo.

Soyeda, *Juichi,* D.C.L. (Japan), ex-Pres. of Imp. Gov. Rlys; b. 1863 in Fukuoka-ken; grad. from Pol. Economy of the Imp. Tokyo Univ., '84; further prosecuted his studies at Cambridge, England, and Heidelberg and appointed a Councillor of the Treasury on his return home, '87; was promoted to post of Vice-Ministership '98; appointed Pres. of the Bank of Formosa, '99 when the bank was inaugurated; removed to the chairman of the Organization Com. of the Japan Ind. Bank and its President on its being formally started '02; retired from the post in 12; and visited U. S. A. in connection with anti-Japanese agitation in 13. Has taken active part in the introduction of foreign capital; President of Imp. Gov't Railways in '15-16. Add. Fujimicho, Koj., Tokyo.

Soyejima, *Michimasa,* 2nd Count (1st Count *Tane-omi,* d. '05 distinguished himself in the Restoration); Mem. of H.P.; b. in 1871 and was educated at the Peers' School, then at Leys School, Cambridge, England, and Cambridge University where he studied history under Prof. Seeley, class '95. Add. Kogai-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Soyejima, *Sempachi,* Dir. Food. Administration Bureau, Dept. Agr. & Com. since '21; b. in 1881; grad. at Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '07; passed Higher Civil Serv. Exam. Sent to America.

Sugano, *Shoichi,* Lt.-Gen., Vice-Min. of War, since '21, b. in Yamaguchi-ken in 1870; studied at the Staff Coll.; Sub.-Lt. '92; Lt.-Gen. 19; stayed in Belgium and England as Attaché; Dir. of the Mil. Affairs Bureau, War Office, and then, Div. Com. etc. Took part in the 1904 War as a staff of Nogi's Army. Add. War Office, Tokyo.

Sugawara, *Michitaka,* Mem. House of Peers (nom. '16), and was for several years Mng.-Dir. of the Japan-American Trust Co., b. 1869 in Miyagi-ken; grad. Law Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ. '96, and entered the service of the Treasury; after holding post of Dir. of Revenue, Customs Office, at Hakodate, Kobe, etc., promoted to Councillor in '04 then Dir. Tax Bureau; Vice-Min. Finance '15-16; took active part in promoting trust. Add. Kagacho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Sugi, *Seizo,* Dir. Finance Bureau, Dept. of Communications; b. in Hokkaido, 1871; grad. at Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., 1898; passed Higher Civil Serv. Exam.; Post Master at various districts; Dir. of the local marine court of inquiry, etc. Add. Shiba Park, Tokyo.

Sugimura, *Kotaro,* journalist and author, on the staff of the

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Tokyo *Asahi*; b. 1872 in Wakayama; was school teacher and translator at U.S. Embassy, before he entered *Asahi* '04; travelled several times in the West. Has written a number of books. Add. Omori, near Toky-.

Sugimura, *Toroichi*, ex-Ambassador at Berlin; b. 1857 at Kanazawa; took service at Justice Dep't; removed to the Foreign Office '85; Secretary of the Legation at Rome, '87; removed to Paris, '91, to Petrograd, '92; to Vienna, '94-99; again to Mexico, '02-03; Minister to Sweden, '06-11; to Germany, '11-14. Add. Foreign Office.

Sugino, *Kisei*, Broker of Tokyo Stock Exchange, Mng. Dir. of Yamaichi & Co.; b. in 1870, in Hirosaki, Aomori-ken; grad. '89 from the Banking Training Course attached to Treasury and entered the Bank of Japan; Mng.-Dir. of Nagoya Ginko Ltd. 1901; and came up to Tokyo after 1904-5 War and entered Koike & Co. as its manager and on its voluntary winding up April, '17 created the present concern. Add. Office 3 Kabuto-cho, Tokyo; resid. 816 Sendagaya, suburb of Tokyo.

Sugita, *Teiichi*, Mem. of House of Peers, leader of *Seiyukai*; b. 1851 in Fukui-ken; is one of the dwindling band of old Liberals who struggled long for the cause of freedom by sacrificing personal interest and comfort; appointed Gov. of Hokkaido in the Okuma-Itagaki Cabinet, '98; was Vice-Pres. of House of Rep. in '09-08; nom. Crown Mem. of House of Peers in '12. Add. Shimoshibuya, Tokyo.

Sugiura, *Shigetake*, educationist, ex-tutor of Crown Prince and Principal of Nippon Middle School; b. 1855 in Shiga-ken; studied at the Nanko, pioneer of Imp. Tokyo Univ. '70-76; at Owens Coll. Manchester '76-80 chemistry under Roscoe; afterward Principal of the University Preparatory School, Dir. of Special Edu. Bureau; M.P. in the 1st session; tutor to Crown Prince '14-20. Add. Hisakata-cho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Sumitomo, *Kichizuemon*, Baron (cr. '11), Pres. of Sumitomo Bank Osaka; b. 1864 at Kyoto, represents one of the oldest millionaire families in Japan; is a younger brother of Princes Tokudaiji and Saionji, and adopted by the family; once sat in the House of Peers as representative of the highest tax-payers of Osaka. The family runs the Sumitomo Bank, copper mining and refinery and also colliery. Add. Chausuyama, Tennoji, Osaka.

Suenobu, *Dōsei*, Pres. Tokyo Marine Ins., Meiji Life Ins. Cos., and of several other important concerns; b. 1855 in Kochi-ken and was among the first batch of graduates of the Imp. Univ., Tokyo; has since devoted himself to business. Add. Torizaka, Azabu, Tokyo.

Suzuka, *Yasuiye*, Pres. Suzuka & Co., traders and manufacturers of artificial fertilizers; b. 1894 in Tokyo, eldest son of the late Yasuiye Suzuka; grad. from Waseda in Commerce; succeeded his father's business on his death in '19; present post when the firm was reformed as a Joint Stock Co., '20. Assumed his father's name, '20. Add. Sagacho, Fukugawa, Tokyo.

Suzuki, *Eisaku*, Consul-Gen. in Sydney; b. 1879 in Shizuoka-ken; grad. from the Tokyo Higher Com. Sch., 1900; passed Dip. Service

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Exam.; Consul. '08; Embassy Sec. and then Consul. Gen. at Hongkong till '21. Add. Sydney.

Suzuki, *Fujiya*, M.P. & Barrister Patent Attorney; b. 1882 in Oita-ken; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ.; toured abroad 1906-'08; engaged in business for a time on his return home '10; elected M.P. 1919. Add. 19, Ginza 1 chome, Tokyo.

Suzuki, *Iwajiro*, Dir. the Nippon Celluloid Artificial Silk Co., Teikoku S.S., Toyo Match Mfg. Co., etc.; b. in Kobe 1878; studied at the Tokyo Senshu Gakko and made a trip abroad. Add. Sakaicho, Kobe.

Suzuki, *Kantaro*, Vice-Adm; b. 1865 in Chiba-ken; grad. Naval Academy '86; Lieut. Commander, '98; Commander, '02; Capt. '03; once Dir. of Torpedo School; Vice-Minister of Navy in '14; Dir. of the Naval Staff Coll. '19; Com. of the 2nd Squadron '21; Com.-in-Chief of Sasebo Adm. '22. Add. Sugamo, Tokyo.

Suzuki, *Kisaburo*, D.C.L. (Japan), Procurator-Gen. since '21; b. in Kanagawa-ken 1857; grad. from Law Col. of the Imp. Tokyo Univ., in '91, and sat on the bench since '95; meanwhile occupying the posts of Chief Judge at Tokyo District Court, Dir. Legal Affairs Bur., etc., was dispatched abroad in '08 on a tour of inspection; Vice.-Min. Dept. of Justice, '14. Add. Yamabushicho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Suzuki, *Saburosuke*, Dir. of the Japan Chemical Industry Co., and Proprietor of Suzuki Firm, manufacturer and exporter of Iodine, etc.; b. in Kanagawa-ken 1868. He established the former Co. in '06 and was Mng. Dir till May '09 which he resigned at his own convenience and became a Director. He is sole agent for "Ajinomoto" (cooking powder) which has been patented at home and abroad. Add. Atagocho, Shiba, Tokyo.

Suzuki, *Shigeru*, Dir. State Property Dep't since '22; b. 1878 in Tokyo; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. and entered the Finance Dept.; Secretary to the Minister; sent to India, Europe and America, '06; Section Chief; Dir. of the Osaka Customs House and then that of Yokohama.

Suzuki, *Shimakichi*, Dir. Yokohama Specie Bank since 1919; b. 1868; grad. from Keio '89; entered the Bank, '92; Sub. Manager of its New York Branch '95; Manager of the Tientsin, Peking and Shanghai Branches in succession; resigned the post of Vice-Pres. in '22. Add. Yokohama.

Suzuki, *Sobei*, President of the Nagoya Chamber of Commerce and leading banker and businessman in that city; b. in 1856 in a house noted as a wholesale dealer in lumber; sat in the House of Representatives for a long while. Add. Nagoya.

Suzuki, *Torahiko*, Dir. Tokyo Taxi-Cab Co., Nisshin Life Ins., etc.; b. 1873; studied at Waseda and Nippon; once served in a railway and then returned M.P. for his native place, Fukushima-ken. Add. 1/6 Motomachi, Hongo, Tokyo.

Suzuki, *Umeshiro*, M.P. for Tokyo, Dir. of Kyodo Fire Ins. Co., and Japan Colonization Co., etc.; b. 1862 in Nagano-ken; grad. from

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Keio-Gijuku '85 and after having been connected with the *Jiji*, turned to business. Add. Yobancho, Koj., Tokyo.

Suzuki, *Umetaro*, Dr. Agr.; Prof. at Coll. Agr., Imp. Tokyo Univ., and noted applied chemist; b. 1875 in Shizuoka-ken; grad. from above Coll. in '97 and was app. four years later its assist. Prof.; scientific tour in Germany, France and Switzerland '03; Prof. at the Morioka Higher Agr. & Forestry School and later transferred to his alma mater. Attended the 8th International Applied Chemistry Conference held in New York. Is a well-known inventor in his line. Add. Kami-shibuya, suburb of Tokyo.

Tachibana, *Koichiro*, Gen.; b. 1861 at Fukuoka; grad. Cadet School '83; Cap. '94, Major '98; Colonel '05; and Adjutant to the War Minister, Maj.-Gen. '09, Chief Staff of the Korean Garrison and Com. of Gendarmerie in Korea in '14; Div. Com. in '16; full Gen. and Com. of the Kwantung Garrison, '19–21; Com. of the Siberian Expedition, 21–22; placed on retired list in '23. Add. 300 Yoyogi, Tokyo.

Tadokoro, *Yoshiharu*, Crown Mem. H.P., ex-Vice-Minister of Edn., '16–'18; Pres. Kyodo Fire Ins. Co.; b. 1871 in Kochi; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '95; passed higher civil service examination the following year; Councillor at various local offices and at Edn. Dep't; was in Europe '03–05 to investigate educational administration; Commissioner of Anglo-Japanese Exhibition '10; Dir. General Education Bureau, Dep't of Education, '11–16. Add. Dote-sanbancho, Koji-machi, Tokyo.

Tagawa, *Daikichiro*, M.P., ex-Parl. Sec'y of Justice Dept., ex-Deputy-Mayor of Tokyo; b. in 1869 in Nagasaki-ken; grad. from the Waseda Semmon Gakko (now Univ.) in '90; took part in Sino-Japanese and Russo-Japanese Wars as interpreter; is a prominent Christian thinker. Was imprisoned in '18 on charge of lese majeste for a magazine article. Add. Kobinatadaimachi, Tokyo.

Taguchi, *Yoshisaburo*, Mng. Dir. Takata Mining Co. And. Teikoku Savings Bank; b. 1866 in Okayama-ken; grad. from the Tokyo Higher Commercial Sch., '85 and entered the Takata Firm; Man. of its London Branch '89–91; returned home and was installed as its Manager combining the above posts. Add. 81 Motozonocho, Koj., Tokyo.

Tajiri, *Inajiro*, Viscount (cr. Baron '95; Visc. '07), D.C.L., Mem. House of Peers, ex-Mayor of Tokyo ('18–20), ex-Chief of Board of Audit ('02–18); b. in Kagoshima 1850; grad. from Yale, class '71; Councillor of the Finance Dep't '81; afterward Dir. of Loan and other Bureaux; twice Vice-Minister of Finance, '92–02; taught at the Imperial Tokyo Univ. and other institutions; resigned Mayorship in connection with the Municipal scandal '20–21. Has written several works on political economy. Add. Magome-mura, Tokyo-fu.

Takagi, *Ikean*, Baron (2nd), D.M., Prof. Tokyo Jikei-in Medical Coll.; b. 1874, son to the late Surgeon-Gen. Takagi Kenkan; studied Medicine in England. Add. 13, Higashi-Toriizaka, Azabu, Tokyo.

Takagi, *Masutaro*, ex-M.P. and barrister; b. in 1869 in Tokyo; grad. from the Tokyo Hogaku-in in '91; passed the Judge. and Procurators' Examination and Barristers' in '95, and has since been

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

practising in Tokyo. Owns and edits a law journal, and is legal adviser to several business establishments. Add. Honshirokanecho, Nihombashi, Tokyo.

Takagi, *Rokuro*, Japanese Representative of Han-Yeh-Ping Iron and Coal Mining Co.; b. in Miyagi-ken 1880; had only middle school education before entering Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, in 190 ; was despatched to China by the Co. as a commercial student; took part in Boxers' Trouble as Military Interpreter; then returned to Mitsui and served at its Branches at Hankow and Shanghai. Left the Co. in '11 on the establishment of the I & C Co. Add. 18 Nijukkicho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Takagi, *Shichigoro*, Proprietor of the Takagi Kaiso-ten, Pres. of the Sanyu-gumi Joint Stock Co. and Auditor of the Nippon Marine Transportation Co.; b. at Yokohama; graduated from the Waseda Business School '16; succeeded his father's business as shipping agent. Add. Miyazaki-cho, Yokohama.

Takahashi, *Kazutomo*, Prof. Keio. Univ.; b. 1862 in Kawagoye; entered Col. of Law, Imp. Univ. Tokyo, but left in '86, and proceeded to U.S.A., where he grad. from Michigan State Univ.; attended to business in the States and Canada before he returned home '97 to join the *Japan Times* (Tokyo) which he left in '17 to enter the Foreign Office as Translator till '23, and again joined it. Add. Tsunohazu, Tokyo.

Takahashi, *Koi*, M.P. Dir. of the Secretariat Bureau in the Hara Ministry, Dir. of Horai Life Ins., etc.; b. 1867 in Niigata-ken; studied at Keio '93; dispatched abroad by the Dept. of Agriculture & Commerce; journalist for a time; twice Secretary to Mr. Hara during his accession to Home Office. Add. 19 Nishikubo-Akefunecho, Shiba, Tokyo.

Takahashi, *Korekiyo*, Visc. (cr. Baron '07), Mem. of House of Peers; b 1845 in Tokyo; sent to America for study '67; was for several months treated as a slave through the treachery of his knavish American "guardian"; returned home the following year; appointed an official of the Dep't. Agr. and Com., '81, ultimately rising to be Dir. Patent Bureau which post he resigned; entered the Bank of Japan, and was made a Director; Vice-Pres. of the Yokohama Specie Bank, '97; elected Vice-Gov., Bank of Japan, then made Pres. of the Specie Bank '05, retaining the former post. He was financial agent for raising foreign loans in England and America, and was dispatched abroad in '05 and '06; Gov. of the Bank of Japan in '11; Minister of Finance '13-14, and again in '18; promoted to Visc. in '20 for his service in connection with the European War; Premier '21-22. Add. Omote-cho, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Takahashi, *Kumazo*, Dir., the Dai-Nippon Aquatic Association, Teikoku Cold Storage Co., etc.; b. 1871 in Sendai, brother of Torata Takahashi Add. 834 Sendagaya-Shinden, Tokyo.

Takahashi, *Torata*, Pres. of the Tokyo Silk & Woolen Fabric Co. and Mng.-Dir. of the Teikoku Cold Storage Co.; b. 1867 at Sendai; grad. from the Senshu Gakko; in Formosan Govt.-General's service '95-'98; entered the Nippon Rly. Co. '98; and remained there till the railway nationalization came into effect; founded in '07 the Cold Storage Co.,

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

the pioneer in Japan; established with others the Tokyo Silk & Woolen Fabric Co. in '17, and then the Nippon Seimo Co. in '18, both of which he presides over. Add. 862 Sendagaya, Tokyo.

Takahira, *Kogoro,* Baron (cr. '07), ex-Ambassador to Washington; b. 1854 in Iwate-ken; began his career as an official of the former Public Works Dep't, to be transferred to Foreign Office as translator '76; Legation Secy. at Washington, '81; removed to Seoul '84; Consul at Shanghai, '87; Secy. at the Head Office, '90; Consul-Gen. at New York, '91, Minister at the Hague, '92; at Rome, '94, to be transferred to Vienna shortly after; appointed Vice-Minister '99; Min. at Washington '00 where he was Peace Plenipotentiary in '05; relieved of the post in '05; Amb. to Rome '07; to Washington '08-09; was on staff of Prince Fushimi when he visited England '10; Mem. House of Peers, nom. 1917. Add. Naka-Meguro, near Tokyo,

Takaki, *Mitsuoro,* B.D., D.D., Pres. of Aoyama Gakuin; b. 1864 in Shizuoka-ken; graduated from Victoria University, Toronto ('95-98). On returning home he taught at Eiwa Gakko, Aoyama Gakuin, etc., besides being a Pastor of the Central Tabernacle, Azabu Methodist Church, etc., and also editing a Christian magazine. He has written "Encyclopaedia of Christian Knowledge," "Life of John Wesley," etc. He toured in Europe and U.S.A. '06-07. Add. Aoyama Gakuin, Tokyo.

Takakusu, *Junjiro,* M.A. (Oxf.), D. Litt. (Japan), Prof. at Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. in Bingo 1865; entered Oxford '88 and studied Sanskrit; further studied in Germany and returned home '97, to be appointed Prof. at Imp. Tokyo Univ.; Personal Secretary to the Minister of Communications (Viscount Suyematsu); President of Foreign Language School, '00-08; translated several Sanskrit and Pali works. Stayed in London with the Viscount during the Russo-Japanese War; Sekiguchi Daimachi, sent abroad '10-12. Add. Sekiguchi Daimachi, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Takamatsu, *Toyokichi,* D. Eng., Emeritus Prof. of Imp. Univ., Tokyo, Dir. of State Industrial Laboratory, Special Mem. of Tokyo Chamber of Commerce; b. 1855 in Tokyo, grad. course of Chemistry at Imp. Tokyo Univ., in '78; further studied at Owens Coll., Manchester, and at Berlin Univ., returning home in '82; held chair of applied chemistry at his alma mater and other institutions before he retired from official career in '05; the Pres. of Tokyo Gas Co. '05-15. Add. Nishikata-machi, Hongo, Tokyo.

Takamura, *Ko-un,* master-artist in wood carving, Prof. in Gov. Fine Art Academy; b. 1852 in Tokyo; studied under Takamura To-un, a celebrated Buddhist image carver in Tokyo who died '79; undertook wood model for the bronze image of Nanko elected in front of the Imp. Palace and of the Senior Saigo at Ueno Park. Won Gold medal at the Paris Fair '00; frequently honored to carve in presence of their Majesties. Art Commissioner to Imp. Household. Add. Komagome Hayashi-cho, Tokyo.

Takano, *Iwasaburo,* D.C.L. statist and labor expert; b. 1871 in Tokyo; studied Law at the Imp. Tokyo Univ.; assis.-Prof. at the alma mater '99; sent to France, Germany and U.S.A. for studying

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

atistics; full Prof. and doctorate on returning home '03; again mred abroad '09; elected Labor Delegate to Washington in '18 but signed; left Gov't. service in '19. His wife is German by birth. dd. 100 Dozaka, Hongo, Tokyo.

Takarabe, *Hyo*, Adm., Minister of Navy since '23; and Mem. Admirals' Council; b. 1867 in Hyuga; graduated from Naval adet School '90; was on staff at the headquarters in the 4-95 and '04-05 wars; Capt. '05, Vice-Adm. '13 & Vice-Min. of lavy, '13-14. Put on waiting list for a while in connection with the laval Scandal in '14; Com. of 3rd Squadron in '15; Com. of Port rthur Naval Station '15-0; Com., Saseho Adm'ty, '18-'22 and then he post at Yokosuka. Add. Naval Office.

Takashima, *Kikujiro*, Dir. of Oji Paper Mill; b. 1875 in Fukuoka-ken; grad. from Tokyo Higher Commercial School '00, nd entered the Osaka Shosen Kaisha; removed to Mitsui Bussan Kaisha '03 and again to the present Co. '12. Add. 476 Tabata-Higashi-Dai-dori, Takinogawa, Tokyo.

Takasu, *Seiji*, Dr. Eng., Dir. Mechanical Eng. Bureau, Rly Dept., b. 1873; grad. from the Eng. Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ. '97; expert to the Govt. Rly. etc. Add. 5/45 Aoyama Minami-cho, Tokyo.

Takasugi, *Shin*, Dir. Nippon Beer Brewery Co.; was b. in Okayama in 1868. Add. Hommura, Azabu, Tokyo.

Takata, *Kamakichi*, Representative Mem. of Takata Firm, Pres., Takata Mining Co., etc.; b. in Yokohama in 1876, 3rd son of the late Tanaka Heihachi, famous silk dealer and adopted by Takata family; grad. from Berlin Univ. in 1901; entered the Shibaura Iron Works in '02 as expert; left it two years after to enter Tokyo Electric Works in which service he remained for years. Add. 2 Higashi-Kobai-cho, Surugadai, Tokyo.

Takata, *Koan*, M.D., Proprietor of Takata Hospital, Tokyo, and Nan-ko-in Hospital, Chigasaki; b. 1861 in Kyoto; grad. from Med. Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ. '90 and subsequently commenced practice. Add. Sambancho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Takata, *Motojiro*, ex-Director of the Industrial Dept., Formosan Govt.-Gen.; b. in 1864 in Niigata; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., and entered Communication Dept. in '93; Councillor of Imp. Govt. Rlys. in '07; toured in Europe and America on official inspection '07-8; is now a Dir. of a Hydro-electric Co. Add. Taipeh, Formosa.

Takata, *Sanae*, D.C.L. (Japan), Crown Mem. of House of Peers, (nom. '15), President of Waseda Univ. and ex-Minister of Education; b. 1860 at Tokyo; grad. Law at Imp. Tokyo Univ. '82, and had since been connected with Waseda Univ., started the same year by Marquis Okuma; was once one of the leading members of the Progressionists, but for years past kept aloof from active politics, devoting himself to affairs of the Univ.; was Director of the Commercial Bureau, Foreign Office, '96-97 and Senior Councillor of Education,

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

'98. He was repeatedly returned to the House from Saitama-ken; toured in Europe and America '14; Minister of Education in the Okuma Cabinet in '15–'16. Add. Komagome, Tokyo.

Takata, *Shinjiro*, Representative Memb. of Takata Firm (Partnership). b. 1878; grad. from Tokyo Higer Commercial Sch.; adopted by the Takata family marrying eldest daughter of the late head. Add. Kita-koga-cho, Surugadai, Kanda, Tokyo.

Takatsukasa, *Nobusuke*, Prince, formerly one of the five proud houses of Fujiwara extraction founded 1228–94 A.D., scion of the Princely House of Konoye. The present head was b. in 1889; succeeded to the title in '18; is Tutor to the Imperial sons. Add. Kami-Niban-cho, Koj., Tokyo.

Takayama, *Choko*, ex-Pres. of Teikoku Commercial Bank, b. 1867 in Ehime-ken; grad. from Keio; entered Mitsui Bank '93; returned M.P. for his native place '08. Add. 40 Naka-Shibuya, Tokyo.

Takayama, *Keizo*, Mng. Dir. of Kwansai Trust Co., Osaka, etc.; was b. 1862 in Fukuoka-ken; grad. from Waseda '85; a journalist for several years; Chief of Osaka Branch of Mitsui Drygoods Store (the present Mitsukoshi), for about ten years; Mng.-Dir. of Kyodo Fire Ins. Co. '05–12. Add. Momo-dani, Osaka.

Takebe, *Kin-ichi*, Dir. Religion Bureau, Educ. Dept., b. 1881; grad. at Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '08; passed Higher Civil Service Exam; Secretary and Section Chief of the Dep't. till '22. Add. *Ro* 22, 10 Nishi-katamachi, Tokyo.

Takechi, *Naomichi*, Dir. Tokyo Trust Co., Aud. Nippon Conscription Ins. etc.; b. 1870; studied at Keio and also at a Univ. in Hawaii; was once in diplomatic service. Add. 2/13 Ichibei-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Takeda, *Hideo*, Vice-Adm., of Eng. (ret.), chairman of Dirs., Mitsubishi Shipbuilding Co., b. 1864 in Kochi-ken; grad. from the Naval Eng. School, '83; studied in France, '91–92; Commander, '97; Vice-Adm. in 1913, then Dir. of his alma mater; entered the present Co. in '14. Took part in 1894–5 and '04–5 Wars. Add. 116, Haramachi, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Takekoshi, *Yosaburo*, Crown Mem. House of Peers since '22, author and journalist; b. 1865 in Tokyo; studied at the Dojinsha and Keiogijuku; on the staff of the *Jiji*; chef de Cabinet of Marquis Saionji '98. Has written "History of 2,500 Years of Japan" and other works. Was app. in '21 Chief Compiler of Dept. Imp. Household; repeatedly sat at the House of Rep. before he entered the Dept. Add. Higashi-Okubo, near Tokyo.

Takeshita, *Isamu*, Vice-Adm., Com-in-Chief of First Fleet, '22; b. 1869 in Kagoshima-ken; Sub.-Lieut. '90; Commander '07; Capt. '11; Rear-Adm. '13; Vice-Adm. '17; was in the meantime Naval attaché to Washington. Represented Japan's Navy in the Paris Peace Conference '18; tutor to the Crown Prince and accompanied H. H. to Europe in '21; Vice-Chief the Naval Gen. staff, 21–22. Add. 35 Kuruma-cho, Shiba, Tokyo.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Taketomi, *Tokitoshi*, M.P. and leader of Kenseikai, ex-Min. of Finance; b. 1855 in Saga-ken; from obscure politician of local reputation he suddenly came to the front as soon as he began to sit in the House where he has been returned almost without a break from the first session: Chief Secretary of the Cabinet in Okuma-Itagaki Ministry; Minister of Communications in 2nd Okuma Ministry; occupied chair of Finance in Aug., '15-16. Add. Kaga-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Take-uchi, *Naoya*, Pres. of Nisshin Kisen Kaisha (Japan-China S.S. Co.), b. in 1867 in Toyama; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '94 and after a short service in the Communication Department, entered the Osaka Shosen Kaisha. On the formation of the present Co. as joint undertaking of the N.Y.K., the O.S.K., etc. he was appointed its Mng. Dir., and lastly to present post on the death of Baron Kondo, its former incumbent. Add. Kami-Osaki, near Tokyo.

Takeuchi, *Teizaburo*, Gen.-Mng. of the Yasuda Bank, b. 1875 in Hokkaido; adopted by the family; was long connected with the Higo Bank in which he rose to section chief. Add. Yasuda Bank, Nihombashi, Tokyo.

Takeuchi, *Tsunekichi, nom de plume Seiho*, Painter-in-Ordinary to the Court, Prof. at Kyoto Fine Art Academy, is one of the living master painters of the Japanese school; was b. 1864 at Kyoto and studied under the late Kono Bairei; visited Europe '00. Elected Member of the *Salon*, paris in '22. Add. Miike-dori, Yanagikoji, Kyoto.

Taki, *Seiichi*, Dr. Litt. (Japan) Professor of Oriental Art at the College of Literature, Imp. University, Tokyo; was b. in 1873, a son of Taki Katei, a master-painter in his day; grad. from Imp. Univ. Tokyo in '96, and further studied art-criticism in England and France. He has been a regular correspondent to the London Studio and manages an art journal *Kokka*. Add. Tsukiji, Tokyo.

Taki, *Teisuke*, a millionaire draper in Nagoya, Mng.-Dir. of Nagoya Bank and is also connected with various cos. He was b. in 1896 in Nagoya. Add. Nishi-ku, Nagoya.

Takikawa, *Benzo*, Pres. Kobe Gas Works, ex Chairman of Kobe Chamber of Commerce, is a leading manufacturer of matches in Japan; was b. 1851 at Yamaguchi-ken; engaged in match industry in Kobe since '80 and has done much in restoring credit of Japanese matches abroad. Add. Kusunoki-cho, Kobe.

Tamura, *Shinkichi*, ex-M.P., Prop. of Tamura Trading Firm, Kobe, ex-Chairman, Kobe Chamber of Commerce, Japan-Canada Bank and Nippon Rice Cleaning Co., b. 1863 in Osaka; when 25 years old he proceeded to Canada and took to trade after years of hardship; afterwards opened above bank and has done much in promoting trade between Japan and Canada. Add. Saiwai-cho, Kobe.

Tanabe, *Benkichi*, Dir. Kuhara Trading Co.; b. 1872 in Kyoto Prefecture; grad. from Imp. Tokyo Univ. in politics '99; entered Sumitomo Bank but removed to Kyushu Colliery & Steamship Co. as its Manager, then Okura Mining and finally to the present Co. Add. 7 3-chome, Sadowaracho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Tanabe, *Sakuro*, D. Eng. (Japan), Prof. of Engineering at Imp. Kyoto Univ. since '01; b. 1862 at Tokyo; grad. '81 from Gov. Engineering Coll.; undertook the work of connecting lake Biwa with the river Kamo by canal which was successfully carried out '90; Prof. in the Eng. Coll. of Imp. Tokyo Univ., then an Engineer to the Hokkaido Government. Add. Imp. Univ., Kyoto.

Tanahashi, *Aya*, b. 1839 at Osaka, is a well-known, lady educationalist, besides teaching at the Gov. Higher Girls' Normal School and other places who keeps her own private girls' school. Her son, Mr. Ichiro Tanahashi, ex-M.P., maintains private boys' school of secondary grade. Add. Maruyama Shimmachi, Hongo, Tokyo.

Tanahashi, *Takunosuke*, Mng.-Dir. of Kyushu Hydro-Electric Co. since its creation in '11; b. 1871, Kyoto; studied economics at the Senshu Gak-ko; entered Shanghai Spinning Co. '96 and when it was absorbed by Kanega-fuchi Spinning Co. next year, he was transferred to it; removed to Fuji Gas Spin. Co. '99 as Manager of its Koyama Workshops and then, being promoted to the head of the Investigation Board, filling the post till '11. Add. 519 Naka-Shibuya, Tokyo.

Tanaka, *Giichi*, Baron (cr. '20) Gen. and ex-Minister of War; b. 1863 in Yamaguchi; Sub-Lieut. '86; grad. from the Staff Coll. '98; Dir. of Military Affairs Bureau '10-13; despatched abroad '13; then Com. of the 2nd Brigade, Infantry, promoted to Lieut-Gen. and Vice-Chief of the Gen. Staff Oct., '15; was created peer in connection with the European War, in '20; resigned in '21. Add. Funacho, Yotsuya Tokyo.

Tanaka, *Ginnosuke*, Director of Tanaka Mining Co. and Auditor of the Taihoku Savings Bank, was b. 1873 in Tokyo; is grandson of the late Heihachi Tanaka, widely known as "Raw-silk-king" of his time; studied at Trinity Hall, Camb., England and is a wellknown figure in social circles. Add. Ichibei-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Tanaka, *Hozumi*, D.C.L. (Japan), M.A. (Columbia), Prof. at Waseda Univ.; was b. in 1875 in Nagano-ken; grad. from Waseda '96 and further studied '01-03 in America, England and Germany. Was once connected with the *Yomiuri* and was also the editor-in-chief of the *Nichi Nichi*. Has written several works on finance. Toured abroad in 1921-22. Add. 170 Benten-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Tanaka, *Inagi*, ex-Chief Librarian of the Imperial Library, b. 1856 in Suwo; grad. '81 course of Japanese and Chinese Literatures, Imp. Univ.; was subsequently appointed Lecturer at the Univ. combining other duties at the Edu. Dep't; visited Europe and America '88-90 to study the science of library management; Chief Librarian '93-'21. Add. Akebonocho, Hongo, Tokyo.

Tanaka, *Jiro*, Mng.-Dir. of Nippon Petroleum Co., b. in 1873 at Saga-ken; grad. from Imp. Tokyo Univ. at Law '98; passed the higher civil service examination and was appointed Correspondence Commissioner '98; then Chief of the Bureau of Post and Telegraphs of the Communication Dept. '15; represented Japan at the International

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Wireless Conference held at Berlin '06-'08; retired from the official service in Feb. '17 to fill the present post. Add. 270 Choja-maru, Kamiosaki, Tokyo.

Tanaka, *Kaiichi*, Manager of Toyo Muslin Mfg. Co., b. 1873, Okayama-ken; studied at the Meiji Law Coll.; engaged in trade at Kobe for years; entered in '10 and served at Koike Goshi Kaisha, then stock brokers; removed to the present Co. in '13 and was soon promoted to the present post. Add. 1268 Kameido, Tokyo.

Tanaka, *Mitsu-aki*, Count (cr. Visc. '87, Count '90), ex-Minister of the Imp. Household; b. 1843, in Kochi-ken; has had a varied career, having been connected with the Army till '81 when he retired from the service; Chief Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, '89-91; President of the Peers' School, '92, to be removed to the office of Vice-Min. of the Imp. Household; then full Minister '93-09; Pres. of the Compilation Office of the Imp. Household, '18-19. Add. Iwabuchi, Shizuoka-ken.

Tanaka, *Shohei*, D. Sc. (Japan), b. in Awaji 1862; studied acoustics at Berlin, '84-98, and received a reward from the Kaiser for his invention of a wind instrument; is a consulting engineer of the Imp. Railways and is also doing researches on Western and Japanese musics to improve the latter. Add. Tsukishima, Tokyo.

Tanaka, *Son*, Dir. of Oriental Compressor Co., adopted son of Count Tanaka, ex-Minister of Imperial Household; was b. 1864 in Fukushima, brother of Sei Iwagami; studied law and economics in France '91-00; lecturer at Peers' School '01; was returned to the House from Kochi in '12. Add. Motozono-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Tanaka, *Tsunenori*, Dir. of Kirin Brewery Co., Imp. Theatre Co. etc., was b. 1860 in Tokyo. Early entered the Bank of Japan and arose to be the Chief of the Bureau of Supplies. Add. Naka-Rokubancho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Tanaka, *Ryuzo*, M. P. (Seiyukai) ex-Dir. of Osaka Shosen Kaisha, b. 1864 in Akita-ken; grad. Law Coll., Imp. Tokyo, Univ. '89 and entered Dep't. of Agr. and Com. in which he was Dir. of Mining Bureau '92; became lawyer '93; appointed Secretary of the House of Representatives '95; took to business and Mng.-Dir. of Fujita Firm; Repeatedly returned M.P. for his native province to be app. Vice-Min of Agr. & Com. in the Seiyukai Ministry, '19. Add. Nakano-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Tanaka, *Tokichi*, Vice-Min. For. Affairs and Director of Intelligence Bureau since '22; b. in Kyoto-fu, 1878; studied at Tokyo Higher Commercial Sch.; Consul at Singapore, Hongkong, Seattle, etc '03-'10; later Counsellor of the Embassy at Washington, and Dir. For. Trade Bureau 1922. Add. Foreign Office, Tokyo.

Tanaka, *Zenryu*, M.P. and ex-Par. Jun.-Secy. of Navy Dept.; b. 1874 in Aichi-ken; when 13 years old entered Buddhist priesthood; graduated from Buddhist Philosophy at Tetsugakkwan (now Toyo Univ.) '95; teacher at Middle Schools till '98; went over to South

Digitized by Google Origina from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

China '89 to propagate Bndd., where he stayed about 13 years. Add. Kamakura.

Tanakadate, *Aikitsu*, D. Sc. (Japan), b. 1856 in Iwate-ken; after grad. Coll. of Science of Imp. Tokyo Univ., was sent to England and Germany to complete his studies in physics. Appointed professor of physics '91 and a member of the Committee of Earthquake Investigation of the Imp. Geodetic Commission and of the Imperial Academy; Committee of Mil. Aviation since '12 and also occupies a chair on aeronautics in Imp. Tokyo Univ. Was granted 2nd Class Rising Sun for his service about military balloons during the Russo-Japanese War. Add. Yayoi-cho, Hongo, Tokyo.

Taniguchi, *Fusazo*, Pres. of Osaka Godo Cotton Sp. Co., Izumi Cot. Sp. Co., and Toyota-shiki Weaving Machine Co., etc.; b. 1861 in Osaka-fu; came to Osaka to start as a dealer in cottons in '88; Dir. of Meiji Cot. Co., '95; organized Osaka Goto Co. '00. Since then he has occupied several important posts in cotton and weaving business in Kansai Districts. Add. Nishi-Narigun, Osaka.

Tanimoto, *Itaro*, Mng.-Dir. of Mitsubishi Warehousing Co.; b. 1871 in Tottori-ken; grad. from the Law Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ. '98; then entered Mitsubishi Firm and has ever since been connected with it; present post in Oct. '17, after several years at the warehousing business as Manager of the Co's branches at Osaka and Kobe. Add. 68 Hayashicho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Tashiro, *Yoshinori*, M.D., Prof. in Med. Coll. of Imp. Tokyo Univ., b. 1864; graduated from the Med. Coll. in '89; was given a chair at his alma mater '92; established the Tashiro Hospital in '95; was for a time in charge of the Mitsui Charity Hospital opened in '08. Add. Neribei-cho, Shitaya, Tokyo.

Tatsui, *Raizo*, ex-Dir. of the South Manchuria Rly. Co., b. 1856 in Osaka; was a clerk in '82 in the Cabinet; was for a time on the staff of the Tokyo Nichi-Nichi Shimbun then run by Viscount Miyoji Ito; Private Secretary to the Viscount as Minister of Agriculture and Commerce '98; entered the S. M. Rly. Co. '06, but left it in '22. He was on the suite of Prince Ito when he was assassinated at Harbin' 09. Add. 75, 6-chome, Aoyama Kitamachi, Tokyo.

Tatsuki, *Shichita* Minister to Netherlands, b. 1867 in Yamaguchi-ken; was adopted by the family; graduated from Law at Imp. Tokyo Univ. and passed Dip. Service Exam. '96; Elève-Consul, Legation Attaché and Embassy Sec. successively; Secretary and Section Chief of the For. Office; Counsellor to the Embassy in Petrograd and then Paris, 1909; Min. to Chili '17; present post '20. Add. Jap. Leg., The Hague.

Tatsuma, *Han-emon*, millionaire *sake* brewer in Japan, was b. 1877 at Narao, Hyogo-ken, the largest brewing center in Japan, the family having kept up the business for two centuries; owns a number of steamers, and is connected with various business undertakings. Add. Nishinomiya, Hyogo-ken.

Tatsumi, *Konojo*, Dir., Yokohama Specie Bank, b. 1864 in Waka-

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

yama-ken; studied at Keio; early entered the service of the Bank, till he has risen to the present post. Once Manager of its London Branch. Add. Minami-Nakadori, Yokohama.

Tawara, *Yutaka*, Dir. of Mitsubishi Paper Mill, etc., was b. in Hyogo-ken in 1871; grad. from the Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ. '95 and entering the Mitsui Firm remained in the service till 1908. Stayed in London as a Govt. Commercial Commissioner which he resigned in 1910, and reentered the Co. Add. 75 Naka-Shibuya, Tokyo.

Terajima, *Sei-ichiro*, 2nd Count. Memb. of H.P., was b. 1870 in Tokyo, eldest son of the late Count Terajima who in his days occupied chair of Foreign Office; studied at Pennsylvania and next at Paris; returned home in '01 and appointed Per. Secretary to Count Hayashi, then Foreign Minister. Add. Shirokane, Shiba, Tokyo.

Terao, *Hisashi*, D. Sc. (Japan), formerly Prof. in the Coll. of Science of Imp. Tokyo Univ. and Dir. of the Gov. Astr. Observatory of Tokyo, and Mem. of Imp. Acad. of Japan; b. 1854 at Fukuoka; studied mathematics and astronomy in France, '79–83. Add. Kashiwagi, near Tokyo.

Terao, *Toru*, D.C.L., ex-Prof. in Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. 1858 at Fukuoka; connected with the Bench for some years after graduating from Imp. Tokyo Univ., transferred to the Coll. of Law of his alma mater, '91; studied international law, his special line at Brussels, '92-95; Councillor of the Foreign Office, '05, was Legal Adv. to the Southern Chinese Army '12. Add. Reinanzaka, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Tochinai, *Shojiro*, Full Adm. and Com. of Saseho Admiralty since '22; was b. in 1866 at Morioka; Midshipman in '83; was the Personal Secretary to the Minister '04-08; Com. of the Training Squadron, Chief of the Naval Affairs Bureau, etc., Vice-Min. of Navy '16-20; Com. of the 1st Fleet, '20-21. Add. Saseho.

Toda, *Kaiichi*, D.C.L., Prof. Imp. Kyoto Univ., b. 1871 in Hiroshima-ken; grad. Law at Imp. Tokyo Univ. '97; present post, '05; sent to England, Germany and France for study. Add. Kyoto Imp. Univ.

Toda, *Ujitomo*, Count (cr. '84, formerly Daimyo of Ogaki), late Grand Master of Ceremonies, b. 1854 in Gifu-ken; studied in America, '71-76; Legation Counsellor, '86; Min. Plenip. accredited to the Court of Vienna; removed to the Imp. Household Dep't as Vice-Chief of the Board of Ceremonies; was on suite of Prince Higashifushimi in King George's Coronation. Add. Surugadai, Tokyo.

Togo, *Heihachiro*, Count (cr. '07), Admiral of Fleet. O.M. (Br.), 1st Class Golden Kite and Grand Order of Chrysanthemum, Mem. of Supreme Mil. Council, Lord Tutor to the Crown Prince; was b. in 1847, a son of petty retainer of the Lord of Kagoshima. He commenced sailor's career at 16 and at 21 first came under fire in fighting with the late Enomoto's *Kaiten*. In 1871 he was sent to England for study and returned home '73. In the Japan-China War, he commanded the cruiser *Naniwa*, and sank the Chinese transport *Kowsing*, a British steamer flying the British flag; Rear-Adm. after the war; Vice-Admiral in '90; Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet in the War of 1904–5 and hero

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

of Japan Sea battle fought on 27th May, '05; full Admiral, June '04; Chief of Naval Staff, '05, transferred to Mem. Sup. Council of War '09; Adm. of Fleet in '12. Attended King George's Coronation on the suite of Prince Higashi-Fushimi. Add. Kami-rokuban-cho, Koj., Tokyo.

Tokonami, *Takejiro*, Minister of Home Affairs in the Seiyukai Cabinet '18-'22; b. in Kagoshima, 1863; graduated politics, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '90; entered civil service at the Home office, either at head office or local office, in which he rose to be Governor of Tokushima-ken, '01; transferred to Dir. Local Administration, Home Office in '03 and to the Vice-Minister of Home Affairs in '11-12; Pres. of Imp. Govt. Rlys. '13. Add. Mikawadai, Azabu, Tokyo.

Tokugawa, *Atsushi*, Baron (cr. 1882), Mem. House of Peers, Dir. Tomei Fire Ins. Co., b. 1874, 4th son of the late Prince Keiki Tokugawa, the last Shogun; studied at Peers' School. Add. Ichigaya, Ushi., Tokyo.

Tokugawa, *Iyesato*, Prince (cr. '84), President of the House of Peers since '03; was b. 1863 at Tokyo; is a third son of Yoshiyeri Tokugawa, one of the 3 Tokugawa branches, and was adopted as heir in '68 by the last of the Tokugawa Shoguns, in the very next year of the surrender of the Regency to the Imp. Court. Studied in England, 73-77. Toured abroad '10; a Japanese Delegate at the Washington Disarmament Conference in '21. His son **Iyemasa** is a young diplomat, now staying in England as Embassy Secretary. Add. Sendagaya, near Tokyo.

Tokugawa, *Kuninori*, Marquis, head of the clan of Mito, one of the three Houses of Tokugawa which was founded by Yorifusa, 11th son of Iyeyasu. The Marquis was b. 1886, and is now Vice-Pres. of the Red Cross Society. Add. Komme, Honjo, Tokyo.

Tokugawa, *Rairin*, Marquis, formerly one of the three great Houses of Tokugawa which enjoyed the fief at Kishu founded by Yorinobu, 10th son of Iyeyasu. The Marquis, brother of Prince Tokugawa Iyesato and 5th son of Tayasu branch of Tokugawa, was b. 1872; studied for several years in England, and has founded the Nanki Library. Add. Iigura, Azabu, Tokyo.

Tokugawa, *Satotaka*, Count (cr. '94), of the Tayasu branch of the Tokugawa; Grand Chamberlain to H.I.M. the Emperor since '22, was b. 1865 in Tokyo; made a tour through Europe and America '89-90; nominated Mem. of the House of Peers in '93. Add. Mita, Tokyo.

Tokugawa, *Yoshichika*, Marquis (2nd), Mem. House of Peers; b. 1886 of the Matsudaira (Marq.) family and was adopted by the late Girei Tokugawa, ex-Daimyo of Owari, one of the three branches of the Tokugawa. Add. 33 Fujimi-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Tokutomi, *Iichiro*, Journalist, chief editor and proprietor of the *Kokumin Shimbun*, Crown Mem. House of Peers (nom. '11); was b. 1863, at Kumamoto; edu. at the Doshisha, Kyoto; published about '86 "The Future Japan"; issued '87 a monthly magazine "The Friend of the Nation" started in '90 the "Kokumin" (Nation), a daily paper and an English monthly the "Far East"; Councillor of the Home Office in '97. Has written many books among which the "Life of Yoshida

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Sho-in" and "History of Modern Japan" may be mentioned; visited Europe and America in '96; founded a philanthropic institute Aoyama Kaikan by donating his own mansion in '22. Add. Aoyama, Tokyo.

Tokutomi, *Kenjiro*, (Pen-name "*Rokwa*"), younger brother of the above, was long on the staff of the *Kokumin*. Wrote in '99 "Namiko," a popular novel translated into English and other languages; "Omoidenoki" somewhat autobiographical. He undertook pilgrimage to Jerusalem and to Tolstoy in '06, and again to Russia & other places with his wife in Jan. '19. Add. Kasuya, near Tokyo.

Tomi-i, *Masa-akira*, D.C.L. (Japan), Privy Councillor; Emeritus Prof. of Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. 1858 at Kyoto; grad. Lyons Univ., France '83; Prof. of the College of Law of Imp. Tokyo Univ. '85; once Dean of the College. Add. Ichigaya Yakoji-machi, Tokyo.

Tomizu, *Hiroto*, M.P. (Seiyukai), D.C.L. (Japan); b. 1861 at Kanazawa; studied law in England and Germany '89-94; was one of the "Seven University Jingoes." Add. Eda-machi, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Tomo-no, *Otoya*, Dir. of the Nishiwaki Bank and Taiyo Life Ins. Co., b. 1867 in Tokyo; grad. in '92 from the Law Coll., Imp. Tokyo University. Add. Kaga-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Toyama, *Mitsuru*, Political boss, ex-Pres. of the Gen-yo-sha (a political club); was b. 1855 in Fukuoka-ken; was thrown into prison for having sided with the rebels in the Civil War of '77; now stands aloof from politics and is a sympathizer of Chinese revolutionists. Add. Reinanzaka, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Toyama, *Sutezo*, Dir. Osaka Savings Bank, Aud. Osaka Commercial Information Agency, etc., b. 1883; grad. from Law Coll., Imp. Kyoto Univ. '08. Add. Tennoji-mura, Osaka.

Toshimitsu, *Tsurumatsu*, Pres. of Kinugawa Hydro-Elec. Co., Dir. of Tokyo Gas Co., etc.; b. 1863 in Oita-ken; came to Tokyo in '87, to study law at Meiji Univ.; became lawyer and struggled his way up to success; once M.P., but soon resigned to enter into business; Dir. of the then Tokyo Railway Co.; established Kinugawa Hydro-Elec. Co. and Chiyoda Gas Co., the latter being amalgamated with Tokyo Gas Co. later. Add. Tomikawacho, Fukagawa, Tokyo.

Toyoshima, *Naomichi*, D.C.L., of ex-Bureau-Dir., Justice Dept.; b. 1871 in Tokyo; grad. '95 from Law Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ.; Pub. Proc. in '97; attached to the Supreme Court '07; Councillor of Justice Dept. '11. Has also been Lecturer at his alma mater, Waseda Univ., etc. Add. Akebonocho, Hongo, Tokyo.

Tsuboi, *Kumazo*, D. Litt. (Japan), Professor at Imp. Tokyo Univ. (Lit. Coll.), was born in 1858 at Osaka; grad. from Lit. of the Univ., and was sent by Govt. to Europe for study; Prof. at his alma mater in '91; then Dean of Coll. Add. Yayoicho, Hongo, Tokyo.

Tsubouchi, *Yuzo*, D. Litt. (Japan), author and a man of letters; b. 1859 in Aichi-ken; has been connected with Waseda Univ., from its inception '82, being now its Emeritus Prof.; grad. Coll. Lit. of the now

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Imp. Tokyo Univ. '82; is more widely known in public as pioneer novelist and dramatist; is the foremost Shakespearian scholar of Japan and translated a dozen of his plays; has also written several works on ethics; organized in '11 the Literature and Drama Society but dissolved it in '13. Add. Yochomachi, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Tsuboya, *Zenshiro,* Dir. of Hakubunkan, journalist; b. 1863 in Niigata-ken; grad. from Waseda '88, and connected with the Firm ever since; toured Europe '07; has written a number of works on travel, etc. Add. Kita-Yamabushi-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Tsuchii, *Rinkichi, nom de plume* "**Bansui,**" Prof. at 2nd (Sendai) High School; was b. 1871 in Sendai; grad. Lit., Imp. Univ., Tokyo; further studied literature in Europe '01–04. Has written a number of poetical works; translated Sartor Resartus. Add. Sendai

Tsuchiya, *Iwaho,* M. D., Physician at Court, was b. in 1874 in Yamanashi-ken; grad. from Imp. Univ., Tokyo (1901) and from a German Univ. (1909). He was appointed at Court in 1911 and is also practising. Add. Tamachi, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Tsuchiya, *Masanao,* Visc., Master of Ceremonies & Chamberlain to the Crown Prince; b. 1881 of a former *Daimyo* family; grad. Literature, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '08; was on the suite of the Crown Prince when he visited Europe in '21. Add. 164 Aoyama-Onden, Tokyo.

Tsuda, *Umeko,* lady educationist and Dir. of the Girls' English School founded by herself in Tokyo; b 1865 in Tokyo; daughter of the late Tsuda Sen, an agriculturist; was among the first batch of girls sent '71 to U.S.A. for study by the Imp. Gov.; stayed there till '82 and on returning home was appointed teacher in the Peeress' School and lecturer in the Women's Higher Normal School; has frequently visited America. Add. Goban-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Tsukamoto, *Yasushi,* D. Eng., Dean of the Eng. Coll. and Prof. of Architecture, Imp. Tokyo Univ., b. 1869 in Kyoto; grad. in '93 from Imp. Tokyo Univ., in which he was appointed lecturer; further studied in England, Germany and France '99–02; Prof. at the alma mater on his return. Add. Hisakatacho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Tsukuda, *Ichiyo,* ex-Dir. of the South Manchuria Rls, '13–21, ex-Vice-Pres. of the Yokohama Specie Bank; was b. 1863 in Ehime-ken; grad. Law at Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '90, and subsequently entered the Finance Dept. in which he served as Secretary, Chief of Customs House, etc.; Adv. to Yuan Shihkai '03–03; is now conducting business in Manchuria. Add. Takagicho, Aoyama, Tokyo.

Tsukuda, *Issei,* Dir. of the Hypothec Bank of Japan; b. 1867 in Ishikawa-ken; studied politics, Imp. Tokyo Univ.; passed Higher Civil Service Exam. in 98; entering the Dept. of Finance, was promoted to Inspector of Customs, Dir. of the Revenue Superintending Offices at several places, and finally Dir. of the Printing Bureau; transferred to the present post, '17. Add. Nakano-machi, Ichigaya, Tokyo.

Tsukakoshi, *Utaro,* Mng.-Dir. of Nippon Chemical Fertilizer Mfg. Co., b. in 1879 in Tokyo; studied pharmacy and chemistry at

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Tokyo Pharmaceutical School and at the Institute of Technology, Boston, U.S.A.; further studied dry distillation of wood in U.S.A.; appointed Chief of Dry Distillation Works, and subsequently of Chemical Laboratory of the Karafuto Gov't; left the official service '12 and formed Nippon Chemical Pulp. Co. in '13 and later the present Co. with Mr. K. Koike, his brother-in-law. Add. Ochiai, Karafuto.

Tsunashima, *Kakichi*, Pastor of Baucho Congregational Church, Tokyo b. 1860 in Okayama-ken; studied at Doshisha, and Yale Univ., U.S.A.; Pastor of the present church about for twenty years. Peace Envoy to U.S.A. in '13 representing Christian churches of Japan, and to Constance in '14 representing Japan. Add. Nakarokubancho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Tsuneto, *Noritaka*, D. Agr., Pres. of Rasa Island Phosphate Co.; b. 1857 in Oita-ken; grad. Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ. '83; Expert at Dept. Agr; Prof. Agr. and Forest. School, at Morioka then at Kagoshima; Expert of Formosan Govt; retired from official service '04. Add. Wakamiyacho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Tsurumi, *Sokichi*, Dir. of the Commercial Bureau, Dept. Agr. & Com., b. 1873 in Toyama-ken; grad. from Politics, Imp. Tokyo Univ. and entered the Home Office '99; served in the local Govt. before he was transferred to the Dept. '08; Dir. of the Aquatic Product Bureau '17; twice dispatched abroad; represented Japan in the Economic Conference of the Allies in Paris during the Great War. Add. 12 Aoyama Takagicho, Tokyo.

Tsutsuki, *Keiroku*, Baron (cr. '08), D.C.L., Privy Councillor since '07; b. 1862 in Tokyo; studied in Germany '82-85, after grad. from Imperial Tokyo University; appointed Sec. of Legation and Per. Sec. to the Foreign Min., '86; travelled abroad '89 on the suite of Prince Yamagata; entered the Home Office in which he was appointed Director Public Works Bureau, '94; again travelled with Prince Yamagata when the latter was dispatched to Moscow to attend the Tsar Nicholas' Coronation Ceremony; Vice-Min. of Edu., '97; Env. Extr. Min. Plen. unattached '98; Vice-Min. of Foreign Affairs '99 under the late Visc. Aoki, but left it owing to some disagreement of views with his chief. Was on the suite of the late Prince Ito when he visited Europe, 01-02. Appointed Special Amb. to attend the Hague Peace Conference of '07; was created Baron for the service. Add. Mamiana, Azabu, Tokyo.

Uchida, *Kakichi*, ex-Vice-Min. of Communications, '7-'18, b. 1866 in Tokyo; graduated Law, Imperial Tokyo Univ. '91, after which he entered the Department of Communications, in which he held post of Dir. of Shipping Bureau till '10; Dir. of Civil Affairs, Formosa, '11-15. Add. 14 Hiyoshicho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

Uchida, *Sadatsuchi*, Min. Resident in Turkey since '20; was b. 1865 at Kokura; grad. Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ. and appointed attache in '89; élève Consul at Shanghai in '90; transferred to Seoul in '93, Consul-General in '02; Min. and Con.-General in Brazil in '07; decorated for his service during the Russo-Japanese War; Min.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

to Sweden, '11–'18. Promoted to Amb. in '23. Represented Japan in the International League as Senior Commissioner.

Uchida, *Yasuya*, Count (Baron '07. Vis. '11), Minister of Foreign Affairs since '18; b. 1865 in Kumamoto-ken; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ; attaché at Washington '87; Per. Sec. to the Min. of Agr. & Com. and at the Foreign Office; Sec. of Legation at London '93; transferred to a similar post at Peking '93–98; Dir. of Political Bureau, to be promoted Vice-Min. of Foreign Affairs '00; Minister to Peking, '01–06; Amb. at Vienna, and next at Washington '09; Minister of Foreign Affairs in '12. Ambassador to Petrograd during the Great War, and was promoted in court rank in '20 for his service in connection with the conclusion of the Treaty of Peace. Corentess. Uchida was educated at Vassar College, U.S.A. Add. Nishi Okubo, near Tokyo.

Uchimura, *Kanzo*, Christian teacher and essayist, was b. 1861 in Saitama; grad. from Sapporo Agr. Coll. '81; clerk at the Dep't of Agr. and Commerce; studied at Amherst Univ. '83–88; instructor at the 1st Higher School, Tokyo, and by his refusal to bow before the Emperor's portrait from religious scruples he had to resign; then took to journalism; and is now educationist and non-Sectarian Christian teacher; publishing a religious monthly. Wrote "How I Became a Christian" and others. Add. Tsunohazu, near Tokyo.

Uchimura, *Tokujiro*, Mech. E., Mem., A.S.R.E., Patent Solicitor; was b. 1867 in Tokyo; grad from the Tokyo Higher Technical College in '90; examiner of the Gov't Patent Bureau till '05; Chief Expert of the Imp. Refrigerating Co., travelled through Europe and America to inspect cold storage business in '07. Add. Yariyacho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

Uchiyama, *Kojiro*, Gen., (Cret. '22), ex-Chief Aide-de-Camp to His Majesty '12–'22, was b. 1859 in Tottori; Sub.-Lieut. (Art.) '79; attached to Legations in Russia and France; Commanded Art. Corps in the Russo-Japanese War, again attaché at Petrograd till '07; Commander of Yura Fort '08 and of Divisions; General '15. Add. Harajuku, Sendagaya, Tokyo.

Ugaki, *Issei*, Lt.-Gen., Dir. General Affairs, Mil. Edu. Board, b. 1863; Sub. Lt. in '93 and has gradually risen to the present post. Tour of inspection in China and East Russia, till appointed Dir. Staff Coll. etc. Add. Mil Educ. Board, Tokyo.

Ue—. See Uye—.

Ukita, *Kazutami*, D.C.L. (Japan), historian and educationist, Prof. Waseda Univ., was b. 1860 in Kumamoto: studied English under Capt. Janes of U.S.A. engaged by the Lord of the Fief and was converted into a Christian; grad. Doshisha '79; was for some while engaged in religious work and journalism; Prof at his alma mater; entered Yale '92 and studied philosophy and politics; was again Prof. at the Doshisha and next at present institution '97. Add. Takata, near Tokyo.

Uno, *Hogara*, D.M., Emeritus Prof. Imp. Tokyo Univ. and Prop. of the Rakuzando Hospital for skin diseases; was b. in Shidzuoka in 1850; grad. Medicine at Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '76; Assist-Prof. in the Coll. in '81, and subsequently appointed Vice-Pres. of University Hos-

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

pital; was sent to Germany in '89 for study. Resigned the chair in '01 to establish the hospital. Add. Yumicho, Hongo, Tokyo.

Urabe, *Hyakutaro*, D.C.L. (Keio), Prof., Keio Univ.; b. 1869 in Fukuoka-ken; grad. from Keio, '95; was on the editorial staff of the *Jiji* '95; Prof., of his alma mater and the Chief Editor of the *Nippon*. Add. Keio Univ., Tokyo.

Urabe, *Jofu*, Pres. of Meiji Leather Mfg. Co. and Mng.-Dir. of Borneo Rubber Co.; was b. in 1871 in Chiba-ken; graduated from Waseda in politics; entered Sakuragumi Firm and when it was reogranized into a joint stock Co.; was elected its President. Add. Higashi Okubo, Tokyo.

Usami, *Katsuo*, Governor of Tokyo-fu since '21, b. in Yamagata-ken 1869, grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. 1896; Councillor to various local Governments and then to Home Office; Gov. of Toyama-ken, 1908; transferred to Korea in 1910 to become Chief of Home Affairs Dept.; retired in 1919; app. to the present post in succession to Mr. Abe. Add. Official residence, Shiba Park, Tokyo.

Ushijima, *Kinji*, potato planter in Cal., U.S.A. and Pres. of Japanese Association of San Francisco; b. 1866 at Kurume; studied at Keiogijuku; went over to U. S. A. and began potato plantation from which he made a fortune; is reputed as "Potato King" along the Pacific coast. Add. Barclay, San Francisco, U.S.A.

Ushio, *Keinosuke*, Dir. Local Govt. Bureau, b. 1881; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '05; passed Higher Civil Serv Exam. and entered Home Office; Dir. Sanitation Bureau till '22 and then transferred to the present post. Add. 45 Yakoji, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Uyeda, *Mannen*, D. Litt., Philologist, Prof. Lit. Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. 1867 in Aichi ken; grad. the above Coll. in '88; sent to France and Germany to prosecute further study; once acting Dir. of the Tokyo Foreign Language Sch.; Councillor and Bureau Chief of the Edu. Dep't.; Dean of the Lit. Coll. till '20. Represented Japan in the meeting of the International Univ. Club held in Brussels in '23. Add. Yanaka Shimizucho, Shitaya, Tokyo.

Uyehara, G. *Etsujiro*, Dr. S. (London Univ.); born in 1878 in Nagano-ken, grad. from the Univ. of Washington, U. S.; lecturer at the Tokyo Higher Tech. Sch. '11-14; Prof. at Meiji Univ. '13-20; is Silver medalist of Univ. of London; M. P. since '17. Publ. The Political Development of Japan (English), Studies on the Constitutions of Japan (Japanese), Democratic Institutions in Japan (Jap.), etc. Add. Nakagicho, Aoyama, Tokyo.

Uyehara, *Shikazo*, Dir., Keisei Electric Rly. Co., Borneo Rubber Co., Japan Electro-Industrial Co., etc.; b. 1869 in Oita-ken; grad. from the Oita Normal School and Tokyo Semmon Gakko (forerunner of Waseda Univ.); passed the Exam. for Bar and began practice in Tokyo; once returned M. P. Add. 16. Shin-Suwacho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Uyehara, *Yusaku*, Baron (cr. '07), Marshal, ex-Chief of General

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Staff Board, b. 1856 in Hyuga; Sub-Lieut. (Eng.) '69; was ordered to study in France '89; staff officer to the 1st Army in the Sino-Japanese War; attended the coronation ceremony of the Tsar and also the Hague Peace Conference; chief staff to Marshal Nozu in the Russo-Japanese War; Com. of 7th Division '08; Minister of War '12-13; Chief, Military Edu. Board '14; Field Marshal in '19; retired from the Gen. Staff in '23. Add. Daimachi, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Uyemura, *Chozaburo,* Mng.-Dir. Japan Beer Brewery Co., etc.; was b. 1862 in Tokyo; was for some years an official of the Departments of Agr. and Com. and of Communications. Add. Aoyama Minamicho, Tokyo.

Uyemura, *Masahisa,* a Christian preacher and Prof. at the Meiji Gakuin, pastor of the Fujimicho Church, Tokyo; was b. 1859 in Tokyo; is one of the prominent Christians brought up in the early seventies at Yokohama. Add. Nakarokubancho, Koji., Tokyo.

Uyeno, *Kintaro,* Dr. Pharmacy, Dir., Dai Nippon Beer Co., b. 1874 in Tokyo; grad. from the Coll. of Science, Imp. Tokyo Univ.; entered the Co. as an expert. Add. 16 Kogaicho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Uyeno, *Seiichi,* Vice-Pres. of the *Asahi-Shimbun,* Tokyo and Osaka, b. in Osaka, 1882; grad. at. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '07 and took to journalism. Osaka Asahi, Osaka.

Uyeno, *Yasutaro,* M.P., b. in Toyama-ken, 1865; was in the local government service for years; next a newspaper editor and businessman; Sen. Sec. to the Dept. of Justice in the Seiyukai Administration 1920. Add. 180 Kogai-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Uyesugi, *Shinkichi,* D. C. L., Prof. at Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. 1878 in Ishikawa-ken; studied politics at Imp. Tokyo Univ. and app. its assis. Prof. '03; studied in Germany '06-09; full Prof. '12; toured abroad '20. His specialty is Japanese Constitution. Add. Otsuka Sakashita, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Uzawa, *Somei,* D. C. L. (Japan), barrister, M. P. (Seiyukai), Dir. of the Meiji Univ.; b. 1872 in Chiba, where his precocious ability attracted wide attention; grad. Law, Imp. Univ. Tokyo class '99, and has been practising since then, being reputed as an expert in criminal cases. Add. Tsukiji, Tokyo.

Wada, *Eisaku,* painter of Western style, Prof. in the Tokyo Fine Art Acad., was b. 1874 in Kagoshima-ken; grad. from the Academy in '96 and Assist.-Prof. at his alma mater for some years; sent to France where he studied under Raphael Collin; is a Mem. of the Hanging Committee of Imperial Academy of Arts. Add. Kasumicho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Wada, *Toyoji,* Crown Mem. of House of Peers (nom. 1921); Mng.-Dir. of Fuji Spinning Co., was b. 1861 in Oita-ken; proceeded to America as Agent of Kai Shoten about '80 and returned home about five years later; entered Mitsui Bussan Kaisha and Kanegafuchi Spinning Co., which was started in '96; next the present Co. Add. Mukojima, Tokyo.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Wada, *Toyotane*, M.D., Prof. at Osaka Med. Coll., Dir. of the Psychopathological Dept. of the Osaka Prefectural Hospital; b. 1880 in Osaka; grad. from the above coll. and was in the military service; sent to Germany for study by the alma mater '09; present post '17. Add. Med. College, Osaka.

Wakabayashi, *Raizo*, Memb. House of Peers nominated in '22, and ex-Gov. of Kyoto-fu; b. 1865 in Niigata-ken; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '93; Secy to local Gov't; was in the service of Korean Govt. till '10; then app. Gov. of Nara-ken and transferred to several prefectures in similar capacity.

Wakamiya, *Sadao*, Vice-Min. Dept. of Communications since '21; b. in Aichi-ken in 1875 and adopted by the family; studied law at Imp. Tokyo Univ. and entered the Govt. service; Dir. Mercantile Marine Bureau during the Great War. Home; 4/1 Omote-cho, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Wakao, *Ikuzo*, silk exporter, M.P., Mem. of the Yokohama Chamber of Commerce, Dir. Wakao Bank, Hiranuma Bank, Y'hama Elec. Rly, Y'hama Warehouse Co. etc.; b. 1857 in Yamanashi-ken; engaged in foreign trade chiefly exporting raw silk; prominent figure in the business circle of the Port as a head of the Wakao family; repeatedly returned M. P. for Yokohama City. Add. Houcho, Yokohama.

Wakao, *Kinnosuke*, Memb. Kofu Chamber of Commerce, Chairman Wakao Bank and Nippon Electric Chemical Industry, Dir. Tokiwa Life Ins., Tokyo Electric, Tokyo Gas, etc., b. 1882, studied Polities at Imp. Tokyo Univ. Add. Kofu.

Wakao, *Rin*, Dir. Yokohama Exchange, Dir. Hokkaido Hydro Electric Co. etc., b. 1868; early entered business. Add. 4/195 Noge machi, Yokohama.

Wakao, *Shohachi*, M.P., Dir. of Tokyo Electric, Naigai Kogyo, Tokyo Taxi-Cab, Nippon Seima, and many others; b. in 1873 and adopted into the family '96 by marriage; studied at the Chuo Daigaku. Add. 1/34 Mita, Shiba, Tokyo.

Wakao, *Tetsunosuke*, Pres. Wakao Savings Bank, Dir. Daito Sugar, Naigai Spinning, etc., b. 1889 and was in the service of Tokyo Elec. Co. Add. 3/2 Tsukiji, Tokyo.

Wakatsuki, *Reijiro*, ex-Minister of Finance, Crown Mem. of House of Peers, was b. 1866 in Shimane-ken; grad. from Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., '92; was appointed Councillor of the Treasury soon after graduation, where he rapidly rose and was appointed Bureau Dir. '03, and then Financial Agent in London in '06; recalled home and appointed for the second time Vice-Minister of Finance '08, resigned in '11., Minister of Finance Dec. '12—Feb. '13 and again April '14—Aug. '15. Add. Nakarokubancho, Koj., Tokyo.

Watanabe, *Chifuyu*, Mem. House of Peers since '20; Mng.-Dir. of the Franco-Japanese Bank (Tokyo Branch), b. 1876; son of Chiaki Watanabe and adopted as heir by his late uncle Viscount Kunitake

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Watanabe; grad. in Law, Imp. Univ. (Tokyo) '98; further educated in France, Germany and America; Manager of Industrial Bank of Japan for some years; then Mng.-Director of Nippon Seikosha and Hokkaido Colliery and Steamship Co.; was for a while proprietor and editor of a Tokyo daily. Add. Nishimachi, Azabu, Tokyo.

Watanabe, *Kaichi*, D. Eng., C.E., B.S., Pres. Ishikawajima Shipbuilding Co., Dir. Keihan Elec. Rly.; b. in Nagano-ken; 1853; grad. in '83 Gov't Eng. College; conferred C.E. and B.S. by Glasgow Univ. which he finished in '89; then studied practical side under Sir John Fowler and other noted British engineers; elected member of Civil Eng'ring Society, London. Add. Omote-cho, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Watanabe, *Jiemon*, Pres. of 27th Bank, Watanabe Warehousing Co., Asahi Life Ins. Co. and of Watanabe Hozen Kaisha, Dir. of Tokyo Bay S.S. Co. etc.; b. 1870 in Tokyo; second son of the late Jiemon Watanabe, a millionaire merchant of Tokyo; on his father's death, assumed both his name and business. Add. 1-chome, Honzaimokucho, Nihombashi, Tokyo.

Watanabe, *Katsusaburo*, Representative of the Watanabe Partnership Unltd., b. in Tokyo 1873, younger brother of the above; grad. from the now defunct Shogyo Gakko '00; a promotor of Tokyo Taxi-cab Co. est. '18. He is also connected with various other enterprises. Add. Shiro-yama, Nishi-kubo, Shiba, Tokyo.

Watanabe, *Katsusaburo*, ex-Dir. of Local Adm. Bureau, Home Dept.; b. 1872 in Okayama-ken; grad. Law Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ. '96 and had been in service of local gov'ts, last Gov. of Tokushima-ken; Add. Minami, Enokicho, Ush., Tokyo.

Watanabe, *Ryusei*, Dir. Nagoya High Sch. since '21; b. in Niigata-ken, 1866; grad. from Tokyo Semmon Gakko (now Waseda Univ.) '87; studied Ethics in U.S.A. and Germany; app. Prof. of the Tokyo Musical Academy, Tokyo Higher Normal School, and the Dir. of the former school, etc. Despatched to China in 1913 and Europe and America 1920. Add. Nagoya.

Watanabe *Toshijiro*, Dir. of Watanabe Bank, Yokohama Canvas Co. etc., b. 1882, son to Fukusaburo Watanabe, Pres. of the Bank and Dir. of the Yhama Specie Bank, Yhama Elec. Co., etc.; grad. Economic Imp. Tokyo Univ. '14; toured in U.S.A. '15. Add. Nishitobe, Yokohama.

Watanabe, *Toru*, Dir. Kinugawa Hydro-Electric Co., Banzai Life Ins. Co., Borneo Rubber Co., etc., b. 1867 in Chiba-ken; grad. from Waseda; newspaper man for a time on the *Tokyo Nichi Nichi*; Manager of Tokyo Stock Exchange till '06; was promoter and then Mng.-Dir. of the Yinkow Water Works and Electric Co., China. Add. 52 Takanawa Minamicho, Shiba, Tokyo.

Watase, *Shozaburo*, Ph. D., D.S.C. (Japan), Prof. of Zoology, Coll. of Science, Imperial University of Tokyo; graduated from College of Agriculture (Sapporo) '84; studied Zoology at Imp. Tokyo. Univ. '84-86; John Hopkins Univ. '86-90; Clark Univ. '90-92. Was Lecturer at

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

the University of Chicago, '92-1900; travelled extensively in America, Europe and in Tropics. Add. 9 Minami-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Watase, *Torajiro*, elder brother of the above, was b. at Numazu '60; grad. Sapporo, Agr. Coll. '84. Was connected with educational works at Tokyo and in the provinces; then started business as seed-grower and importer and exporter of agricultural implements and requisities. Sat in the Municipal Council, in which he had charge of the Grand Exhibition Section. Add. Tame-ike, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Yada, *Seki*, Mng.-Dir. of Toshin Warehousing Co., b. in 1862 in Wakayama-ken; grad. from Keio '80; was a journalist on the Jiji's staff for some years; took to business and entered in '95 Mitsui Bank and was appointed Auditor in '15; the present post in the Toshin which is practically run by the Firm in '16. Add. 1 8-chome, Tamachi, Shiba, Tokyo.

Yajima, *Eisuke*, Dir. of 10th Bank and Kofu Gas Co., Pres. of Yajima Silk Filature Co., etc., dealer in silk and cottons yarns; b. 1869 in Yamanashi-ken. Add. Midoricho, Kofu.

Yajima, *Kajiko*, Mrs, lady educationist, Pres. of W.C.T.U. of Japan; b. 1834 in Kumamoto-ken; entered a Teachers' Training Institute at her 38th year; founded present W.C.T.U. in '86, Crittenden Home in '95 and ever since has devoted herself to social reform of girls; had long been Dir. of Joshi Gakuin. Represented Japanese women at the age of 86 in the International Prohibition Meeting held in London, '20. Add. Tameike, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Yamada, *Buntaro*, Dr. Eng., Dir., Mitsui Mining Co., b. in Fukui-ken, 1861; grad. from Tokyo Imp. Univ. '86, farthering his studies in Germany '89-91; returning home, expert to Ikuno Mine and next Dir. of Kamioka Mine owned by the Mitsui. Add. 1522, Odaki, Nakano, Toshima-gun, Tokyo-fu.

Yamada, *Eitaro*, Mng. of the Iwakura Railway School, Councillor of Waseda Univ., Nisshin Life Insurance Co., Ltd., etc.; was b. in 1862 in Aichi prefecture; graduated from the Aichi Normal School and next from the Tokyo Semmon Gakko (forerunner of the present Waseda Univ.); took to journalism; entered business in '92 and was connected with Tokyo Electric Railway, Narita Railway, and Nippon Railway Co.; official receiver of the Nippon Rly. when it was nationalized. Add. Shirokane Daimachi, Shiba, Tokyo.

Yamada, *Junjiro*, Dir. Shrine Bureau, Home Office, b. 1883; grad. at Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '08; passed Higher Civil Service Exam. and has since been in the service of Home Office. Add. 4 Hayashi-cho, Koi., Tokyo.

Yamada, *Naoya*, Dr. Eng., Director of Mitsui Mining Co. and Hokkaido Colliery and S.S. Co.; was b. in 1860 Tokyo; graduated from Mining and Metallurgy at Imperial Tokyo Univ. '85; Mining Supervisor of Gov., then he entered the Mitsui. Add. Nakarokuban-cho, Koji., Tokyo.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Yamada, *Siburo*, D.C.L., Dean and Prof. in the Law Coll. of Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. 1869 in Nara-ken; first studied at the Tokyo Semmon Gakko (now Waseda Univ.) and then grad. from the Law Col., Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '96; studied International Private Law at the Univ. Hall and in Germany, England, etc. '97-01; Prof. at the Univ. on his return; is on the Higher Civil Service Exam. Committee Add. Benten-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Yamagata, *Isaburo*, 2nd Prince; Privy Councillor since '22; Gov.-General of Kwantung '20-'22; b. 1857 in Yamaguchi-ken; an adopted son and heir of the late Marshal Prince Yamagata, being a son of his sister. Studied in France; held various posts in the Central Government and as Governor in several provinces; Minister of Communications till '08; Dir. of Political Affairs, Korean Gov.-Gen. '10-19; and then, Civil Administrator of Kwantung till '22; succeeded to the title on the death of his father in the year. Add. Gobancho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Yamagata, *Iso-o*, Editor of the Herald of Asia, b. 1869 in Shiga-ken; studied literature at Imp. Tokyo Univ., was on the staff of the Yorozu; Editor and Prop. of the Seoul Press, English daily in Korea, 1909-'22. Add. Takata, Tokyo.

Yamagishi, *Keinosuke*, Mng.-Dir. Nikka Oil Mfg., and Councillor Mitsubishi Trading and Partnership, etc.; b. in Tokyo in 1879; grad. from Tokyo Higher Commercial Sch.; Mng. of the Branches of Mitsubishi Partnership at Hongkong and Peking. Add. 146 Shirokane-Imasato, Shiba, Tokyo.

Yamaguchi, *Einosuke*, D. Sc. (Japan), Court Councilor and ex-Director of the Imperial Archives and Mausolea; was b. 1863 in Shimane-ken; grad. in Physics at Tokyo Univ. in '84; Prof. in Imp. Kyoto Univ. '97; President of Peers' Sch. in '05; present post in 1921 when the Imp. House was reorganized. Add. Iidamachi, Koji-machi, Tokyo.

Yamaguchi, *Kisaburo*, Ph. D., Mng.-Dir. of Furukawa Mining Co. and Dir. of Furukawa Trading Co., Asahi Denka Co., etc., b. in Tokyo, 1874; graduated from Johns Hopkins, '02; entered Furukawa Firm, in which he has risen to the present post. Add. 260 Higashi-dai, Shinagawa, near Tokyo.

Yamaguchi, *Shokichi*, Manager, Imp. Hotel, Tokyo, b. 1882; and adopted into the family by marriage; combines post of Dir. of Fujiya Hotel, etc. Add. Imp. Hotel, Tokyo.

Yamaguchi, *Seitaro*, Mng.-Dir. of Yamaguchi Bank, Tokyo, since its est. Aug. '17; b. in 1885 of mill onnaire family in Niigata-ken; studied economics at Harvard; returned home in '10 to become Mng.-Dir. of Hokuetsu Hydro-Electric Co. which post he still holds; connected with a number of other cos. presiding over or directing them as the head of the family. Add. 1 3 chome, Honcho, Nihombashi, Tokyo.

Yamaguchi, *Soji*, Auditor of the Bank of Japan, b. 1851 in Shimane-ken; had long served in the Financial Dep't as Bureau Dir.,

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

and entered the Nippon Ginko about twelve years ago. He is elder brother of Mr. Einosuke Yamaguchi. Add. Haraikata-machi, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Yamaguchi, *Tetsuya*, D. Eng. (Japan), Director of the Uraga Dock-yard, Insp.-Gen. of Naval Construction (ret.); was b. in Tokyo in 1856 and studied engineering at the former Gov. Engineering Coll. He then entered the Navy as an engineer. Add. Omori, near Tokyo.

Yamaji, *Joichi*, M.P., b. in Hiroshima-ken, 1862; grad. at Politics, Waseda and started life as a newspaperman. Repeatedly returned M.P. Add. 79 Suwo-Higashi, Tozukamachi, near Tokyo.

Yamakawa, *Gitaro*, D. Eng., Prof. of Electric Eng. at Imp. Imp. Tokyo Univ. since '87; b. at Saitama-ken; in 1860; graduated electricity from the Gov. Engineering Coll. in '82; stayed in Europe for study '96-99; has written several works on his speciality. Add. Kagomachi, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Yamakawa, *Hashio*, D.C.L., Prof. of the Naval Academy and the Staff Coll., Councillor of the Naval Office; Dir. of the Treaty Bureau, For. Office; b. in Nagasaki-ken, 1873; grad. from Politics, Imp. Tokyo Univ. 98; studied International Law in the Univ. Hall; passed Higher Civil Service Exam.; Naval Interpreter; attended the 2nd International Peace Conference at the Hague. He is also a Judge of the Higher Prize Court. Add. Naval Office, Tokyo.

Yamakawa, *Kenjiro*, Baron (cr. '15), D. Sc. (Japan), Emeritus Prof. of Imperial Tokyo Univ., and Memb. of Privy Council since '23; b. 1854 at Aizu; studied physics in Russia and America; was connected with Tokyo Imp. Univ. after his return in '73, ultimately rising to be President. He resigned the post and was nom. Mem. House of Peers '04. Pres. of Imp. Kyushu Univ. on its inauguration in '11; Pres. of Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '13, combining *ad interim* a similar post at Kyoto in '14. Add. Ikebukuro, near Tokyo.

Yamakawa, *Yuki*, ex-Dir. Yokohama Specie Bank; b. 1855 in Ishikawa-ken; an official of the Treasury '76-78; entered the Specie Bank in '80 and has continued in its service, having had charge of the Kobe Branch and then of London Branch at the time of Russo-Japanese War. Add. Nishitobe, Yokohama.

Yamamoto, *Gombei*, Admiral (ret.), Count (cr. Baron '02, Count '07), ex-Premier, b. 1852 in Satsuma and fought in the War of the Restoration on the Imperial side; one of the pioneer graduates of the Naval Academy, class '77; was on board a naval training vessel that visited America early in Meiji era; round-the-world voyage on board a German warship; Lieut. '80; was one of the commissioners sent to England '85 to bring home the cruiser *Naniwa* built there; was dispatched to Europe and America in '87 on suite of the then Vice-Minister of the Navy (Adm. Kabayama); Captain '90 and transferred to the Naval Office first as Personal Secretary to the Minister; Rear-Admiral and Bureau Director '95; Vice-Adm. '96; Minister from '98 to Jan. '06; full Admiral '04. Dispatched to England and U.S.A. on

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

suite of Prince Fushimi '07 and was decorated with G.C.M.G. by King Edward; formed Cabinet '13-14 succeeding the 3rd Katsura Ministry. The Naval Scandal involved his Cabinet and it fell in '14. Add. Takanawa, Shiba, Tokyo.

Yamamoto, *Jotaro*, ex-Executive Dir. of Mitsui Bussan, was b. in 1867 in Fukui; entered the service of the Company in '82, and was attached to the Branch at Shanghai, where he soon rose to be its Manager and remained till '07; transferred to the head office in '12, involved in the Naval Scandal and left the Mitsui. Add. Shinsaka, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Yamamoto, *Tadasaburo*, Proprietor of Sho-sho Yoko (Trading Co.), Pres. of Fukuoka Mining Co., b. in Okayama-ken, 1873; made a fortune during the European War; engaged in mining, shipping and trading. Ikegami, near Tokyo.

Yamamoto, *Naoyoshi*, Dir. Teikoku Elec. Industry Co. etc., b. 1870 and grad. from the Agricultural Coll., Imp. Univ.; runs the Mikasa Hotel, Karuizawa. Add. 3 Kioi-cho, Koj., Tokyo.

Yamamoto, *Tatsuo*, Baron (cr. '20) Mem. House of Peers, ex-Minister of Agr. & Com., ex-Gov. of Hypothec Bank of Japan; b. 1856 in Oita-ken; connected with educational work '80-'82; entered Mitsubishi Firm, '82; Dir. of Nippon Yusen Kaisha; entered in '90 Bank of Japan in which he was appointed Dir. of Banking Bureau, to be nominated Governor 98-03; Gov. of Hypothec Bank of Japan '10; Minister of Finance in '11-12; again Minister of Agriculture and Commerce '13-14; and for the third time in '18-22; created Peer in connection with the European War. Add. Kami-Niban-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Yamamuro, *Gumpei*, Col. and Chief Secy. of the Salvation Army, b. 1871 in Okayama-ken; raised himself from a printer's apprentice and studied at Doshisha, to enter Salvation Army in '95; is known as an influencial preacher as well as an able social reformer. Has written a number of Christian works. Add. Salvation Army, Kanda, Tokyo.

Yamanaka, *Isamu*, Pres. Yamanaka Bank, Dir. Shinagawa Elect. Power Co., b. 1877 in Tokyo and early took to business. Add. 47 Nakarokuban-cho, Koj., Tokyo.

Yamanari, *Kyoroku*, Dir. of Toyo Marine Ins. Co. b. 1873 in Okayama-ken; grad. '91 from the Accountant's School, formerly attached to Tokyo Higher Commercial School, and entered the 34th Bank to be made Mng. of its Keelung Branch; removed in '85 to the Bank of Taiwan and had charge of its Kobe and Osaka Branches; next Assistant-Chief of the Dept. of General Affairs of its Head Office and finally a Mng.-Dir. till 1920. Add. Nakano, near Tokyo.

Yamanashi, *Hanzo*, Gen., Min. of War since, '21, b. 1865 in Kanagawa-ken; Sub.-Lt., infantry, '86; Capt. '95; Major, 1900; Colonel, '09; Maj.-Gen. '15; in the meantime instructor at the Military and Naval Colleges, Regimental and then Brigade Com.,

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Section Chief of the Gen. Staff Office, and Chief of the Inspection Dept., Military Education Board in '16. Chief Staff of the Besieging Army of Tsing-tao during the Great War; Lt.-Gen. and Vice-Min. of War under Gen. Tanaka from '17, and then his successor. Full Gen. '22. Add. 13 5-Bancho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Yamanouchi, *Ichiji*, Crown Mem. House of Peers (nom. '14) and Lord-in-Waiting of the Kinkei Hall; b. in Kagoshima in 1865; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '88; Secretary and next Section Chief of the Police Bureau, Home Office; Governor of Aomori '02-4; Dir. of the R'ly Bureau '04-6; Vice-Pres. of the Imp. R'lys., and then Director of R'ly Adm. Dept., '09-12; Governor of Hokkaido '12; Chief Secy. to the Cabinet in Yamamoto Ministry. Add. Fujimicho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Yamanouchi, *Shiro*, Consul-Gen. at Harbin; b. in Fukuoka, 1872; studied Law at Imp. Tokyo Univ.; passed Dip. Serv. Exam. and entered Foreign Office.

Yamanouchi, *Toyokage*, Marquis, Capt. of Infantry (ret.); was b. in 1876 of the former fief of Tosa; graduated from the Military Cadet School in '00; to France for study '09 and to return home ill in '10; married in '13 Princess Sachiko (d. '19), eldest daughter of the late Prince Fushimi. Add. Yoyogi, near Tokyo.

Yamaoka, *Juntaro*, Vice-Pres., Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Chairman of Dirs. of Osaka Iron Works, ex-Pres. of Osaka Chamber of Commerce, b. 1866 in Kanazawa; official of the Dept. of Communications '92-98; entered O.S.K. '98; its Section Chief '99; Manager, 1908; Dir. and Vice-Pres. '14-'20, combining several other posts. Add. Tennoji, Higashi-nari-gun, Osaka-fu.

Yamaoka, *Mannosuke*, D.C.L., Dir. Prison Bureau, b. 1876; grad. from the Nippon Law Coll. '99; passed Judical Service Exam. and long served as judge or procurator; in the meantime sent to Germany for study. Add. Dept. of Justice.

Yamashina, *Reizo*, Vice-Pres. of Tokyo Chamber of Commerce, Dir. of Nippon Marine Eng. Co.; b. 1861, Hiroshima-ken; came up to Tokyo '84; est. Yamashina Marine Eng. Office which was subsequently amalgamated with Mitsubishi Marine Eng. Dept.; toured abroad as representative of the Chambers of Commerce in Japan '18, and again in '22. Add. 1-chome, Kobikicho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

Yamashita, *Gentaro*, Admiral, Chief of Naval Gen. Staff since '20; b. in 1863 in Yamagata-ken; graduated from the Naval Academy '83; 2nd Lieut. '85; Commander '98; Captain '06; Rear-Admiral '08; Vice-Admiral '12. Was on the Staff of the Imperial Headquarters; President of the Naval Academy '10-14. Deputy Chief of the Naval Staff Board and Mem. of the Adm. Council in '14-15; Com.-in-Chief of Sasebo Admiralty, '15-17; Admiral and Com.-in-Chief of First Fleet '18. Add. Navy Office.

Yamashita, *Kamesaburo*, of Yamashita Steamship Co. and President of Uraga Dockyard Co since '20, was b. 1866 in Ehime-ken;

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

and came up to Tokyo while under 20 to seek employment. In '98 he became a small coal-dealer; began shipping business in '03, next lumber and warehouse business. The war and unusual activity of shipping business established his fortune. Add. Takanawa, Shiba, Tokyo.

Yamawaki, *Gen*, D.C.L., Mem. House of Peers and ex-Pres. of Adm. Litigation Court; b. in Fukui 1849; studied in Germany '70–72. President Adm. Liti. Court '06–13. Mrs. Yamawaki is a lady educationist. Add. Hinoki-cho, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Yamawaki, *Haruki*, Governor of Tochigi-ken; b. 1871 in Kyoto, adopted son and heir of the above; grad. Law, Imp. Univ. in '96 and passed higher civil service exam. the same year; official in the Dep't of Agr. and Com.; Commissioner of Anglo-Japanese Exhibition in '10; Dir. of Monopoly Bureau, Formosa; chief Commissioner to Panama Exhibition in '14–15; Gov. of Yamanashi '16–18; next Miye '18–22. Add. Hirakawacho, Koj., Tokyo.

Yamazaki, *Kakujiro*, D.C.L., Prof. of Econ., Imp. Tokyo Univ., b. 1868; grad. from Politics at the Univ. '89; studied econ. in Germany; Prof. of Tokyo Higher Commercial Coll., then transferred to his alma mater. Add. 126 Haramachi, Koi., Tokyo.

Yamaya, *Tajin*, Admiral and ex-Com.-in-chief of Yokosuka Admlty '20–22; b. in 1866 in Tokyo; graduated from Naval Academy '86 and then the Naval College '97; took part in the Japan China War; Captain '05; Chief of Staff to the 4th Squadron during the Russo-Japanese War; Rear-Admiral '09; Chief of the Bureau of Personnel '09–13; Pres. of Naval College '13–14; Com. of the 1st Fleet Aug. '15 and partook in the European war; Vice-Chief of Naval Staff Board '15; Vice-Adm. and then Com-in-Chief of the first Fleet '18–'20; placed on the retired list in '23. Add. c/o Uryu, 160, Kogai-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Yamazaki, *Keiichi*, Consul-Gen. in Honolulu since '21; b. in Kanagawa-ken, 1882; grad. from the Special Course of Tokyo Higher Commercial School and passed Dip. Service Exam. '05; Elevé-Con., the same year; promoted to Consul, Embassy Sec. and then to Consul-Gen. in London and in Shanghai. Add. Honolulu.

Yamazaki, *Kiyoshi*, Mng.-Dir. of Nippon Fire Ins. Co., Tokyo, was b. in 1875 at Mito; graduated from the Post & Telegraph School '96; clerk in the Communication Department till '02 when he entered the present Co. and has risen to the post he now occupies. Add. Omori, near Tokyo.

Yamazaki, *Shiroku*, Treasurer, Imp. Household; b. in 1868 at Saga; grad. from Imp. Tokyo Univ., Law '96, and at the same time passed the higher Civil Service Exam.; Tax Inspector '97, attached to Nagasaki Taxation Office; transferred to Finance Dept. as its Sec. '00; Dir. of Finance Bur., then Debt Bureau. Add. Yoyohata, near Tokyo.

Yamazaki, *Tatsunosuke*, Dir. General Edu. Bureau, Edu. Dept., b. 1880; studied German Law at Imp. Tokyo Univ. '06; passed Higher

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Civil Service Exam.; Councillor of Formosan Govt. and then of the Dept. Add. 30 2-chome, Kobinata-dai, Koi., Tokyo.

Yanagisawa, *Yasutashi*, Count, Mem. House of Peers, Consulting Statist to the Cabinet, Mem. of International Statistical Society, Hon. Mem. of Royal Statistic Society (England), etc.; b. 1870 in Niigata-ken; son of Mitsu-aki, scion of the House of Yanagisawa which hereditarily held the fief of Koriyama, Yamato; adopted '86 as son and heir of the main house, and succeeded to the title '93; grad. at the Peers' College '94; sent by the Imperial Court to Germany for study and attended the Universities of Berlin, Vienna, Strasburg, Brussels and Paris, studying statistics; returned home in '00; attended the International Statistical Conference six times as representative of Japan, from that at Christiania in '99 to the latest at the Hague '11. He is President of Yanagisawa Statistical Investigation Office, founded by him. Add. 8-chome, Tamachi, Shiba, Tokyo.

Yanagiya, *Usaburo*, Paymaster Lieut. (ret.), Vice-Gov. of Hypothec Bank of Japan; b. in, 1867 in Nagasaki-ken; graduated from the College of Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '90. Entered the Bank of Japan immediately after graduation; travelled Europe in '96; was appointed Chief of the Issue Dep't, Auditor to the New York Agency, Chief of the National Loan Bureau; resigned '13, and appointed Dir. of the Hypothec Bank; present post '13. Add. Harajuku, Tokyo.

Yano, *Fumio*, author, and retired diplomat; b. 1850 in Oita prefecture; grad. from Keio '70; entered Government as Secretary to the Treasury, '78; resigned in '81 and took charge of the *Hochi Shimbun*; took part in the formation of the Kaishinto (progressive party); made tour in Europe and America, '86–88; Master of Ceremonies and Chief of the Bureau of Imperial Tombs, '90–96; Minister to China, '97–98; placed on the retired list in '99. He has written "*Keikoku Bidan*" "*Ukishiro Monogatari*" (a marine novel); "New Society," etc. Add. Harajuku, Tokyo.

Yano, *Tsuneta*, Pres. and Mng.-Dir. of 1st Mutual Life Insur. Co., was b. 1865 in Okayama; grad. from Third High School in '89; entered Japan Life Insur. Co., and in '93 was made manager of the Kyosai Life Insur. Co.; went over to Belgium to attend the International Congress of Actuaries held in Sept. '95; and afterward entered a German Life Insur. Co. for business training; was appointed an official in the Dep't of Agr. and Com., but soon resigned to start the present Co. Add. Araijuku, near Tokyo.

Yashiro, *Rokuro*, Baron (cr. '16), Adm., (ret.), ex-Mem. Sup. Mil. Council; b. 1860 in Aichi; Naval Ensign in '85, Captain in '01 and finally to the present rank. Was long on service as Staff-Officer of the Standing Squadron, then Attaché to the Legation at Petrograd, Vice-Com. of the *Yashima*; commander of the *Asama* in Russo-Japanese War; Dir. of Naval Staff College '12–13; Com. of Maizuru Admiralty '13–'14; Minister of Navy '14–15; Admiral '16; Com., 2nd Fleet '17. Add. 81 Kogaicho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Yasuda, *family*, One of the very wealthy families, owning, running or controlling scores of big concerns such as banking, trading,

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

building, insurance, etc., throughout Japan. **Zenjiro,** the late head of the family, sprang from obscurity; founded several banks besides financing many more useful undertakings; assassinated in Sept. '21 by a degenerate and spend-thrift in his residence at Oiso. **Zennosuke,** (the head of the the family and Pres. of Yasuda Firm, etc.), **Zengoro** (Pres. Yasuda Bank, Teikoku Marine, Transport and Fire Ins., Dir., Yasuda Trading, etc.). **Yoshio** (Pres., 3rd Bank, Tokyo Fire Ins., And., Yasuda Bank, Katsuragawa Elect.-Power House, etc.), 1st, 2nd, and 3rd sons of **Zenjiro,** and next **Zenshiro, Zen-ye,** and **Yoshiye** both their relatives by blood, all take active part in management of concerns owned or run by the family.

Yasuda, *Masaki,* Mng.-Dir., Nippon Yusen Kaisha since 1921, b. in Nagaoka City 1871; joined N.Y.K. as Fourth Engineer 1895; graduated from Tokyo Mercantile Marine School (present Nautical College) 1896; later certified for competency as Chief Engineer; Sub-Superintendent and then Sub-Manager of the Supplies Department 1910–18; Manager Engineering Department '18; Chief of the Marine Division 1919; elected to the Board of Directors 1920. Add. 8 Kami-ike, Higashi-okubo, Tokyo.

Yasukawa, *Kei-ichiro,* Baron, (c. '19), a highest tax-payer, mine-owner, Dir. of several Cos.; b. 1819 in Fukuoka-ken; studied at Keio-gijuku '72; has made a fortune in coal-mining; founded single-handed the Meiji Sommon College in 1908 by contributing 3,000,000 *yen,* and has been duly rewarded. The institution was offered to the Gov't with all its properties in 1920. Add. Wakamatsu, Fukuoka.

Yasukawa, *Yunosuke,* Dir. of Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, b. 1870 at Kashiwahara, Kyoto; grad. from Osaka Higher Commercial School in '89 and entered Mitsui Firm the same year; was promoted to Dir. '17, after having been Chief of one Branch or other. Add. Tsukudo-Hachiman, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Yata, *Chonosuke,* Min. to Siam since '21, b. 1871 in Shimane-ken; grad. from Tokyo Higher Commercial School '95; passed Diplomatic Service Exam. '99; Eléve-Con. 1900; stationed at Tientsin, Mexico, Vancouver, etc. as consul and Legation Secretary; Consul-Gen. at Ottawa, and New York '13–'19. Add. Bangkok.

Yatabe, *Yasukichi,* Sec. & Couns. of Foreign Office & Sectional Chief of the Intelligence Bureau; b. '82 in Yamaguchi; grad. from special course, Tokyo Higher Com. School, '07; passed the Dip. & Cons. service Exam. '08; attache in Siam the same year; Consul at Antung, Suchow, Sydney, etc; Sec. of Formosan Gov.-Gen. '17; Sec. of Foreign Office '19 and attended the Seamen's Labor Conference held at Rome '20 and was appointed the same year 1st Sec. at Rome; recalled to head office '21 and appointed Sec. & Couns. and sectional Chief of Int. Bureau. Add. 643 Nakashibuya, Tokyo.

Yatsuka, *Heiji,* Dir. of Tokyo Wire Mfg. Co., Mng.-Dir. of Tokai Leaden Pipe Mfg. Co., b. 1868, Ehime-ken; came up to Tokyo '88 and started study as self-supporting student; taught at commercial school, Yokohama till '96, when he entered business as an Accountant of the Yokohama Wire Mfg.; its Manager '10; left the Co.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

and promoted the present cos. '12. He has connection with several other cos. Add. 17 Okanocho, Yokohama.

Yokoi, *Jikei*, Dr. Agr., ex-Prof. at Agr. Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ. and Pres. of Tokyo Agr. Univ. (private); b. 1860 in Kumamoto; grad. from the above Coll. '83; studied in Germany '99-02; expert to the Agr. and Com. Dep't; Prof. in '94. Add. Aoyama Minamicho, Tokyo.

Yokota, *Hideo*, D.C.L. (Japan). Judge of Supreme Court since '01; b. 1862 in Nagano-ken; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '88; sat at Tokyo, Chiba and Hakodate District Courts, and Tokyo and Hakodate Appeal Courts before his transfer to the present post; teaches at Waseda Univ., etc, being an authority on claims; was sent abroad on official mission '09. Add. Nakano, near Tokyo.

Yokoyama, *Matajiro*, geologist, D. Sc. (Japan). Prof. in Imp. Tokyo Univ.; was b. 1860 in Nagasaki; grad. Geology in Imp. Tokyo. Univ. and was subsequently appointed an official at the Dep't of Agr. and Com. in '82; sent to Germany to prosecute further study in '86; appointed Prof. at his alma mater on returning home. Add. Higashi-Goken-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Yoneyama, *Umekichi*, Mng.-Dir., Mitsui Bank, b. 1869 in Tokyo; adopted into the present family as husband of its daughter; studied in the Aoyama Gakuin and U. S. A. Entered the Bank '95 and toured abroad with Seihin Ikeda, the Pres., for inspecting banking '98; Manager of the Yokohama and then, Osaka Branch; elected to the present post, 1909 when the Bank was reorganized into K.K.; second tour in Europe '13. Add. 116/6 Aoyama-Minamicho, Tokyo.

Yoshida, *Kenryu*, Pres. of Hiroshima Higher Normal School since '20, b. 1870 in Ishikawa; grad. from Philosophy, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '97; Dir. of Middle Schools, Prof. at Waseda, Pres. 7th High School till '20. Add. Hiroshima.

Yoshii, *Kozo*, Commander (ret.), 2nd Count, Mem. House of Peers, Pres. Japan Lifeboat Assoc., was b. 1855; studied in England, and then grad. from the Naval Cadet School in '80. Add. Sagacho, Fukagawa, Tokyo.

Yoshimura, *Manji*, Director of the Imperial Fuel Research Institute, of Agr. and Com.; b. in 1883; grad from Mining and Metallurgy in '06 at Tokyo Imp. Univ., abroad '13-15; passed Higher Civil Service Examination. Add. Yamamotocho, Azabuku, Tokyo.

Yoshimura, *Manjiro*, Mng.-Dir., Furukawa Trading Co,, b. 1886 in Tochigi-ken; grad. from Keio in 1902; further studied in the Halle and the Berlin Universities for 5 years. Entered Furukawa firm, 1915; married the sister of Baron Furukawa. Add. 152 Shimoshibuya, Tokyo.

Yoshimura, *Tetsunosuke*, Pres. of Yoshimura Firm, Toyo Cement, etc. b. in 1858 in Shiga-ken; came up to Tokyo to seek employment when 29 and worked his way up to the present eminence; inaugurated the present firm in '91. He is connected with Manchuria Flour Mill and Nippon Machine Mfg. Co. as their President, etc. Add. 2-chome, Shirokane-Dai-Machi, Shiba, Tokyo.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Yoshioka, *Kyosuke*, Dir. of Urawa High School; b. 1876 in Yamaguchi; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '99; was Prof. at the 2nd High School, Educ. Inspector, etc. Dir. of the 5th High Sch. and present post on its creation in '21. Add. Urawa.

Yoshitake, *Einoshin*, Dr. Eng., Director of Tokyo Higher Technical Coll. since '20; was b. 1864 in Nagano-ken; graduated from the College of Science, Imperial Tokyo University in '84; further studied in England and Germany '99; in the meantime he taught at Middle and High Schools; Professor of the present school since '95 combining school inspector of the Dept. of Education. Add. 27 2-chome Nishigahara-machi, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Yoshizawa, *Kenkichi*, Minister to China, was b. 1874 in Niigata-ken; grad. from the Coll. Literature (English Lit.), Imp. Tokyo Univ. '99; passed Dip. Service Exam. the same year; attaché at Seoul '99; Eléve-Consul at Amoy, Shanghai, London, etc. '00-06; 1st Secy. at London '10; Consul-Gen. at Hankow; Sec. of Chinese Legation '16-19; Dir. Asiatic Bureau, '19,-'23. Home; Hiroo, Azabu, Tokyo.

Yu-asa, *Shichizaemon*, millionaire dealer in iron and copper and importer and exporter in Kyoto, b. in Kanazawa 1877, was adopted by the Yuasa family; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '97. Add. Gojodori, Kyoto.

Yu-asa, *Kurahei*, Mem. House of Peers (nom. '16), b. 1874 in Fukushima, grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '89; Secretary, local Gov'ts; then Sec. and Dir. of Local Government Bureau, Home Office; prefectural Gov.; Dir. of Police Bur., Home Office '15-16. Add. Akagishita, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Yu-asa, *Takenosuke*, general exporter and importer in Kobe, And. of Masuda Flour Mill Co. and Mem. of Kobe Chamber of Commerce; b. 1869 in Wakayama-ken; was a Mng. of the well-known Masuda Firm, Yokohama. Add. Yamamoto-dori Gochome, Kobe.

Yuchi, *Kohei*, b. in Miyazaki-ken, 1870; studied at Tokyo Normal Sch. and then Nippon Horitsu Gakko; passed Higher Civil Service Exam. '02; Prefectural officer for years and then transferred to the Metropolitan Police Board; was in charge of the Police of Formosa; Gov. of Fukui till '21, then app. Dir. of the Police Affairs Bureau, Home Office, under the Seiyukai Administration.

Yugawa, *Kankichi*, Mng.-Dir., Sumitomo Bank, b. 1868 in Wakayama-ken, grad. from the Law Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ. '90; was Secretary to Dept. of Communications and next to Formosan Govt.; Principal of the Post and Telegraph School; represented Japan at the International Postal Conference held at Washington, 96; Dir. of the Communication Superintending Bureau; resigned office '05 and entered Sumitomo Firm. Add. Sumitomo Bank, Osaka.

Yugawa, *Moto-omi*, Dir. of Nippon Yusen Kaisha; was b. in Shizuoka; grad. Law Coll., Imp. Univ. '93, and was long connected with the Com. Dep't having been its Secretary, Dir. of Maritime Bureau, etc.; Dir. of Fujita Firm, Osaka for a time; Vice-Min. of Com. 1914-16. Add Kami-Osaki, Ebara-gun, Tokyo-fu.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Yuhara, *Gen-ichi*, Dir. Tokyo High Sch.; b. 1863 in Saga; first studied Medicine at Imp. Tokyo Univ., but left it without finishing in '84; held post of prof. at various Gov. Schools, Dir. of Middle Schools, Dir. Imp Musical Academy '08-17, Dir. Tokyo Higher Girls' Normal Sch. since 17; transferred to the present school on its creation in 1922. Add. Ichigaya, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Yuhi, *Mitsuye*, Gen. (ret.), ex-Com. Tsingtao Garrison '19–'23; b. 1863 in Kochi-ken; Sub-Lt. '82; graduated from Military Staff College; studied in England; Vice-Chief Staff of 2nd Army in Russo-Japanese War; Com. of 27th Brigade '09; Sec. Chief of General Staff till '14 and then transferred to Dir. of Mil. Staff College; Lt.-Gen. and Division Com. '15 and Chief of Staff of the Siberian Expedition sent during the Great War.

Yuki, *Toyotaro*, Mng.-Dir. of Yasuda Hozensha, and Vice-Pres. Yasuda Bank; b. in Yamagata-ken, 1877; grad. from the Law Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ., '03; entering the service of the Bank of Japan was promoted to the Manager of Osaka Branch; present post in '22. He studied banking in U.S.A., '06–9. Add. Yasuda Hozensha, Tokyo.

Zumoto, *Motosada*, Prop. and Edit. of the *Herald of Asia*, started by him in '16; b. 1862; grad. Sapporo Agr. Coll. '84; was long on the staff of the *Japan Mail*; entered civil service for a short while and was twice appointed Per. Sec. of the late Prince Ito when he was Premier; frequently visited Europe and America; was during the Russo-Japanese War a resident correspondent of the *London Standard* in Tokyo; accompanied the late Prince Ito to Seoul as non-official mem. of the Residency-Gen., and in '06 he took over the *Seoul Press* formerly owned by an Englishman. Withdrew from it in '09, to start the Oriental Information Agency in New York City, but returned to Tokyo in '10 to assume the control of the *Japan Times*, from which he withdrew in '14. Made a tour to U.S.A. with Baron Shibusawa in '15 and in '21. Add. Hommuracho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

APPENDIX B.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

LEADING FIRMS AND BUSINESS HOUSES IN JAPAN; THEIR STATISTICS, NAMES OF DIRECTORS, ETC.

I. Banks.
II. Insurance.
III. Spinning & Weaving.
IV. Dry Goods, etc.
V. Arts, Toys & Jewels.
VI. Toilet, Drugs, etc.
VII. Gas & Electricity.
VIII. Mining, Refining, etc.
IX. Brewery
X. Sugar Mfg.
XI. Flour Milling & Conf'ry.
XII. Paper & Paper Wares.
XIII. Glass & Ceramics.
XIV. Chemical Industry.
XV. Metals, Machines & Tools.
XVI. Leather, Belting, etc.
XVII. Stock Brokers & Ex'ge.
XVIII. Printing & Publishing.
XIX. Fishery & Marine Products.
XX. Shipping.
XXI. Shipbuilding.
XXII. Hotels.
XXIII. Exporters & Importers.
XXIV. General.
XXV. Miscellaneous.

Abbrev. *K. K.*=Kabushiki-Kaisha (Joint Stock Company); *Gm. K.*=Gomei-Kaisha Partnership Unlimited; *Gs. K.*=Goshi-Kaisha Partnership Limited). Capital and other sums of money in ¥1,000.

Section I. Banks

(For details vid. Chap. Banks and Banking)

Aichi Bank, *K.K.*, Tamayucho, Nishi-ku, Nagoya. Est. 1896; cap. ¥9,000 p.u; in '18 absorbed Kiiakata and other banks, cap. being greatly increased. Pres. Y. Watanabe.

Chosen Ginko (Bank of Chosen), Seoul. (Vid. Chap. Chosen).

Dai Hyaku Ginko (100th Bank), *K.K.*, Aomono-cho, Nihombashi Tokyo. Est. '77. Cap. ¥20,000 p. u.; res. 9,156. Pres. K. Ikeda.; Dirs. H. Ando, S. Yamanaka, etc.

Dai Ichi Ginko (1st Bank), *K.K.*, Kabutocho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. The first private bank in Japan, est. July '73. Cap. ¥43,175 p.u. Pres. Y. Sasaki; Gen. Mngs. K. Ishii, Y. Noguchi, etc.

Dai Ni Ginko (2nd Bank), *K. K.*, Honcho-Sanchome, Yokohama. Est. '74. Cap. ¥1,500 p.u. Pres., T. Hara, Dirs., Z. and T. Hara.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Dai San Ginko (3rd Bank), *K.K.*, Kobunacho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. '78 by the Yasuda family. Cap. ¥20,000 p. u.: res. 11,400. Pres. Yoshio Yasuda; Vice-Pres. T. Harada.

Dai 81 Bank, *K.K.*, No. 5. Tomisawa-cho, Nihom., Tokyo. Formed June 1918 by the union of 40th and 41st Banks; cap. ¥10,000 (7,325 p.u.) Pres. S. Uyetake; Mng.-Dir. F. Osawa.

Fujimoto Bill Broker Bank, *K.K.*, 5-chome, Kitahama, Higashi-ku, Osaka. Est. 1906; cap. ¥3,000 p.u.; branches at Kobe and Tokyo; world-wide connection. Chairman, B. Hiraga.

Hokkaido Takushoku Ginko (Colonization Bank of Hokkaido), *K.K.*, Sapporo, Hokkaido. Est. 1900; cap. ¥12,500 p.u.; Pres. Riyo Mizukoshi.

Jugo Ginko (15th Bank), *K.K.*, Kobikicho, Kyobashi, Tokyo. Est. '77 by some Peers and formerly called the Peer's Bank; cap. ¥100,000 (49,750 p.u.), res. ¥23,873. Pres. M. Naruse.

Fujita Bank, *K.K.*, 3-chome, Imabashi, Osaka. Est. 1917; cap. ¥5,125 p.u. Chairman, Baron H. Fujita.

Furukawa Bank, *K.K.*, Setomono-cho, Nihombashi. Tokyo. Est. 1917 by the Furukawa family with cap. ¥4,000 p.u. Pres. Baron T. Furukawa; Mng.-Dir. M. Kono.

Higo Bank, *K.K.*, Kumamoto. Est. 1897; cap. ¥10,000 (7,500 p.u.); Tokyo branch, Kaamicho, Nihombashi. Mag.-Dir. Zensuke Yasuda.

Kanda Bank, *K. K.*, No. 26, Sakamoto-cho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. April 1918; cap. ¥6,250 p.u.; chiefly deal in public loan bonds and debentures. Pres. R. Kanda.

Kashima Bank, *K.K.*, Osaka. Est. by Mr. Kashima, cap. ¥15,500 p.u.; reorganized in '17 with extended business. Pres., K. Hiroka; Mng.-Dirs., Y. Hoshino, etc.

Kawasaki Bank, *K. K.*, Himono-cho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. July 1893 by the late H. Kawasaki; cap. ¥10,000 p.u. Pres. H. Kawasaki.

Konoike Bank, *K. K.*, Imabashi, Osaka. Est. May, 1877 by the Konoike family, as *Gm. K.*, and reorganized into *K. K.* 1919; cap. ¥10,000 p.u. Pres. Baron Z. Konoike; Mng.-Dir. H. Kato.

Kyoto Bank. *K. K.*, Karasumaru-dori, Kyoto. Est. 1894; cap. ¥5,000 (3,00 p.u.) Dirs., Zenya Yasuda, Chairman; T. Inoh, etc.

Meiji Bank, *K.K.*, Nishi-ku, Nagoya. Cap. 10,520 p.u. Mng. Dir., S. Ikoma.

Meiji Shogyo Bank, *K. K.*, Honfuna-cho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. 1895; absorbed Iawara and other smaller banks increasing cap. to ¥10,000 (9,700 p.u.) Pres. Zenshiro Yasuda, Mng.-Dir. R. Kamihara.

Mitsui Bank, *K. K.*, Surugacho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Oldest, est. over 200 yrs. ago by Takatomi Mitsui in Tokugawa era, organized as Mitsui Bank, *K.K.*, 1909. Cap. ¥60,000 p.u. Pres. Gen-emon Mitsui; Mng.-Dirs. S. Ikeda, U. Yoneyama, N. Kikumoto.

Mitsubishi Bank, Yayesucho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. 1895 and is conducted by the Mitsubishi Firm; cap. ¥30,000 p.u. Pres. M. Kushida.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Morimura Bank, *Gm. K.*, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. '98 by the late Baron Morimura. Cap. ¥1,000, p.u. Pres. K. Morimura.

Murai Bank, *K.K.*, Moto-Yokkaichi-cho, Tokyo. Founded in Dec. 1906 and reorganized with capital of ¥10,250 (½ p.u.). Pres. K. Murai. Mng.-Dir. T. Murai.

Nippon Chuya Ginko *K.K.*, Tori-1-chome, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Cap. ¥6,250 p.u. Pres. Z. Yasuda, Dirs., G. Saito, etc.

Nippon Ginko (Bank of Japan), *K.K.* (Vide Chap. on Banking.)

Nippon Kogyo Ginko (Industrial Bank of Japan), *K.K.*, (Do.)

Nippon Kangyo Ginko (Hypothec Bank of Japan), *K.K.* („)

Nippon Shogyo Ginko *K.K.*, Kajiyacho, Kobe. Est 1895. Cap. ¥5,000 p.u. Dirs.; Zengoro Yasuda, Chairman; T. Akiyama, etc.

Nippon Shintaku (Trust) Bank, *K.K.*, 1-chome, Kitahama, Higashi-ku, Osaka. Formed in 1920 with cap. ¥50,000 (½ p.u.). Pres. I. Hayashi; Mng.-Dir., M. Yokoyama.

Omi Bank, *K.K.*, Bingomachi, Osaka. Cap. ¥30,000. (18,250 p.u.) Pres. K. Ikeda; Dirs. S. Nishida, etc.

Setsuyo Bank, *K.K.*, 3-chome Imabashi, Higashi, Osaka. Est. 1897; cap. ¥10,000, (5,500 p.u.). Pres. I. Tanaka.

Seiryu Bank, *K.K.*, Dairen. Est. 1907; cap. ¥20,000 (9,000 p.u.); branches at various places in Manchuria and China. Pres. Zembei Yasuda, Vice-Pres. T. Yasuda; Mng. Dir. Hayashi.

Sino-Japanese Banking Corporation, *K.K.*, Peking, China. Est. '18 as a joint enterprise of Japanese and Chinese under the patronage of the Chinese Govt.; cap. ¥20,000 (5,000 p.u.) subscribed by Japanese and Chinese. Pres. Lu Tsung-yu; Mng-Dir. Tsunejiro Kakuichi.

Sumitomo Bank, *K.K.*, Kitahama, Osaka. Est. 1871 by the Sumitomo family; reorganized *K.K.*, 1912; sub. cap. ¥70,000, ¥50,000 p.u. Pres. Baron K. Sumitomo. Mng. Dirs. K Yukawa, T. Kanoh, S. Yoshida, N. Yatsushiro.

Taiwan Ginko (Bank of Taiwan or Formosa), *K.K.*, Taihoku. Formosa, (Vid. Chap. Taiwan).

Tokai Ginko, *K.K.*, Gofukucho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. 1889, cap. ¥21,000 (14,558 p.u.). Pres. C. Kikuchi.

Toyokuni Bank, *K.K.*, Konan-cho, Nih., Tokyo. Est. 1907; cap. ¥10,000 p.u. Pres. S. Ikuta, Dirs. K. Hamaguchi, Y. Ito, etc.

Watanabe Bank (Tokyo), 73, Honzaimoku-cho Gashi, Nih., Tokyo. Est. by the Watanabe family in 1877; cap. ¥5,000 (2,000 p.u.) Pres. J. Watanabe.

Yasuda Bank, *K.K.*, Kobunacho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. 1864 by the late Zenjiro Yasuda, and run by the Yasuda family; sub. capital ¥25,000, (17,500 p.u.); control 28 syndicate banks, both head & branch offices. Connection world-wide. Pres. Zengoro Yasuda; Vice.-Pres. T. Yuki, Mng-Dir. T. Takeuchi.

Yokohama Specie Bank, *K.K.*, Yokohama. (Vid. Chap. Banks)

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Yokohama Wakao Bank, *Gm. K.* Yokohama. Est. 1890 by the Wakao family; cap. ¥500 p.u. Pres. I. Wakao.

SECTION II. INSURANCE

(For details vid. Chap. Insurance)

Aikoku Life Ins. Co., *K.K.*, Yuraku-cho. Koji., Tokyo. Est. 1897. Pres. N. Miyamoto.

Chiyoda Mutual Life Ins. Co., Okecho, Kyobashi, Tokyo. Est. March 1904. Pres. I. Kadono, Mng.-Dir. R. Kitakawa.

Chuo Fire, Marine & Accident Ins. Co., *K. K.*, No. 9 Minami-Kinroku-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo. Est. 1917; cap. ¥5,000 (½ p.u.) Mng.-Dir. K. Morimoto.

Dai Ichi Mutual Life Ins. Co., Tori-Sanchome, Nihom., Tokyo. Est. Sept. 1902 by Mr. Yano and others, pioneer mutual life insurance Co. Capital ¥25 p.u. Pres. T. Yano, Dir. S. Ohashi, K. Hattori.

Daido Life Ins. Co., *K.K.*, Yedobori, Osaka. Est. 1902; capital ¥300 p.u. Pres. K. Hirooka, Mng.-Dir. S. Gion.

Jinju Life Assurance Co., *K.K.*, No. 3, 1-chome Uchisaiwai-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. 1887; cap. ¥1,000 p.u. Pres. D. Shimogo; Mng-Dir. T. Shimogo.

Kobe Marine, Transportation & Fire Ins. Co., *K. K.*, Kobe. Est. 1907; cap. ¥15,000. Pres. T. Okazaki, Mng-Dir. S. Tanaka.

Kyodo Life Ins. Co., *K. K.*, Izumocho, Kyobashi. Tokyo. Est. 1906, combines accident ins. Pres. Y. Tadokoro; Mng-Dirs. S. Morimoto, etc.

Kyodo Life Ins. Co., *K.K.*, 5 Himono-cho, Nih., Tokyo. Est. 1893. Pres. Yokoyama; Mng.-Dir. S. Urabe.

Kyosai Life Ins. Co., *K.K.*, 33 Yoroigashi, Nih., Tokyo. Est. 1893. Pres. Zenshiro Yasuda.

Meiji Fire Ins. Co., *K. K.*, Yayesucho, Koji., Tokyo. Est. Dec. 1892. Pres. M. Suyenobu.

Meiji Life Ins. Co., *K.K.*, Yayesucho, Koji., Tokyo. One of the leading and earliest ins. Co. Est. 1881. Pres. T. Abe.

Nippon Fire Ins. Co., *K.K.*, Marunouchi, Tokyo. Est. Apr. 1892; combines Accident, Marine, and Burglary as subsidiary business. Pres. H. Kawasaki, Mng.-Dirs. K. Yamazaki, T. Kurosawa.

Nippon Life Ins. Co., *K.K.*, Imabashi, Osaka. Est. 1889; cap. ¥3,000. Pres. K. Yamaguchi, Mng.-Dir. I. Guze.

Nippon Marine Ins. Co., *K.K.*, Yedobori, Nishiku, Osaka. Est. 1896; cap. ¥3,000 increased to ¥10,000 '18. Pres. G. Ukon.

Nissho Fire and Marine Re-ins. Co., *K.K.*, Moto Yokkaichi-cho, Nih., Tokyo. Est. 1917; cap. ¥2,000 (500 p.u.). Pres. Baron W. Maejima.

Osaka Marine and Fire Ins. Co., *K. K.*, Kawaguchi, Osaka. Est. 1898; cap. ¥10,000 (2,790 p.u.) Pres. G. Tarao.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Teikoku Life Ins. Co., *K.K.*, Gofukucho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. 18[illegible]. Pres. A. Fukuhara.

Teikoku Marine, Fire and Transport Ins. Co., *K.K.*, Kitasaycho. Nihom., Tokyo. Est. July 1893 for fire insurance only: in [illegible] started marine and transport ins; wide connection abroad; cap. ¥2,5[illegible] p.u. Pres. Zengoro Yasuda; Vice-Pres. H. Murase, Mng.-Dir. R. Koma[illegible]

Tokyo Fire Ins. Co., *K.K.*, No. 1 Kitasaycho, Nihom., Tokyo Est. 1887; cap. ¥10,000. Pres. Yoshio Yasuda, Vice-Pres., Baron A. Nagamatsu, Dirs. R. Komatsu, C. Arai, etc.

Tokyo Marine, Fire Ins. Co., *K.K.*, Marunouchi, Tokyo. Est. Dec. 1878; capital ¥15,000 (7,500 p.u.) Pres. M. Suyenobu.

Yokohama Fire, and Marine Ins. Co., Ltd. Honcho, Yokohama. Est. Aug. 1897; capital, ¥12,500; reserves, ¥7,930. Pres. K. Isaka. Mng.-Dir. U. Nishikido.

Section III. Spinning and Weaving

(Vide Chap. on Industry)

Dai-Nippon Cotton Spinning Co., *K.K.*, Amagasaki, Hyogo-ken. The Amagasaki and Settsu Cotton Spinning Cos. were amalgamated to create this Co. in '18, with cap. ¥50,000 p.u. Pres. S. Kikuchi.

Fuji Gassed Yarn Spinning Co., *K.K.*, Oshima near Tokyo. Founded 1902; cap. ¥44,300 (26,050 p.u.) Pres. T. Wada; Dirs., T. Mochida, S. Miyamoto, Y. Shikamura.

Goto Woolen Cloth Co., *K.K.*, Oimachi, near Tokyo. Est. July '81; cap. ¥5,000 (3,950 p.u.) Pres. J. Goto, Mng.-Dirs. S. Goto, H. Goto.

Japan-China Spinning Co., *K.K.*, Kameido, near Tokyo. Est. '07; rings 60,464, throwings 27,863; cap. in '20 ¥7,000 p.u.; Pres. S. Miyajima; Mng.-Dir. Y. Murata.

Jomo Muslin-de-Laine Co., *K.K.*, Tatebayashi, Gumma. Est. '02; ¥5,500 p.u. Pres. K. Nezu; Mng.-Dir. H. Matsuo.

Kanegafuchi Cotton Spinning Co., *K.K.*, Sumida, near Tokyo. Est. '92; cap. ¥17,928 p.u.; res. ¥25,938; Chairman of Dirs. S. Muto Mng.-Dir. M. Fuji, R. Nagao.

Kishiwada Cotton Spinning Co., *K.K.*, Kishiwada, Osaka. Est. 1892; rings 148,161 and looms 350 Pres. J. Terada.

Kurashiki Cotton Spinning Co., *K.K.*, Kurashiki, Okayama-ken. Est. '87; total rings 88,984; cap. ¥13,200 (8,925 p.u.); res. ¥3,617. Pres. M. Ohara; Dirs. G. Hayashi, S. Haru, etc.

Muslin-de-Laine Spinning Co., (Mosurin Boseki), *K.K.*, Nakatsu, Nishinari-gun, Osaka. Mfrs. of woolen and cotton yarns and fabrics. Est 1896; cap. ¥15,000 (11,250 p.u.) Pres. K. Inabatake.

Naigai Cotton Co., *K.K.*, Dojima, Osaka. Est. 1887; cap. ¥16,000 p.u. Pres. R. Kawamura, Dirs. H. Abe, A. Takei.

Nikka (Japan-China) Cotton Spinning Co., *K.K.*, Shanghai: was originally the Hung-yuan Spinning Co., with 53,000 spindles and

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

500 English-made looms, Shanghai, which was purchased by Mr. S. Kawasaki for Tls. 1,300 in '18 and transferred to Mr. T. Wada and others, who founded a new Co. with cap. ¥4,000 p.u.; connection with the Fuji Gassed Spin. Mill. Pres. T. Wada.

Nippon Cotton Trading Co., *K.K.*, Nakanoshima, Osaka. Est. '92; cap. ¥50,000; chiefly engaged in wholesale of cotton. Branches at Tientsin, Dairen, Hongkong, Shanghai, Hangkow, Bombay, Texas and New York. Pres. M. Kita, Vice-Pres. B. Yamada.

Nippon Linen Co., *K.K.*, Marunouchi, Tokyo. Est. '14; cap. ¥9,000 p.u., own 4 linen factories in Hokkaido and one factory near Tokyo. Pres. K. Kambe, Dirs. M. Fujino, etc.

Nippon Seifu Co., Sujakuno, near Kyoto. Mfrs. of cotton yarn, fabrics, and dyeing, etc. Est. '95; capital ¥1,500 p.u. Mng.-Dir. K. Inouye.

Nippon Silk Throwing Co., *K.K.*, Kiryu, Gumma-ken. Est. 1902; cap. ¥3,000. Throwing Mills at Kiryu, Yonezawa, Fukushima & Hodogaya. Spindles, 79,000; patent processes for crepe fancy yarns. Pres. Y. Mayebara.

Nippon Woolen Fabrics Co., *K.K.*, Nishidemachi, Kobe. Est. 1896. Have factories at Tokyo and Kakogawa, and have begun 1917 for the first time in Japan to manufacture thin woolen cloth; cap. ¥15,000 p.u. Pres. S. Kawanishi; Mng.-Dir. C. Taniye.

Osaka Godo Cotton Spinning Co., *K.K.*, Dojima, Osaka. Est. 1900; cap. ¥14,063 p.u.; res. ¥10,500. Mng.-Dir. F. Taniguchi.

Ryomo Weaving and Finishing Co., *K.K.*, Kiryu, Gumma-ken. Est. 1907; cap. ¥2,000. Mfrs. of silk crepe, taffeta, & cotton fabrics. The finishing machines loaned by the government. Pres. T. Kaneko; Mng. Dir. H. Iizuka.

Teikoku Linen Co., *K.K.*, Uragashi, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. 1911; cap. ¥12,800 (12,100 p.u.). Pres. Z. Yasuda; Mng.-Dirs. K. Doki, R. Saiga.

Tokyo Orimono (Textile) Co., 3-chome, Senju, Tokyo. Est. 1902; cap. ¥7,000 (3,750 p.u.). Dyer and printer; mfr. all kinds of cotton piece goods. Pres. Y. Shioda, Mng.-Dirs. S. Tamamura and K. Esaki.

Tokyo Silk Spinning Co., *K.K.*, Minami-Makicho, Kyobashi, Tokyo; est. '18; cap. ¥10,000 p.u. Dirs. K. Suzuki, H. Matsushima, etc.

Tokyo Woolen Fabrics Co., (Tokyo Keori Co.), *K.K.*, Minami-Senju, Tokyo. Est. 1906; cap. ¥20,000 p.u.; Mng.-Dir. K. Fujita, K. Kusaka, K. Tsukaguchi, K. Usami.

Tokyo Muslin-de-Laine Co., *K.K.*, Kameido, near Tokyo. Mfrs. of mousseline-de-laine and other woolen fabrics. Est. '96; cap. ¥15,000 amalgamated Tokyo Calico Co. in '21. Chairman, G. Aoki.; Mng.-Dirs. H. Tozaka, T. Matsumoto.

Toyo Muslin Co., *K.K.*, Kameido, Tokyo. Est. '07; cap. ¥5,500 p.u. In '18 1,000 looms were newly added and annual output 60,000,000 yards to be increased to 70,000,000. Chairman of Dirs. T. Kambe.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Toyo Cotton Spinning Co., *K.K.*, Dojima-Hamadori, Osaka. Est. '14 with incorporation of the Miye and the Osaka; cap. ¥50,000 (31,250 p.u.); spindles 60,531, throwings 17,616 and looms 13,145. Pres. Dr. T. Saito. Mng.-Dirs. F. Abe, T. Oka, etc.

Osaka Woolen Spinning Co., *K.K.*, Toyosaki-machi, Nishi-nari, Osaka. Est. 1891; cap. ¥3,000; manufacture and deal in woolen goods. Pres. E. Shibakawa; Mng.-Dirs. Y. Hirata, T. Ishida.

Section IV. Dry Goods, Knitted Goods, Etc.

Daimaru Dry Goods Store, Shijo-dori, Takakura, Kyoto. Founded 1716, and reorganized as partnership ltd., is a pioneer department store in Kyoto-Osaka district. Tokyo Branch, Marunouchi Building. Pres. S. Shimomura.

Funakoshi & Co., Minami-Kyuhojimachi, Osaka. Manufacturers of and wholesale dealers in handkerchiefs and other cotton goods; recently extended business operations to China and South Seas. Prop. Tatsujiro Funakoshi.

Ishii Hosiery Factory, Temmabashi-suji, Osaka. Manufacture and wholesale exporter of hosiery, cotton singlets, knitted underwear, etc. Prop. Katsujiro Ishii.

Ito Dry Goods Store, *K.K.*, Sakaecho, Nagoya. Organized as *K.K.*, in 1910; have big branches in Tokyo and Kyoto. Pres. M. Ito; Mng.-Dir. K. Kito.

Kawashima Jimbei, Higashi Horikawa Ichijo, Kyoto, is upholsterer and embroiderer to the Court, and manufacturer of silk fabrics, cut velvet, kimono, embroidery, being a leading house at Nishijin, Kyoto. Tokyo Branch (Uyedaya), 15 Yariya-cho, Kyobashi.

Maekawa Shoten, *K.K.*, Bingo-cho, Higashiku, Osaka. Est. Sept. '18; cap. ¥1,500 p.u.; deal in cotton yarns and cotton goods. Dirs. Y. Maekawa, etc.

Mitsukoshi Gofukuten, *K.K.*, Surugacho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. A leading and the oldest dry goods store with a history of three hundred years and also pioneer department store. Reorganized as *K.K.* with capital ¥2,000, later to increase to ¥12,000 (8,000 p.u.) in which the Mitsui family hold largest share. Branches; Osaka, Kyoto, Seoul and Dairen. Awarded gold medals at foreign and domestic exhibitions. Mng.-Dirs. S. Kurachi, T. Asabuki, R. Nakamura.

Nishimura Dry Goods Store, dealers in and manufacturers of high grade fabrics, embroideries, cut-velvet, kimono, etc., being one of the oldest in Kyoto. Sanjo, Karasumaru, Kyoto; Tokyo branch, Yamashitacho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

Osaka Knitting and Spinning Co., *K.K.*, Nishinari-gun, Osaka. Est. 1912; cap. ¥5,000 p.u.; manufacturers of cotton hosiery goods with Mitsui Bussan Kaisha as selling agents; ship cotton knittings to Europe. Pres. S. Nango; Dirs. S. Koizumi, B. Hori, J. Horita.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Shibakawa & Co., *Gm. K.*, Kobaibashi, Osaka, Est. 1903, capital ¥3,000; general importers and exporters of dry goods; have branches in Tokyo, Kobe and London. Chiefly deal in handkerchiefs, woolen goods and general textile fabrics. Prop. Eisuke Shibakawa.

Shirokiya Dry Goods Store, Nihombashi, Tokyo. A leading dry goods and department store in Tokyo; founded 1662 Branch at Osaka Pres. W. Omura, Mng.-Dir. K. Nishino

K. Sowa & Co., Nichome, Ginza, Tokyo. Sole agents for Kyoto Weaving Co.; have branches at Yokohama, Shanghai and Kyoto Prop. K. Sowa.

Takashimaya (Iida & Co.), *K.K.*, Kyoto and Tokyo. Karasuma-dori, Takatsuji, Kyoto. Formerly private firm run by Mr. Shinichi Iida; reorganized in 1921 as *K.K.*, cap. ¥3,000 p.u. Branches at Yokohama, Kobe, Fukui, Lyons (Fr.), London (Eng.), Tientsin (China). Pres S. Iida.

Yuasa Raw Cotton Co., *K.K.*, dealers in raw cotton, cotton cloth and cotton goods in general, Kitahama, Osaka. Est. Aug. '18; cap. ¥2,000. Dirs. K. Yaono, T. Yuasa, etc.

Section V. Arts, Curios, Jewels, and Toys

Ando Shippo-ten, enamel ware, Ginza, Tokyo. Est. '82 by J. Ando. Average annual output is reported about ¥3,000. Branch, Harhart, U.S.A. Awarded with Gold and Silver medals at Paris, St. Louis, Anglo-Japanese Fairs, etc.

Hattori & Co., Ltd., *K.K.*, Ginza, Tokyo. Manufacturers of and dealers in watches and clocks, jewels, surveying instruments, etc. cap. ¥10,000 p.u. Pres. Kintaro Hattori. (See Watches & Clocks; Industry.)

Kitashimizu Katsuzo, Tomino-koji, Kyoto. Toys, especially dolls, largely exported; awarded high Prizes at Paris and several domestic fairs.

Kuramochi & Co. (Toyodaya Co.) 13 & 14, Bakurocho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. 1851; wholesale manufacturers and exporters of Japanese toys.

Mikimoto Shinju-ten, jewels and pearls, Ginza, Tokyo. Has piscina at Ago and Gokasho bays near Toba, and cultivates pearls by patented process invented by the proprietor of the firm. Awarded grand prizes at foreign and domestic exhibitions; has gold and silver smith depts. Prop., K. Mikimoto.

Miyamoto Shoko, silver smith and dealer, Yazaemoncho, Kyobashi, Tokyo. Est. 1882; contractor to several Government Depts. Prop., K. Miyamoto.

Muramatsu Firm, jewellers and makers of platinum vessels used in laboratories, etc.; gold-medal at St. Louis World's Fair, Grand Prize at Paris World's Fair, etc. Demma-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo

Nippon Bijutsu Co., *K.K.*, No. 11 Minami-Daiku-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo. Est. 1919, cap. ¥1,000. Deal in fine arts articles. Pres. D. Sashida.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Rakuei Toy Co., *K.K.*, Yanagi-baba-sagaru, Shimo., Kyoto. Est. 1916, cap. ¥1,000. manfers of and dealers in toys. Pres. Z. Yumoto.

Samurai Shokai, 20 Honcho, Yokohama. Est. 1900, carved wood furniture-maker and dealer, gold and silver work, also deals in ivory, bronze, gold lacquer, damascene wares, etc. Pres. Y. Nomura.

Tensho-do, manufacturers of and dealers in silver and bronze art objects, jewels, etc. Gold medals and Grand Prizes at foreign and domestic exhibitions. Ginza, Tokyo.

H. Yamada & Co., Itchome, Yokoyamacho, Nihombashi, Tokyo Est. 1893; is manufacturers of and dealers in all kinds of toys and dolls. Prop. H. Yamada.

Yamanaka & Co., partnership unltd., Awadaguchi, Kyoto. Est. 1908, a leading curio establishment in the city. Branch shop at Boston.

Section VI. Toilets, Chemicals and Drugs

Fukuhara Shiseido, Ginza, Tokyo, exporters and importers of all toilet goods, drugs, patent-medicines, etc. Est. 1880. Pres. Y. Fukuhara.

Hirao Sampei Shoten, Ltd., 1-chome, Eakuro-cho, Nih., Tokyo. Est. and run by Mr. Hirao, the President; manufactures and deals in various toilet articles and perfumery of "Lait" brand; awarded medals at various exhibitions.

Hoshi Seiyaku Kabushiki Kaisha, Minami-Demmacho, Kyobashi, Tokyo. Cap. ¥1,000 p.u.; manufacture patent medicines. Pres. H. Hoshi; Dirs. E. Anraku, S. Hishida.

Iseya Kichijiro, toilet articles, Yokoami, Higashi-Ryogoku, Tokyo. One of the oldest establishments dating from Tokugawa regency; speciality, tooth powders styled "Takarako," "Baikosan" and "Nippon-san" Export large amount to China, Korea, etc.

Kidani Firm, druggist, Ogacho, Kyobashi, Tokyo. An old establishment; speciality, the "Jitsubo-san," medicine for women's disease. Proprietor, Kidani.

Kobayashi, T., Sototemachi, Honjo, Tokyo. Manufacturer of and dealer in tooth powder ("Lion" brand) and toilet soaps; established by his father. His brands are exported to China, India, Australia, South Seas and Russian markets; awarded high medals at foreign and domestic fairs.

Marumiya Shoten, Tachibanacho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. in Keio Era. Manufacturer of and wholesale dealer in toilet-articles, drugs, nutriments, fancy-goods, etc. Keeps a well equipped laboratory under leading experts in chemical technology, etc. Prop. Zembei Miwa.

Morishita H., Kitakyutaromachi, Higashiku, Osaka; is the manufacturer of popular patent medicines, "Jintan," etc., which are shipped largely to China and South Seas.

Naikoku Seiyaku Kaisha (Japan Drug Co.), *K.K.*, 10 Minami-Shinagawa, Sanchome, Nih., Tokyo. Est. Nov., 1915; cap. ¥1,000 p.u.; Government guaranteeing profit of 8%. The Co. produce acetylin,

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

salicylic acid, antifebrin, phenacetin, etc. Works at Mitake, Minami-shinagawa, Tokyo. Pres. Y. Fukuhara; Mng.-Dirs M. Shiobara, Dr. K. Ikeguchi.

Nippon Oxygen Co., Hamacho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. July, '18; cap. ¥700 p.u.; chief product is oxygen both for inhaling and for industrial use, and oxygen acetylin. Dirs. R. Sudo, T. Yamaguchi, etc.

Sankyo & Co., *K.K.*, druggists and chemists; Muromachi, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Started at Yokohama in 1899 by the late Dr. Jokichi Takamine, originator of "Taka Diastase," Adrenalin, etc. and Mr. Shiohara,; sole agent for Parke, Davis & Co., U.S.A.; cap. ¥2,870; Pres. Y. Shiobara.

Toyama Baiyaku Kabushiki Kaisha, (Patent Medicine Co.). Hoshinoimachi, Toyama, the district known from ancient time for patent medicines of all kinds.

Tsumura Juntendo, Tori Sanchome, Nih., Tokyo. Manufacturer of "Chujoto," patent medicine for women's disease, and has wide connections abroad.

Yamaba Firm, *Gm. K.*, Minami Kyutaromachi, Osaka; wholesale dealers in dye-stuffs and similar chemicals. Est. 1855.

Section VII. Gas and Electricity

(For the Gas Industry and Electric Industry, vid. Chap. Industry and for Electric Railways, Chap. Railways).

Daido Electric Power Co., *K.K.*, Yayesu-cho, Koj., Tokyo; est. 1921, cap. ¥100,000 (51,823 p.u.) Pres. M. Fukuzawa; Dirs. I. Masuda, etc.

Ebikawa Electro-Industrial Co., *K.K.*, Sannencho, Koj., Tokyo. The orginal Ebikawa Electric Power Co. est. 1912, amalgamated in '18 with the Ebikawa Kogyo cap. ¥750 p.u.), Tokai Denka Kogyo (500 p.u.) and Nippon Electric Iron Foundry (500 p.u.), and emerged on creation of the new Co. backed by cap. ¥10,000 (6,250 p.u.) and much enlarged business. Pres. T. Tachikawa, Mng.-Dir. H. Inai, S. Sakaguchi.

Fuji Hydro-Electric Co., *K.K.*, 1-chome, Yurakucho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. 1907; cap. ¥16,572 p.u.; amalgamated May '18 with Fuji Chemical Industry Co. Pres. I. Wakao,

Gumma Electric Power Co., *K.K.*, No. 3, Gofuku-bashi, Tokyo; est. 1919; cap. ¥12,000. Pres. Zengoro Yasuda; Vice-Pres. T. Tajima; Mng.-Dir. S. Ogura.

Hayakawa Electric Power Co., *K.K.*, 1-chome, Yurakucho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. 1917; cap. ¥5,000 p.u.; Pres. S. Kubota.

Hiroshima Electric Light Co., *K.K.*, Otemachi, Hiroshima. Est. 1893; cap. ¥3,500 p.u. Pres. K. Takatsuka.

Hokkaido Gas Works, *K.K.*, Yurakucho, Tokyo. Est. July '11. Directors; Pres. K. Inugami; Mng.-Dir. H. Ota.

Inawashiro Hydro-Electric Co., *K.K.*, Yurakucho, Tokyo. Est. '11, one of the leading cos in the line. Directors; Pres. M. Sengoku; Dirs. R. Hara, S. So, S. Matsukata, etc

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Kanto Hydro-Electric Co., *K.K.*, No. 10, Nishi-Konyacho, Kyobashi; est., 1913; cap. 17,000. Pres. S. Asano; Mng.-Dir. R. Ito.

Katsuragawa Electric Power Co., *K.K.*, 3-chome, Ginza, Tokyo. Est. '10; supplies current for the motors of the Tokyo Municipal electric undertakings as trams, light, etc. Directors: Pres. N. Ikegami; Dirs., T. Hirose, K. Shima.

Kinugawa Hydro Electric Co., *K.K.*, Yurakucho, Tokyo. Est. '10; cap. ¥7,700.; supplies to the Tokyo City Electric Trams. Directors: Pres. T. Toshimitsu; Dirs. A. Fujii, E. Ito, T. Watanabe.

Kobe Gas Works, *K.K.*, Aioicho, Kobe. Est. '98. Capacity 1,600,000 c. ft. Directors: Pres. K. Matsukata; Mng.-Dir. S. Kubo.

Kyoto Electric Light Co., *K.K.*, Kawaracho, Kyoto. Est. '80. Directors; Pres. Z. Osawa; Mng.-Dir. H. Tanaka; Dirs. S. Matsui, R. Murata, etc.

Kyoto Gas Works, *K.K.*, Yanagibaba, Kyoto; est. '09; cap. ¥3,500 p.u. Pres. H. Oku; Dirs. J. Uchiki, T. Inagaki, etc.

Kyushu Hydro-Electric Co., *K.K.*, 3-chome, Koamicho, Nihombashi,; Tokyo est. 1911; cap. ¥38,400. Pres. S. Kuno; Mng.-Dirs. T. Tanahashi, S. Umeya.

Nagoya Gas Works, *K.K.*, Otsucho, Nagoya. Est. '06. Directors: Pres. M. Inouye, Mng.-Dir. S. Okamoto.

Nippon Electric Co., *K.K.*, Mita-Shikokucho, Shiba, Tokyo. Est. 1899; cap. ¥10,000 (6,250 p.u.) Mng.-Dir. K. Iwatare; Dirs. E. Hata, M. Fujise, Z. W. Tucker, etc.

Nippon Electric Power Co., *K.K.*, 2-chome, Imabashi, Higashi, Osaka. Est. 1919. cap. ¥50,000 (½ p.u.) Pres. J. Yamaoka, Vice.-Pres. A. Nakagawa.

Nippon Hydoro-Electric Power Co., *K.K.*, 6 chome, Minami-Kanecho, Kyobashi, Tokyo. Est. '18; cap. ¥5,000 (1,678 p.u.) Chairman of Dirs. B. Sasaki, Mng.-Dir. K. Fujisawa.

Osaka Electric Light Co., *K.K.*, Nakanoshima, Osaka. Est. '87; cap. ¥43,200. Capacity 23,250 k.w.; besides, 20,000 k.w. supplied by Ujigawa Co. Directors: Pres. K. Miyazaki; Mng.-Dir. G. Kawai.

Osaka Gas Works, *K.K.*, Nakanoshima, Osaka. Est. Oct, 1896. Directors: Pres. C. Watanabe; Dirs. C.P. Cushman, S. Kishi, C. Kataoka.

Shizuoka Electric Power Co., *K.K.*, Osato-mura, Abe-gun, Shizuoka Pref.; est. 1920; cap. ¥10,000. Pres. H. Okawa, Mng.-Dir. Kumazawa.

Teikoku Electric Light Co., *K.K.*, Minami-Kinreku-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo. Est. 1911; amalgamated the Shimotsuke Elec. Power, in May, '21 increasing its cap. to ¥24,649. Chairman, T. Enomoto, Mng.-Dirs. R. Kabashima, S. Nagahashi, etc.

Tokyo Electric Co., *K.K.*, Horinouchi, Kawasaki, Kanagawa-ken. Est. 1896, reorganized 1917; cap. ¥6,000 p.u. Pres. J. R. Gary. Vice-Pres. K. Yamaguchi.

Tokyo Electric Light Co., *K.K.*, Yurakucho, Tokyo. Est. 1883;

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

amalgamated many elec. Cos. and at present is almost sole Co. supplying light in Tokyo City and environs; capacity 134,000 k.w. (coal) and 52,000 (hydro). besides supplied 45,000 h.p. by Inawashiro Co. and 100,000 h.p. by Kinugawa Co. Directors: Pres. K. Kambe, Dirs. I. Nakahara, T. Koshiyama, S. Wakao.

Tokyo Gas and Electric Engineering Co., *K.K.*, Otemachi, Koj., Tokyo. Est. 1910; mfrs. of and dealers in various machines, gas-mantles, enamel-wares; have connection with the Rly. Board, Naval Arsenals, etc. Pres. Goro Matsukata.

Tokyo Gas Works, *K.K.*, Nishikicho, Kanda, Tokyo. Est. '85; cap. ¥45,000, the only gas Co. in Tokyo City having amalgamated newly opened rivals; total supply 1,624,592,400 c. ft. Directors; K. Koike, Mng.-Dirs., S. Sugiura, O. Matsukata; Dirs. K. Watanabe, etc.

Toshin Electric Co., *K.K.*, 1-chome, Minami-Denmacho, Kyobashi, Tokyo; est. 1917; cap ¥10,000. Pres. S. Suzuki, Dirs. T. Kawasaki, J. Hanaoka.

Ujigawa Electric Co., *K.K.*, Souezaki-kami, Kitaku, Osaka. Est. 1906; supply power to Osaka Elec. Light Co., Kyoto Elec. Light Co. and Osaka Municipal Trams. Combined Omi Hydro-Elec. Co. in '21 and increased its cap. to ¥31,400, Directors: Pres. K. Kimura; Dirs. M. Asami, J Noguchi, J. Yamaoka, Mgr. Y. Hayashi.

Tone Electric Power House, *K.K.*, Maebashi; Gumma-ken. Est. '07; capacity 13,000 k.w., supplying light and running trams (9 m. 16 ch.); also undertakes gas (50,000 c. ft.). Pres. T. Hazumi; Dirs. K. Takemasa, etc.

Section VIII. Mining and Metallurgy

(For output of Metals, Petroleum oils and Coals vid. Chap. Mining.)

Asahi Oil Refinery Co., *K.K.*, 1-chome, Nishigashi, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. 1919 with cap. ¥2,000; absorbed in April, 1922 the Teikoku Oil Co. *K.K.*, increasing its capital to ¥9,600 Pres. K. Matsukata, Mng.-Dir. I. Seshita. Mng. E. Inouye, S. Asada.

Dai-Nippon Colliery Co., *K.K.*, 1-chome, Eiraku-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. 1917; cap. ¥10,500 (10,000 p.u.). Pres. S. Koga, Mng.-Dir. K. Tate.

Fuji Steel Works, *K.K.*, Kawasaki, near Tokyo. Est. 1918; cap. ¥6,000. Dirs. S. Asano; Y. Yoshikawa, Y. Minagawa.

Fujita-Gumi Mining Co., *K.K.*, Dojima, Osaka. A business dept. of the Fujita Firm, separated from it 1917 and reformed as *K.K.*, with nominal cap. ¥30,000. Pres. Baron T. Fujita, Mng.-Dir. N. Saka.

Furukawa Mining Co., *K.K.*, Yayesucho, Koji., Tokyo. Founded 1878 by the late Ichibei Furukawa and reorganized as such in May, 1918. Cap. ¥22,500 p.u. Runs Mining, Trading, and Banking Depts.; owns Ashio and 10 other copper mines besides coal mines and foundries; manufacture copper and brass products, steel wire, etc. Pres. Baron T. Furukawa; Mng.-Dirs B. Konda (Mining); T. Yoshimura (Trading); S. Nakagawa (Banking).

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Hokkaido Iron Works, *K.K.*, 5-chome, Nihom., Tokyo. Est. 1917; cap. ¥3,000 p.u.; can produce 150,000 tons of pig-iron; controlled by the Mitsui. Pres. N. Yamada; Mng.-Dir. D. Kurita.

Hokkaido Tanko Kisen Kabushiki Kaisha (Hokkaido Colliery and S.S. Co.), Honkawayacho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. 1889 and were first engaged in coal mining and railway but with the railway nationalization in Oct. '06, expanded the colliery work, shipping service; also undertake the manufacture of coke and forestry business. In conjuction with Messrs. Armstrong and Vickers, the Co. opened a steel foundry styled the Nippon Seikosho. Also work their own Wanishi Iron Foundry. Capital ¥70,000 (39,625 p.u.); Chairman T. Dan; Mng.-Dirs. T. Isomura, K. Takashiro, K. Furuta.

Ibaraki Anthracitic Colliery Co., *K.K.*, 4-chome, Shin-Minato-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo. Est. 1893; capital 1,500. Mng.-Dirs. M. Okamoto, S. Matsumoto.

Iriyama Colliery Co., *K.K.*, Yariyacho, Kyob., Tokyo. Est. '95; capital ¥6,000 (4,250 p.u.); have coal mine in Fukushima prefecture. Directors; Mng.-Dirs. H. Hirose, S. Yoshimoto, E. Yamagiwa.

Iwaki Colliery Co., *K.K.*, Minato-gashi, Kyobashi, Tokyo. Est. '84; capital ¥9,000 (1,388 p.u.) Directors: Chairman, S. Asano; R. Watanabe, K. Kurata, etc.

Kajima Mining Co., *K.K.*, Nokata, Fukuoka-ken. Est. 1899 by the Kajima family; transformed as *K.K.* in Dec. '09; cap. ¥8,125 p.u.; own five collieries in Kyushu turning out annually over 20,000,000 tons of coal. Pres. E. Kajima, Mng.-Dirs. K. Takashima, T. Shimamoto, etc.

Kobe Steel Foundry Co., *K.K.*, Wakino-hama, Kobe. Founded 1911 by the Suzuki family, Koke; increased cap. to ¥10,000 (6,256 p.u.), reserves about ¥4,000. Pres. O. Ito, Mng.-Dirs. S. Yorioka and K. Tamiya

Kuhara Mining Co., *K.K.*, Yurakucho, Koj., Tokyo (Head office and a branch at Nakanoshima, Osaka). Est. 1917 and reorganized 1915 as Ltd. Co. increasing cap. from ¥10,000 to ¥30,000; then again to 75,000 (41,250 p.u.) in 1918; res. ¥30,000; mining, chemical-industry and machine-making relating to mining, etc.; possess Hitachi mines and 339 other metallic leases, 92 coal and 21 miscellaneous leases, altogether covering 220,800 acres and annual prod., copper 25,760,000 lbs., gold 80,000 oz., silver 655,000 oz. In 1917 established big refineries at Mukden and Fushun, South Manchuria. Pres. F. Kuhara; Dirs. Takeuchi and Nakayama.

Meiji Mining Co., *K.K.*, Tobata, Onga-gun, Fukuoka. Est. 1908; cap. ¥20,000 p.u. Pres. K. Matsumoto; Dirs. S. Yasukawa, etc.

Mitsubishi Mining Co., *K.K.*, Yayesucho, Koj., Tokyo; cap. ¥100,000; owns gold, silver, and coal mines. Pres. Baron H. Iwasaki (Vide Mitsbishi Firm).

Mitsui Mining Co., *K.K.*, Surugacho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Established 1911, reorganized '18; cap. ¥100,000 (62,500 p.u.), largest coal miners in Japan producing about 4,000,000 tons a year. (See Mitsui Firm under Sec. General). Pres. M. Mitsui; Mng.-Dir.,

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

G. Mitsui; Mng.-Dir. N. Yamada.

Mitsubishi Iron Foundry Co., *K.K.*, Marunouchi, Tokyo. Est 1917 by the Iwasaki Family; cap. ¥300,000. Have a big foundry at Kenjiho, Korea. Pres. Baron Iwasaki.

Murai Mining Co., *K.K.*, Moto-Yokkaichi-cho, Nihom., Tokyo. Founded by Mr. Kichibei Murai as Mining Dept. of the old Murai Firm; reorganized as an independent Co. in 1918. Cap. ¥3,000 p.u. Pres. K. Murai.

Muroran Steel Works, *K.K.*, Muroran Hokkaido, owned by the Nippon Steel Works, Tokyo, can produce 150,000 tons of pig-iron; has connection with the Navy.

Nippon Petroleum, *K.K.*, Mitsubishi Buildings, Marunouchi, Tokyo. Est. 1888; own Kurokawa wells (see Chap. Mining) etc.; cap. ¥00,000 p.u. in '20. Pres. H. Naito; Mng.-Dirs. J. Tanaka, T. Nakano.

Nippon Steel Works, Co., *K.K.* 5, Honkawa-cho, Nih., Tokyo. Est 1907; cap. ¥30,000 p.u. Japanese and English; controlled by the Mitsui family. Pres. T. Dan; Dirs. A. Kabayama; Douglas Vickers, etc.

Okura Mining Co., *K.K.*, (Vide Okuragumi, Section General).

Osaka Electric Copper Refinery Co., *K.K.*, Osaka. Est. 1883; cap. ¥5,000 (3,750 p.u.); Pres. K. Inouye.

Osaka Iron Works, *K.K.*, Dojima Hama-dori, Kita-ku, Osaka. Est. 1904; cap. ¥12,000 (10,500 p.u.); Shipbuilding and machinery making. Pres. E. Nakayama

Oshima Steel Foundry, *K.K.*, Oshimacho, Minami-katsushika, Tokyo. Taken over by Messrs. H. Ogawa, H. Tanaka, and H. Okura, the Dirs. for ¥2,700 in 1917 and reformed with expanded cap. ¥3,570 p.u.

Sumitomo Firm, Osaka, one of the oldest millionaire houses in Japan, combining banking, mining, refining, electric wire dep'ts, etc., owns Besshi Copper Mine, etc., and run copper works, electric wire and cable works, both at Osaka, fertilizer factory at Niihama, Ehime-ken; manufactures steel ingots, steel forgings, etc. for railways, shipbuilding yards, etc. Pres. Baron Sumitomo; Mng.-Dir. K. Nakada.

Takata Mining Co., *K.K.*, Yurakucho, 2-chome, Koj., Tokyo. Founded in 1918 by the late Mr. S. Takata, a millionaire merchant; cap. ¥10,000 (4,50 p.u.,); besides mining, attend to refinery and chemical industry; also manufacture and deal in various hard wares, tools, and machines. Pres. Kamakichi Takata, Dirs. T. Ikeda, G. Taguchi, etc. (Vide Sect. General).

Tokyo Kozai, (Steel-materials), **Co.**, *K.K.*, Oshima-mura, Tokyo, est. '12, cap. ¥3,000 p.u. Pres. T. Hayashiya.

Toyo Iron Works, *K.K.*, Zenikame-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. 1917 under the Govt. protection and with cap. ¥34,000 p.u. Pres. Baron S Go, Mng.-Dirs. Baron K. Nakajima, etc.

Yamashita Mining, *K.K.*, Gofuku-cho, Nih., Tokyo. Est. 1918; cap. 20,000 (½ p.u.) combined with Yamashita S.S. Co. in '20. Pres. K. Yamashita.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Section IX. Brewery

(Vid. Brewing, Chap. Industry)

Dai Nippon Beer Brewery Co., *K.K.*, Meguro, Tokyo. Formed March, 1906 by amalgamating Ebisu, Sapporo and Asahi breweries. The foremost Co. in this line; annual products 450,000 *koku*. Brands "Ebisu," "Sapporo," "Asahi," and "Munchonner" beers; Pres. K. Makoshi; Mng.-Dir. C. Uemura.

Eigashima Saké Brewery Co., *K.K.*, Okubo, Akashi, Hyogo-kan Est. June 1888; annual products 15,000 *koku*. Directors: Pres Kyokichi Tobe; Mng. Toyotaro Tobe.

Kabuto Beer Brewery Co., *K.K.*, Ginza, Tokyo. Est. Sept. '96; Brand, "Kabuto;" reorganized in '21 amalgamating in May, the Teikoku Mineral Water Co. and the Nippon Bottle Mfg. Co., and renamed *Nippon Beer, Kosen Co. K.K.* Pres. K. Nezu, Mng.-Dir. T. Kameda.

Kirin Beer Brewery Co., *K.K.*, Bund, Yokohama. Founded by some foreigners and reorganized in Feb. 1907 as *K.K.* with Japanese and foreign share-holders; brands, "Lager," "Pilsena," etc. Cap. ¥5,000: annual products 140,000 *koku*. Pres S. Ida.

Kondo Rihei and Co., *K.K.*, No. 9, 2-chome, Honcho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. 1918; cap. ¥1,000 p.u.; dealers in Bee Brand Kozan wine, Ushiku wine and other liquors. Pres. R. Kondo.

Nichi-Ei (Anglo-Jap.) Brewery Co., *K.K.*, Marunouchi, Tokyo. Est. '20; cap. ¥0,000 p.u.; Brand "Cascade." Pres T. Kusumi.

Nishinomiya Saké Brewery Co., *K.K.*, Nishinomiya, Hyogo. Est. Apr. 1889; annual products 24,000 *koku*.

G. Tanaka & Co., Choshi, Chiba-ken. Est. 1616, one of the oldest breweries of Japanese soy. Brand, "Higeta Shoyu"; have been honored with medals at exhibitions at home and abroad. Prop. G. Tanaka.

Teikoku Beer Brewery Co., *K.K.*, Dairi, Fukuoka-ken. Est. May, 1912. Have capacity to produce 65,000 *koku* a year. Pres. I. Sumida, Dirs. T. Hiratsuka, M. Miyamoto, etc.

Teikoku Mineral Water Co., *K.K.*, Hirano, near Kobe; and Sakamoto-cho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. Jan. 1907; own Mitsuya & Peacock brands of Hirano table water containing natural carbonic acid gas, obtained from a spring at Hirano village, near Ikeda station of the Hankaku railway. (Vide Kabuto Beer).

Section X. Sugar Manufacturing

(Vide Sugar, Chap. Industry)

Dai Nippon Sugar Mfg. Co., *K.K.*, Suna-mura, Minami-Katsushika-gun, Tokyo-fu. Est. 1896; capital ¥12,000 p.u.; factories at Tokyo, Osaka, Moji, Formosa producing 300,000 piculs of crude sugar in 1921. Pres. E. Fujiyama; Mng.-Dirs. C. Takayama, etc.

Ensuiko Sugar Mfg. and Colonization Co., *K.K.*, Kagi, Formosa Est. 1907; capital ¥17,750 p.u.; manufactured 500,000 piculs of

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

crude sugar in '21. The Co. amalgamated in 1914 with **Taito Colonization Co.** (est. Aug., 1912; cap. ¥2,250 p.u.) Pres. T. Maki.; Mng.-Dirs. S. Fujisaki, etc.

Meiji Sugar Mfg. Co., *K.K.*, Tainan, Formosa. Est 1906; capital increased to ¥32,500 (11,425 p.u.) in 1921 with the amalgamation of the Yamato Sugar Co., enlarging its capacity to 560,000 piculs of crude sugar in 7 factories in Fukuoka, Kanagawa, and Formosa. Has connection with *Tokyo Confectionary Co.*, (Cap. ¥2,000) and *Boso Condensed Milk Co.* (cap. ¥1,100). Chairman H. Soma; Mng.-Dirs. K. Arima, H. Chiba.

Nan-Man (South Manchuria) Sugar Mfg. Co., *K.K.*, Japanese Concession, Mukden, China. Est. 1916; cap. ¥10,000 (½ p.u.) Pres. T. Arai, Mng.-Dir. J. Shiraishi.

Nanyo (South-Sea) Sugar Mfg. Co., *K.K.*, 1-chome, Yuraku-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. 1918; cap. ¥2,400 p.u. Dir. K. Akimoto (chairman).

Niitaka Sugar Mfg. Co., *K.K.*, Sentoho, Taichu, Formosa. Est Oct. 1909; capital ¥10,750; capacity 300,000 piculs of crude sugar in '21. Pres. K. Takashima; Mng.-Dir. K. Makiyama.

Tainan Sugar Mfg. Co., *K.K.*, Tainan, Formosa. Est. Nov., 1912; cap. ¥20,250 (17,000 p.u.) The Co. amalgamated in 1916 with **Antai Co.** and **Giran Co.** Pres. U. Suzuki; Mng.-Dirs. K. Kawakami, etc.

Taiwan Sugar Mfg. Co., *K.K.*, Takao, Formosa. Formed 1900; capital ¥63,000 (38,100 p.u.) gradually enlarged its capacity with amalgamation with minor cos since the war, about 1,000,000 piculs in '21. Chairman S. Fujita; Mng.-Dirs. T. Yamamoto, N. Takechi, T. Masuda.

Teikoku Sugar Mfg. Co., *K.K.*, Taichu, Formosa. Est. 1910; cap. ¥15,000 p.u.; produced 450,000 piculs of crude sugar in '21. The Co. amalgamated in '16 with **Minami-Nippon Sugar Mfg. Co.** (cap. ¥2,500 p.u.) Pres. M. Matsukata; Mng.-Dir. S. Makiyama.

Toyo Sugar Mfg. Co., *K.K.*, Kagi, Formosa. Est. 1907; absorbed several Cos in the last decade with the expanded capital (¥12,550 in '21) and capacity, the latter being put at 600,000 piculs of crude sugar besides 8,000 *koku* of alcohol, in 6 factories in Formosa and Okinawa. Pres. T. Shimosaka, Mng.-Dir. R. Hinata, T. Tamura.

Section XI. Flour Milling and Confectionery.

(For details of Flour Mills vid. Chap. Industry)

Imamura Confectioners, *K.K.*, No. 2, Mita-Koyamacho, Shiba, Tokyo. Est. 1918; cap. ¥1,000 (¾ p.u.) Pres. T. Imamura.

Manchuria Flour Milling Co., *K.K.*, Tieling, S. Manchuria. Est. 1908; cap. ¥3,202 p.u.; manufacture 1,200 barrels per day; have branches at Changchung, Harbin and Tainan. Pres. T. Yoshimura.

Masuda Flour Mill, *K.K.*, Higashi-shiri-Ikemura, Kobe. Est. 1908; a day's capacity is 1,000 barrels. Pres. F. Nakamura, Dir. E. Masuda, etc.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Morinaga & Co., *K.K.*, confectioners, Mita, Tokyo. Est. in 19 succeeding Mr. Morinaga's confectionery business, with capital ¥1,2 (900 p.u.); Directors, T. Morinaga (Pres.), H. Matsuzaki (Gen.-Mg T. Kakujima (Mng. of Osaka Branch).

Nippon Flour Milling Co., *K.K.*, Yayesu-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Et Sept. 1896. Cap. ¥11,550, capacity in 24 hours put at 1,800 barrels i '22. at its 3 shops. Pres. S. Iwasaki, Vice.-Pres. M. Hirano.

Nisshin Flour Milling Co., *K.K.*, Suyehirogashi, Nihombash Tokyo. Est. Mar. '07. Capacity 1,800 barrels in 24 hrs in '21. Pres I. Nezu; Mng.-Dir. T. Shota.

To-a Flour Milling Co., *K.K.*, Oshimacho, suburb of Toky Est. Oct. 1906. Cap. ¥1,250 p.u.; capacity 700 barrels. Mng.-Dir. Moroi.

Section XII. Paper and Paper Wares

(For details vid. Paper, Chap. Industry).

Chosen Paper-Mill Co., *K.K.*, New Wiju, Korea. Est. Dec 1917; cap. ¥5,000 (¼ p.u.), sister-Co. of the Oji Paper-Mill, Tokyo. Pres. G. Fujiwara; Dir. T. Hara.

Fuji Paper-Mill Co., *K.K.*, Sanjikkembori, Kyobashi, Tokyo. Est. 1887; own 10 mills in Shizuoka-ken, Hokkaido & Osaka; 3 branches in China; annual product 100 million lbs. Pres. H. Okawa; Mng.-Dirs. Y. Anamizu, T. Takahashi, etc.

Fuji Pulp Mfg. Co., *K.K.*, Sanjikkenbori, Kyobashi, Tokyo. Est. Oct. '18; cap. ¥3,000 p.u.; has connection with the Fuji Paper Mill. Chairman, Y. Anamizu.

Japan Chemical Pulp Muf. Co., *K.K.*, Sakaehama, Karafuto. Est. 1915; cap. ¥3,000 p.u. Tokyo Branch, No. 21 Mitsubishi building, Yaesucho, Kojimachi. Pres. K. Koike Dirs. K. Tsukakoshi, S. Arita.

Karafuto Industrial Co., *K.K.*, Tomarie-machi, Karafuto. Est. 1913; cap. ¥11,000 (7,700 p.u.); engaged in manufacture of pulp and also in supply of electric power. Pres. H. Okawa; Dirs. E. Tanaka, etc.

Karafuto Sangyo Kabushiki Kaisha, Otomari, Karafuto. Manufactures of and dealers in pulp and foreign paper. Est. July '18; cap. ¥10,000 (6,250 p.u.); supply pulp to the Oji Paper-Mill. Pres. G. Fujiwara.

Kashiwabara Paper Store, *K.K.*, 1-chome, Minami-Demma-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo. Est. 1916; cap. ¥1,000; dealers in pulp, foreign and native papers; importers and exporters; a branch at Osaka. Pres. M. Kashiwabara, Dirs. K. Tsunoda, etc., Man. K. Ito.

Mitsubishi Paper-Mill Co., *K.K.*, Takasago, Hyogo-ken. Founded and run by the Iwasaki family as *gmk.*; reformed in 1918 as such; cap. ¥2,500. Pres. T. Tawara, Dirs. K. Kimura, E. Fujino.

Nakanoshima Paper-Mill Co., *K.K.*, Tamaecho, Kitaku, Osaka. Est. Oct. '06; cap. ¥1,500.; annual prod., match-paper 2 million lbs

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

and packing paper 16 million lbs. Pres. Dembei Shimogo; Mng.-Dir. T. Shimogo; Mng. M. Ogawa.

Oji Paper Mfg. Co., *K.K.*, General offices; 9 Shinsaiwai-cho, Shiba, Tokyo. Founded in 1873. Cap. p.u. ¥31,500; res. 10,000. Mills at Tomakomai and 9 other places. Subsidiary concerns:- Chosen Paper Mfg. Co., Karafuto Industrial Co., etc. Annual Output: Paper—100,000 tons; Sulphite Pulp—30,000 tons, etc. Pres. G. Fujiwara; Dirs. K. Takashima, etc.

Okayama Paper-Mill Co., *K.K.*, Okayama. Est. Jan, '03; cap. ¥625 p.u.; export paper to China, Korea, Australia, South Seas and India. Mng.-Dir. T. Mizuta, T. Uyeda, K. Umeda, J. Nakamura.

Tokai Pulp Mfg. Co., *K.K.*, Yariyacho, Kyobashiku, Tokyo. Est. 1907. Pres. K. Okura; Dirs. Y. Haraguchi, H. Okura.

Toyo Paper-Mill Co., *K.K.*, Toyosaki-machi, Osaka-fu. Est. 1906; manufacture rice paper for cigarette. Pres. S. Inouye; Mng.-Dir. T. Nakamura

Section XIII. Glass and Ceramics

Asahi Glass Mfg. Co., *K.K.*, 1-chome, Eirakucho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. 1909; cap. ¥12,500; manufacturers of plate glass; run by the Iwasaki family; branch-shops at Amagasaki, Hyogo-ken, etc. Pres. T. Iwasaki, Mng.-Dir. H. Tamura, S. Yamada.

Nikka (Japan-China) Ceramic Industry Co., *K.K.*, Tsi-nan-fu, Shantung, China. Est. 1918; cap. ¥2,000; besides manufacturing earthen ware, engaged in coal mining and supply of electricity. Dirs. Y. Nakamura, E. Watanabe.

Osaka Ceramic Co., *K.K.*, Dojima, Kitaku, Osaka. Est. 1922; cap. ¥7,000 p.u.; produce sundry varieties of bricks including ordinary bricks at the factories at Sakai, Kishiwada, Kaizuka, etc. Pres. R. Isono; Dir. H. Shirazaki.

Shinagawa White Brick Mfg. Co., *K.K.*, Kita-Shinagawa, Tokyo-fu. Est. 1875 and organized as *K.K.*, in 1903; cap. ¥3,500, yearly output estimated at 30,000,000 fire-proof, and 15,000,000 decorative; have a factory at Osaka and 3 at Fukuoka prefecture. Dirs. M. Yamauchi, Y. Fujimura.

Shōfū Porcelain Co., *K.K.*, Fukakusa near Kyoto. Est. about 1861 and organized as such in 1906; manufacturers and wholesale exporters of Japanese crockery wares; have a large factory in Nagoya to produce export wares, and sale office at Kyobashiku, Tokyo; export to China, India, South Seas and Australia. Prop. Kajo Shofu.

Section XIV. Chemical Industries

Aichi Cement Mfg. Co., *K.K.*, Atsuta-Higashi-cho, Minami-ku, Nagoya. Est. 1880; cap. ¥1,650 p.u. Pres. Takashima.

Asano Cement Mfg. Co., *K.K.*, Kiyosumicho, Fukagawa, Tokyo.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Founded 1912 by Mr. Soichiro Asano, a millionaire merchant of Tokyo: cap. ¥20,500 p.u.; res. ¥2,200; monthly output about 550,000 barrels. Pres. S. Asano. Dirs. H. Okawa, M. Shimaishi, etc.

Dai Nippon Artificial Fertilizer Co., *K.K.*, Kitashimbori-cho, Nihombashiku, Tokyo. Est. 1887; cap. ¥14,300 p.u.; monthly capacity 25,640 tons in '21. Chairman, K. Anraku; Mng.-Dirs. I. Abe; Dirs. T. Masuda.

Electric and Chemical Industrial Co., *K.K.*, Honkawayacho, Nihombashiku, Tokyo. Est. 1913; cap. ¥78,000 p.u.; line of business, lime, carbonic lime, sulphate ammonia, etc. Chairman, S. Ohashi; Mng.-Dir. T. Fujiwara; Dirs. S. Uemura, K. Makita, G. Fujiwara.

Japan Enamel Co., *K.K.*, Namazu-e-cho, near Osaka. Est. 1912; cap. ¥600 (246 p.u.). Pres. M. Shimaishi; Mng.-Dir. Y. Kitabatake; Dirs. K. Kishimoto, K. Kondo, K. Hirose.

Japan Dye-Stuff Co., *K.K.*, Kasugade-cho, Nishi-ku, Osaka. Est. 1915 under official protection which guarantees profit of 8%; cap ¥8,000 p.u.). Line of business, to produce aniline salts, aniline and alizarine dyes, carbolic acid, etc. Pres H. Nakaya; Dirs. S. Ohashi, R. Fujiyama, C. Watanabe, etc.

Japan Glycerine Co., *K.K.*, Chifaya, Nishinari-gori, Osaka. Est. 1915 under the official patronage which guarantees profit of 8%; cap. ¥4,200 p.u; absorbed Japan Seiyu Co., and Imperial Fish-oil Refining Co. emerging on creation of the new Co.; chief productions are glycerine, machine oil, painting oil, perfumery, wax, etc. Pres. S. Hirata; Dirs C. Kase, Y. Hiraga.

Japan Match Mfg. Co., *K.K.*, Aratamachi, Kobe. Est. 1907; cap. ¥1,000 p.u.; output is put at 80,000 cases. Pres. M. Naoki; Mng.-Dirs. I. Honda, J. Goto.

Japan Paint Co., *K.K.*, Minami-Shinagawa, Tokyo. Est. 1881 in Tokyo and organized as *K.K.*, 1898; cap. ¥3,600 p.u.; have factories at Osaka; annual output estimated at 60,000,000 lbs.; export to China, India and South-Seas. Pres T. Tazaka; Dirs. N. Hasegawa, J. Mogi, etc.

Kanto Sanso Mfg. Co., *K.K.*, Oji, near Tokyo. Est. 1896; mfr. chemicals, dye-stuffs etc.; cap. ¥5,000 (4,120 p.u.); res. ¥3,000. has a monthly capacity of 3,000 tons of chemical manure. Pres. E. Tanaka.

Nippon Acetic Acid Mfg. Co., *K.K.*, Yokogawa-cho, Yanagishima, Honjo, Tokyo. Est. 1902; cap. ¥1,300 (1,052 p.u.); res. ¥813. Pres. K. Makoshi.

Nippon Acid-Proof. Paint Co., *K.K.*, Kita-Kabata, Ibara-gun, Tokyo. Est. 1918; cap. ¥1,000 (400 p.u.). Pres. M. Hiroki.

Nippon Arsenious acid Industrial Co., *K.K.*, No. 18 Hakkan-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo. Est. 1918; cap. ¥1,000 (½ p.u.) Chairman, Hirakawa.

Nippon Artifical Manure Co., *K.K.*, 3-chome, Kyobashi, Higashi, Osaka. Est. 1889; cap. ¥13,000 (7,000 p.u.); res. ¥3,460; has a monthly capacity of 16,650 tons. Pres. K. Yano. Mng.-Dir. K. Saito.

Nippon Nitrogen Fertilizer Co., *K.K.*, Tori-Sanchome, Tosabori,

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Nishi-ku, Osaka. Est. 1906; cap. ¥22,000 (13,000 p.u.); res. ¥2,320 Mng.-Dirs. M. Noguchi, S. Ichikawa.

Nippon Camphor Mfg. Co., *K.K.*, Kobe. Est. 1918 with cap. ¥9,000 (7,000 p.u.) by the seven Camphor Mfg. Cos. in various places by amalgamation. Mng.-Dir. T. Watanabe: Dirs. N. Kaneko, etc.

Nippon Chemico-Industrial Co., *K.K.*, Kameido, Tokyo. Est. '16; cap. ¥4,200 p.u.; united Nippon Dye-stuff Mfg. Co. in Dec. '18. Pres. Baron Kihachiro Okura.

Onoda Cement Mfg. Co., *K.K.*, Onoda, Asa-gun, Yamaguchi prefecture. Est. 1881; cap. ¥7,500; res. ¥1,802. Dirs. S. Kasai, M. Kano, T. Hoshina.

Osaka Alkali Co., K.K., 3-chome, Andoji-bashi-dori, Minami, Osaka. Est. 1880, one of the pioneer manufacturers of chemical manures, oils, etc.; cap. ¥13,350; monthly capacity is put at 8,250 tons in '21. Pres. S. Fujimoto, Mng. F. Takiguchi.

Osaka Shamie (Chemical) Industrial Co., *K.K.*, Kawaguchi, Nishi, Osaka. Est. 1897; cap. ¥1,800; manufacture coal-tar, sulphate of ammonia, etc. Pres. K. Ukita, Dirs. K Shimomura, O. Matsukata, etc.

Rasa Island Phosphorus Ore Co., *K.K.*, 1-chome, Yuraku-cho, Koj., Tokyo Est. 1913; cap. ¥15,000 (10,500 p.u.); a monthly capacity of 15,000 tons of phosphate manure in '21. Pres. K. Tsunefuji, Mng.-Dir. R. Matsumoto.

Sakura Portland Cement Co., *K.K.*, Funadaikumachi, Kitaku, Osaka. Est. 1907; cap. ¥800 p.u. Pres. M. Sakamoto; Mng.-Dir. N. Shiojiri.

Tokyo Gas and Electric Industrial Co., *K.K.*, Ote-machi, Koj., Tokyo. Est. 1910; line of business, gas works, installation of gas stove, iron pipes and gas mantles, etc. Pres. G. Matsukata; Dirs. S. Kawakami, etc.

Toyo Paint Mfg. Co., *K.K.*, No. 224 Sendagi, Hongo, Tokyo. Est. 1918 absorbing Suntoku Paint Co. Pres. S. Koyamada.

Toyo Salt Industry Co., *K.K.*, No. 3 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. 1918; cap. ¥1,000; have salt-fields in Tientsin, China, covering 3,500 *cho*. Closely connected with the Sino-Japanese Industrial Co. Mng.-Dir. K. Mori, Dirs. H. Fujita, S. Akimoto.

Yokohama Fish-Oil Co., *K.K.*, Okano-cho, Yokama. Est. 1893 cap. ¥4,750 p.u.; have a branch at Kobe; mfr. fish-oil, cocoa-nut oil, etc. Pres. F. Watanabe, Vice-Pres. Okano, Dir. M. Mayeda.

Section XV. Metals, Machines, Tools, etc.

Ikegai Iron Works, *K.K.*, Shiba, Tokyo. Est. June, 1906; with cap. ¥250 by the Ikegai family; converted into *K.K.* in Apl., 1913; cap. ¥3,400 p.u. Pres. S. Ikegai.

Iwata Bros. & Co., *K.K.*, 3-chome, Kita-Kyutaro-cho, Nishiku, Osaka, are manufacturers of various machines and electric apparatuses, and also combine export and import business.

Kawakita Denki Kigyo (Elec. Enterprise) **Co.**, *K.K.*, Dojima-

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Hama, Osaka. Est 1913; cap. ¥6,000 (¾ p.u.); res. ¥1,151; manufacture elect. motors and apparatuses. Pres. E. Kawakita. Mng.-Dir. Yamura.

Kisha Seizo Kabushiki Kaisha, *K.K.*, Shimayacho, Nishi, Osaka. Est. Sept., 1896; cap. ¥2,700 (2,200 p.u.); Mng.-Dir. S. Hasegawa.

Kishimoto & Co., *K.K.*, No. 8 6-chome, Nakano-shima, Osaka. Est. 1918; cap. ¥3,000 p.u.; chiefly in deal in steel, iron and hard ware. Pres. Kichiemon Kishimoto.

Kyoritsu Electric Apparatus and Wire Mfg. Co., *K.K.*, No. 39 Fujimicho, Azabu, Tokyo. Est. '03, and reorganized '18; cap. ¥2,400. Dirs. Suwo, Tazawa, etc.

Matsuda Seisakujo, *K.K.*, Kami-Fukushima, Kitaku, Osaka. Manufacturers of cartridge fuse, and have undertaken large orders from Russia. The establishment lately reorganized into *K.K.*, with expanded capital. Pres. J. Matsuda.

Mitsubishi Nainenki Seizo Kaisha, Ltd., (Internal Combustion Engine Mfg. Co.), Nagoya. Est. 1921; cap. ¥5,000; line of business is manufacture of aeroplanes and parts, etc. **Mitsubishi Denki Kabushiki Kaisha,** (Electric Engineering Co.) *K.K.* Nagoya. Est. 1920 with cap. ¥15,000. Both are run by the Iwasaki family and have their branches at Kobe.

Nakajima Engineering Works, *K.K.*, 1-chome, Kujo-minamidori, Nishiku, Osaka. Manufacturers of machines in general.

Nippon Electric Co., *K.K.*, Shikoku-cho, Mita, Tokyo. Agents for the Western Electric Co., U.S.A. Makers, exporters and importers of electric apparatuses and instruments. Founded July 1899; capital ¥10,000 subscribed by Japanese and foreign capitals. Branches at Osaka, Dairen, Seoul, etc. Mng.-Dir. K. Iwatare.

Niigata Tekkosho (Engineering Works), *K.K.*, No. 3-chome, Yurakucho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. 1910; cap. ¥5,000 (3,500 p.u.). Mfr. steam engines, pumps, oil well machineries, etc. Pres. K. Naito. Mng.-Dir. K. Sasamura.

Nippon Kikai (Machinery) Mfg. Co., *K.K.*, 7-chome, Higashi-Nakadori, Tsukijima, Kyobashi, Tokyo. Est. 1915; cap. ¥2,000 (800 p.u.) Pres. M. Akigusa.

Nippon Music Instrument Co.,—Vide Section Miscellaneous.

Nippon Sharyo Seizo Kabushiki Kaisha, (Japan Car Manufacturing Co.), *K.K.* Atsuta, Nagoya. Est. Oct., 1906; cap. ¥4,000 p.u.; manufacture railway carriages, wagons, locos, and also contract various buildings and structures. Pres. T. Taki; Mng.-Dir. S. Amano.

Nippon Steel Pipe Co., *K.K.*, Kawasaki, Kanagawa-ken. Est. 1910; cap. ¥21,000 p.u.; annual output estimated at 15,000 tons of pipes and 20,000 tons of iron rod, etc. to be enlarged to 100,000 tons in the near future. Pres. H. Okawa.

Okumura Electrical Apparatus Co., *K.K.*, (Okumura Denki Shokai), Enshoji-machi, Okazaki, Kamikyo-ku, Kyoto. Est. 1917; cap. ¥10,000 (6,250 p.u.); dealers in elect. machines and apparatuses. **Pres.** T. Okumura.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Osaka Denkibundo (Electric Copper) Co., *K.K.*, Temmabashi, Kitaku, Osaka. Est. 1892; cap. ¥3,750 p.u. Pres. K Inouye; Mng.-Dir. S. Suzuki.

Osaka Kosakujo, *K.K.*, dealers in and manufacturers of steam-engines, boilers and machinery, Nakano-cho, Kitaku, Osaka. Est. Oct. '18; cap. ¥600. Dirs. S. Tsuji, T. Shimada.

Osaka Zinc Industry Co., *K.K.*, Dojima-kita, Kitaku, Osaka. Est. 1907; cap. ¥7,500 (5,000 p.u.). Pres. H. Fujita, Dirs. R. Tanaka, etc.

Seikosha, Yanagishima, Honjo, Tokyo. Watch and clock works established by K. Hattori, watch and clock dealer, (vid. Sec. V.)

Shibaura Engineering Works, *K.K.*, Shiba, Tokyo. Est. July 1875; gradually enlarged since 1891, when the works came into possession of the Mitsui family; reorganized in 1904 as *K.K.* Pres. K. Iwahara; Mng.-Dirs. K. Kishi, S. Kobayashi.

Shimazu Works, *K.K.*, Kawaracho, Kyoto. Est. 1917, incorporating Mr. G. Shimazu's private machine works; cap. ¥2,000 (1,600 p.u.)

Tokyo Steel Material Works, *K.K.*, Oshima-machi near Tokyo; cap. ¥3,000. Est. 1916. Pres. T Hayashiya.

Section XVI. Leather, Leather Goods, Belting, etc.

Chosen Leather Co., *K.K.*, Kyongkido, Korea. Est. 1911; cap. ¥600 p.u. Pres. N. Kada; Mng.-Dir. Toyoda.

Hada Cotton Belt Mnf. Co., *K.K.*, Sotodemachi, Honjo ku, Tokyo. Manufacturers of and dealers in cotton belts; obtained a patent for "Hada belt machine" 1899; supply to Mitsui, Mitsubishi, Furukawa, Kuhara and others.

Japan Leather Co., *K.K.*, Senju, Tokyo-fu. Est. 1907; cap. ¥6,250 p.u.; factory at Tokyo, Osaka, Hokkaido, Shanghai and Tientsin. Chairman, Baron K. Okura; Mng.-Dir. T. Ito.

Meiji Leather Co., *K.K.*, Yaesucho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. 1911; cap. ¥1,000 p.u.; is the sister company of the Sakura-gumi. *K.K.* Branch in Osaka. Pres. J. Urabe. Dirs. J. Sekido, G. Uchino, S. Suzuki, etc,

Nitta Leather Beltings Co., *Gs. K.*, Kuboyoshicho, Namba, Osaka. Est. 1885; sole manufacturers of leather and cotton belts.

Sakura-Gumi, *K.K.*, Yaesucho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo, Boot and Shoe-makers. cap. ¥100 and **Sakura-gumi Industrial Co.,** *K.K.*, No. 24 Higashi-Okubo, Toyotama-gun, Tokyo. Est. 1920; cap. ¥1,600; Pres., J. Urabe.

Section XVII. Stock Brokers and Exchanges

Dairen Exchange, *K.K.*, Dairen, Manchuria, est. Nov. 1920; cap. ¥3,000 (2,500 p.u.). Pres. Y. Aioi.

Fukushima Shokai, *K.K.*, Stock-brokers, Aomonocho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. 1905 succeeding Mr. Fukushima's business; have wide connection in Europe and America. Departments,—Bonds, Financial

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

and Trust. Capital, ¥1,000. Pres. Fukushima, Mng.-Dir. T. Fukushima.

Osaka Dojima Exchange, *K.K.*, Dojima, Osaka. Est. 1876; cap. ¥6,000 (¥5,750 p.u.; res. ¥1,002. Chairman, T. Shima.

Osaka Kabushiki Torihikijo, (Stock Exchange of Osaka). *K.K.*, Kitahama, Osaka. Est. '78; capital ¥40,000 (14,000 p.u.); res. ¥1,341. Chairman of Dirs. T. Shima; Mng.-Dir. K. Miyazaki.

Osaka Sampin Torihikijo, (Osaka Exchange of Raw Cotton, Cotton Yarns and Fabrics), *K.K.*, Kita-Kyutaro-machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka. Est. Feb. 1894; capital ¥2,000 p.u. Directors: Chairman, R. Imanishi; Dirs. S. Iwata, O. Watanabe, H. Akioka, etc.

Tokyo Beikoku Shohin Torihikijo, (Rice and Produce Exchange of Tokyo). *K.K.*, Kakigaracho, Nihombashi, Tokyo, first formed in '76 with capital *yen* 100, increased to *yen* 1,500 in '08 when the Tokyo Produce Exchange was amalgamated; now *yen* 4,750 p.u.; reserve ¥412. Chairman, Y. Sashida.

Tokyo Kabushiki Torihikijo, (Stock Exchange of Tokyo) *K.K.*, Kabutocho, Tokyo. Est. in 1878; capital ¥18,000 p.u.; reserves ¥3,034; div. 18.7%. Chairman, Baron S. Go.

Yamaichi & Co., *Gm. K.*, No 3, Kabuto-cho, Nihom., Tokyo, Stock brokers, trust and financial agents, etc. Pres. K. Sugino.

Yokohama Torihikijo, (Yokohama Exchange of Raw Silk, Tea, Fabrics, Marine Products, Sugar, Grains and Stock Exchange). *K.K.*, Minami-Nakadori, Yokohama. Est. May '94; capital ¥6,000 p.u. Directors; Chairman, M. Kaneko; Mng.-Dirs. R. Wakao, S. Nakayama.

SECTION XVIII. PRINTING AND PUBLISHING HOUSES

Hakubun-Kan, publishing house, Honkoku-cho, Nihombashi, Tokyo, founded 1887 by the late Sahei Ohashi, father of the present proprietor, Shintaro Ohashi. Issues 15 kinds of magazines, etc.

Kaisei-Kan, Kobinata-Suidocho, Koishikawa, Tokyo. A leading publisher of text-books for schools; publishes Westernized Japanese song books. Prop. T. Nishino

Kyobun-Kan, (Methodist Publishing House), Ginza, Tokyo. Leading book-sellers and stationers in Tokyo, also undertake printing. Agents, Ginn & Co., Boston. (Gen.-Mng.) E. J. Igrehart

Maruzen Kabushiki Kaisha, Publishers, book-sellers and stationers. Tori-Sanchome, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. 1880, capital ¥1,300 p.u. in '20; connections, world wide. Dirs. N. Yamazaki, R. Matsushita, etc. Branches; Osaka, Kyoto, Sendai, and Fukuoka, Sapporo.

Nisshin Insatsu, Ltd., Yamabuki-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo. Est. 1909. General printing; cap. ¥500. Mng.-Dir. S. Kokuyo.

Shuyeisha Pub. Co., Ltd., Nishi Konya-cho, Ky., Tokyo. Est. 1899. General printing; cap. ¥1,000. Mng.-Dir. Y. Sugiyama.

Tokyo Printing Co., *K.K.*, Printer, Kabut cho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Capital ¥237 p.u.; reserves ¥144; contractors to several Government Departments. Awarded gold medals at home exhibitions. Mng.-Dir. Z. Hoshino.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Tokyo Tsukiji Kappan Seizojo, *K.K.*, Tsukiji, Tokyo; pioneer printing and type foundry. est. 1873; capital ¥300; awarded gold medals at foreign and home exhibitions for art printing and type-founding; contractors to Government. President S. Nomura.

Toyo Printing Co., *K.K.*, Atagocho, Shiba, Tokyo. Est. '05; cap. ¥650 p.u. Pres. M. Tezuka

Section XIX. Fishery and Marine Products

Daito Fishery Co., *K.K.*, Kochi, Kochi-ken. Est. July 1907; capital ¥200 p.u.; chiefly whales. Pres. Z. Inouye.

Fusan Fishery Co., *K.K.*, Fusan, Korea. Est. May, 1889; organized into present Co. in May, 1907. Capital ¥280 p.u. Chiefly engaged in fish market, also marine production and ice making. Pres. C. Oike.

Kita-Nippon Industrial Co., *K.K.*, No 14, 3-chome, Minami-Demma-cho, Kyo., Tokyo. Est. 1918; dealers in marine products, canned articles; raise foxes for furs, etc.; cap. ¥1,000 (250 p.u.) Pres. S. Kanzaki.

Meiji Fishery Co., *K.K.*, No. 21 Okecho, Kyobashi, Tokyo; est. 1913; cap. ¥5,000. Dirs. E. Hidaka, Y. Hidaka, S. Nakamura, etc.

Nichiro Fishery Co., *K.K.*, 1, Yayesucho, Koj., Tokyo; est. 1911; cap. ¥10,000. Engaged in fishing in Kamtchatka and Maritime Provinces. Mng.-Dir. R. Memuki; Dirs. S. Tsutsumi, etc.

Nippon Fishery Co., *K.K.*, 21 Homminatocho, Kyobashi, Tokyo. Est. 1906; capital ¥5,000 p.u.; catches are chiefly whales and herrings. Pres. N. Murata; Mng.-Dir. G. Uchino.

Toyo Whaling Co., *K.K.*, Kawaguchi-cho, Nishi-ku, Osaka. Est. May, '09; capital ¥6,000 (2,750 p.u.); reserve ¥1,214. Pres. J. Oka.

Section XX. Shipping

(Details are shown in Chap. Mercantile Marine.)

Chosen Yusen Kaisha, *K.K.*, Seoul, Korea. Est. '12; cap. ¥1,500 p.u. Own 31 vessels and 10,325 tons gross. Pres. K. Harada; Mng.-Dir. H. Yoshida.

Japan-China Steamship Co. = Nisshin S.S. Co.

Hayashi S.S. Co., *K.K.*, Shipping agent, Nishi-ku, Osaka. Est. July '18; cap. ¥3,000. Dirs. C. Matsumoto, etc.

Kobe Sambashi (Jetty) Co., *K.K.*, Kano-cho, Kobe. Est. 1875; cap. ¥10,000 (9,000 p.u.); chiefly engaged in transportation business.

Kokusai (International) S.S. Co., *K.K.*, Kaigan-dori, Kobe. Est. 1919 with the combination of several prominent shipowners; cap. ¥100,000 (87,500 p.u.); Tokyo Branch in the Kaijo Building, Marunouchi, Koj. Dirs. K. Yamashita, S. Uchida, etc.

Nanyo Yusen Kaisha, *K.K.*, Kobikicho, Kyobashi, Tokyo. Former Nanyo Gumi, reorganized as such in 1914. Cap. ¥5,000 (4,562 p.u.) Pres. R. Harada; Mng.-Dir. R. Matsumoto.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Nippon Kaiun Co., *K.K.*, 1-chome, Eirakucho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. 1917; cap. ¥15,000 (3,750 p.u.), Mng.-Dir. S. Hayashi.

Nippon Yusen Kaisha, *K.K.*, Yurakucho, Koj., Tokyo. Cap. p.u. ¥58,000. Pres. Y. Ito, Vice-Pres.; A. Ishii, Mng.-Dirs. M. Yasuda; Dirs. N. Nagata, M. Yukawa, Y. Nagatomi, H. Fujishima, etc.

Nisshin Kisen Kaisha. (Japan-China S.S. Co.), *K.K.*, Yurakucho, Koj., Tokyo. Pres. C. Takeuchi; Dirs. B. Mori, K. Tosa, R. Shiraiwa.

Osaka Shoson Kaisha, *K.K.*, Tomishimacho, N., Osaka. Cap. ¥100,000; res. ¥17,323. Pres. K. Hori; Vice-Pres. R. Kafuku; Dirs. R. Fukao, etc.

Tokyo Bay S.S. Co., *K.K.*, Reiganjima, Kyobashi, Tokyo. Est. 1899; cap. ¥2,000 (1,400 p.u.); Mng.-Dir. K. Sakurai.

Toyo Kisen Kaisha, *K.K.*, Yurakucho, Koj., Tokyo. Pres. S. Asano; Dirs. H. Okawa, K. Okura, M. Shiraishi, T. Ito., R. Asano, etc.

Uchida S.S. Co., *K.K.*, Kobe. Est. 1916; cap. ¥10,000 p.u. Pres. S. Uchida, Mng.-Dir. T. Kasahara.

Section XXI. Shipbuilding

(See Shipbuilding, Chap. Merchantile Marine)

Asano Shipbuilding Co., *K.K.*, Hashimoto-cho, Yamauchi-cho, Yhama. Founded April 1917 by Mr. Soichiro Asano, President; cap. ¥3,750 p.u.; can build 30,000 ton class steamers.

Hakodate Dockyard Co., *K.K.*, Hakodate, Hokkaido. Est. Nov., 1896; cap. ¥4,000 (3,200 p.u.); reserves ¥600; Pres. T. Kawata; Mng.-Dir. K. Kondo.

Ishikawajima Dockyards, *K.K.*, Ishikawajima, Tokyo. Shipbuilding and Engineering works; one of the oldest private establishments; reorganized in Jan. 1887 as *K.K.* with expanded business; capital ¥5,000 p.u. Pres. Watanabe; Mng. Uchida.

Kawasaki Dockyard Co., *K.K.*, Kobe; founded in 1878 by Mr. Shozo Kawasaki; reorganized in '96 as *K.K.*; cap. ¥56,250 p.u. Started 1917 marine transportation business and its iron works newly built at suburbs of Kobe have begun to mfr. iron plate. Pres. Kojiro Matsukata, Dirs. G. Nomoto, etc.

Mitsubishi Dockyards, established by the Mitsubishi Firm; was reorganized in 1918 as an independent joint stock company with the norminal capital of ¥50,000; (see the Mitsubishi Firm under Sec. General).

Osaka Iron Works, *K.K.*, Kawaguchi, Osaka. Est. March, 1914 as *K.K.* Pres. J. Yamaoka; Mng.-Dirs. R. Yamaguchi; K. Kimura.

Osaka Shipbuilding Co., *K.K.*, Sembi-cho, Nishi-ku, Osaka. Est. 1916; cap. ¥2,500 p.u. Pres. N. Iwaki.

Uraga Dockyard Co., *K.K.*, Eirakucho, Kojimachi, Tokyo. Est. 1896; cap. ¥10,000 (6,250 p.u.) Pres. K. Yamashita. Mng.-Dir. J. Imaoka.

Yokohama Dockyard Co., *K.K.*, Nagasumi-cho, Yokohama. Est.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

June, 1891; cap. ¥10,000 p.u.; Chairman of Dirs. T. Suda; Mng.-Dirs M. Miyanaga, etc.

Section XXII. Hotels

Chosen Hotel, Keijo (Seoul), Korea. Opened in Oct. 1914; the ground on which its fire-proof building stands is said to have been formerly a part of the "Temple of Heaven"; cable add. "Chosho," Keijo. Mng. S. Inohara.

Fujiya Hotel, *K.K.*, Miyanoshita, Hakone. Formed '93 by the Yamaguchi family; is reputed as one of the best hotels in Japan, and is provided with hot spring bath.

Grand Hotel, Yokohama, commands an unbroken view of surrounding country. Mng.-Dir. H. E. Manwaring.

Imperial Hotel, *K.K.*, Uchi-Yamashita-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo. Est. in 1907; cap. ¥2,400; Directors, K. Okura (Pres.)

Kanaya Hotel, Nikko. 15 munites walk from Nikko Station; situated near the sacred bridge. Proprietor, Kanaya.

Mikasa Hotel, Karuizawa, Nagano-ken. Open May—Oct. in the famous summer resort, 4½ hrs. from Tokyo. Asama can be ascended from Karuizawa. Man. S. Matsuda.

Miyako Hotel, Kyoto, has 150 bed rooms and fine walks. Mng. M. Hamaguchi.

Nara Hotel, Nara near Kyoto. Under direct management of Govt. Rlys.; built on sunny, lofty hill in Deer Park in palace style.

Nikko Hotel, Nikko. Situated at the adjoining ground to the temples and shrines. Prop. H. Arai.

Oriental Hotel, Kobe. Purchased in 1917 by Toyo Kisen Kaisha and operated by the Co. in connection with their steamship service. Mng. W. Clark.

Sanyo Hotel, Shimonoseki. Under direct management of Govt. Rlys.; on station premises.

Station Hotel, at Tokyo Station. Under direct control of Gov. Rlys.

Tsukiji-Seiyoken Hotel, Tokyo. Est. 1869 and rebuilt in 1911. Mng. Y. Seno.

Yamato Hotels, at Changchun (Terminus of South Manchuria, Chinese Eastern, and Kirin-Changchun Rlys., Mukden, Port Arthur, Dairen, and Hoshigaura (the finest summer resort in North China) near Dairen. Run on European line under the direct management of the S.M.R. Co.

Section XXIII. Exporters and Importers

Chugai Boeki (Foreign and Domestic Trading) Co., *K.K.* Nakanoshima, Kitaku, Osaka, general exporters and importers. Est. 1917, cap. ¥2,000 (½ p.u.). Pres. M. Kita, Mng.-Dir. K. Sugiyama.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

D. Nagase & Co., Hirano-cho, Higashi-ku, Osaka, general exporters and importers; line of exports,—general Japanese produce, drugs, oils, chemicals, manufactured goods etc.; line of imports.—chemicals, dyes, drugs etc.; branches at Kobe, Kyoto and Tokyo, and London (65 Fenchurch St., E.C.) Pres. D. Nagase.

E. H. Hunter & Co., Hirano-cho, Kobe. Formed 1868, by E. H. Hunter; first engaged in rice export business but have since begun to import machineries and also engaged in antimony refining business; have special connection with Osaka Iron Works. Prop. Ryutaro Hunter.

F. Kanematsu & Co., *K.K.*, Ito-machi, Kobe; est. 1888, exporters and importers of artificial fertilizers, textile fabrics, etc.; broking business in general. Cap. ¥4,000 p. u. Branches at Tokyo (1/1 Yuraku-cho, Koj.) Sydney, etc. Dirs. T. Kitamura, U. Mayeda, etc.

Fujita-Gumi, *Gm. K.*, Dojima, Osaka. Producers and exporters in electrolytic copper, electrolytic zinc, ferro alloys, etc. Est. 1893, as a private enterprise of Mr. Heitaro Fujita, the president. Dir. Hikosaburo, N. Saka.

Furukawa Trading Co., *K.K.*,—Vid. Sect. Mining.

Gosho Goshi Kaisha, *K.K.* Nakanoshima, Osaka. Est. 1905. Cap. ¥25,000 (20,000 p.u.), res. ¥2,050 in '21; manufacturers and exporters of raw cotton, cotton yarn, underwear, etc., branches at Tsingtao Bombey, Shanghai, Calcutta, Tientsin, etc. Chairman, I. Abe, Mng.-Dir. S. Nose.

Hamaguchi Trading Co., *K.K.*, 3-chome, Koami-cho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. 1918; cap. ¥1,000 Pres. Kichiemon Hamaguchi.

Horne Trading Co., *K.K.*, Takiyama-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo. Est. Oct. '18; cap. ¥600 p.u.; chiefly deal in machinery, tools and material goods. Pres. T. G. Nee; Dirs. F. W. Horne, J. D. Lobb. etc.; Auds. E. W. S. Oustin, J. L. Kaufmann.

Iwai Shoten, *K.K.*, 4-chome, Kitahama, Osaka. Est. 1912; engaged in trading in general. cap. ¥10,000 (7,000 p.u.) Pres. K. Iwai, Mng.-Dir. Y. Yasuno.

Kakiage Trading Co., Importers and exporters, Kiryu, Gunmaken. Est. ¥1918; mfrs. and dealers in silk and cotton goods in general. Pres. B. Kakiage.

Kawamata Kempu Seiran Kabushiki Kaisha, Masagocho, Yokohama. Leading silk exporters, est. '99 with capital ¥160 p.u. Brand Kawamata Habutaye, Deer brand. Dirs. K. Komatsu, K. Iwamura, G. Ninomiya, etc.

Kodera & Co., Newchwang. Manchuria. Oil factory and shipping agents. Branches: London, Dairen, Kobe, Tokyo, Vladivostok, Mukden, Harbin, etc. Prop. Sokichi Kodera, Nakayamatedori, Kobe.

Kuhara Trading Co., *K.K.*, Nakanoshima, Osaka. Founded by Mr. Fusanosuke Kuhara, a leading merchant of Osaka; cap. ¥10,000 p.u. Pres. F. Kuhara.

Meidi-ya, *K.K.*, Importers and dealers in groceries, provisions and agents of Kirin Beer, Nunobiki Tansan Mineral Water, Buchanan's Whisky, J. Brown's Scotch Whisky, etc. Head Office, Honcho, Yoko-

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

hama. Est. 1885 by late Mr. H. Isono; reorganized as partnership unlimited company 1903; changed into limited liability company May '11. Warranted purveyors to the Imperial Household and the Imperial Navy. Capital ¥500. Branches; Tokyo, Osaka, Kobe, Moji and Seoul. Directors: C. Isono (Pres.), M. Miyaji (Mng.-Dir.), K. Sano (Dir.)

Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, *K.K.*, General importers and exporters. Surugacho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. One of the oldest establishments in this line. Reorganized in Oct. '09 as Joint Stock Co. with other enterprises, all practically owned by the 11 branches of the Mitsui family; capital ¥100,000 p.u. Mng.-Dirs. S. Watanabe, K. Fukui, S. Odagaki, M. Fujise. Branches: London, New York, &c.

Naigai Kogyo Kaisha, *K.K.*, Yuraku-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo. Cap. ¥4,000. Imp'ters and exp'ters of machinery, motor-cars, building material. Pres. S. Wakao; Man.-Dir. T. Fujiwara; I. Mori, etc.

Nichibei Silk Co., *K.K.*, Yuraku-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo. Est. 1919, with the object of exporting silk to U. S. A., etc. Capital ¥10,000 p.u. Mng.-Dir. S. Hoshino.

Nippon Seicha Kaisha, (Japan Tea Firing Co.), *K.K.*, general merchants and tea exporters, Motohama-cho, Yokohama. Founded Feb. 1894 with the object of exporting Japanese tea to other countries chiefly produced in Shizuoka; capital ¥200 p.u. Directors: K. Otani (Pres.) Konosuke Otani (Vice-Pres.) R. Nagai (Act. Mng.)

Ogura & Co., Yamashita-cho, Yokohama (export dep't). Dealers in Manila hemp, China hemp, jute, fertilizers, straw and chip braid, Formosa hats, flax canvas, Manila rope, grain and seeds, etc. Head Office at Tokyo; branches at Osaka, Kobe, Manila, Haukow.

Okura-gumi, See under Section General.

Suzuka Firm, Importer, exporter and mfr. of fertilizers, reorganized as *K.K.* in '20; ¥50,000 fully paid up; 1-chome, Saga-cho, Fukagawa, Tokyo; connection world-wide. Pres. J. Suzuka.

Tokyo Boeki (Foreign Trade) Co., *K.K.*, Ginza, Kyobashi, Tokyo. Est. 1918 and engaged in the South Sea trade and reclamation work. Dirs. Y. Imanishi, S. Kawakami, etc.

Uchida Trading Co., *K.K.*, Naka-cho, Kobe. Est. 1917; cap. ¥5,000 p.u.; general exporters and importers. Pres. T. Yagi; Dirs. S. Uchida; T. Murakami, etc.

Yano & Joko Co., *Gm. K.*, General exporters and importers; 76, Yamashita-cho, Yhama. Speciality, waste silk; connection world-wide.

Yonei & Co., General importers and exporters, Ginza, Tokyo. Est. in 1887; reorganized as *K.K.* in 1921; contractors to Government; agents for many foreign Cos.; Branches; Osaka, Kobe, Seoul, &c. Prop. N. Yonei.

Yu-asa Firm, Takakura Higashi-iru, Gojo, Kyoto. Importers and exporters; dealers in metal wares, etc. Prop. Shichizaimon Yu-asa.

Z. Horikoshi & Co., Tori-hatago-cho, Nih., Tokyo. General exporters and importers; est. 1893; mfrs. of and dealers in silks, silk and straw goods, pearl buttons, rugs, etc. Connection, worldwide. Pres. K. Horikoshi.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Chuka (China) Enterprise Co., *K.K.*, 1-chome, Yuraku-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. 1919; cap. ¥10,000; engaged in investment in and management of various enterprises in China; has a branch at Shanghai. Pres. S. Fujita.

Japan-America Trust Co., Nakabashi-Izumicho, Kyobashi, Tokyo. Est. Oct. '18; cap. ¥50,000 subscribed by American and Japanese capitalists; engaged in investment in foreign countries, introduction of foreign capital, general broking and trust business; has a branch in Osaka. Pres. M. Sugawara, Mng.-Dir. K. Imanishi.

Mitsubishi Firm, Ltd.; *K.K.*, Carries on Shipbuilding, Banking, Mining, Iron Works, Trading, Warehousing and Insurance business each as independent company. Trading Co. as organized in 1918 is backed with capital ¥15,000, p.u. res. ¥2,900. Pres. Baron K. Iwasaki; Mng.-Dir. S. Sakamoto.

Mitsui & Co., *Gm. K.*, Surugacho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. 1893 with cap. ¥60,000 in 1920. Controlling centre of all the undertakings run by the Mitsui. Pres. Baron Hachirōemon Mitsui.

Nippon Shoji Kaisha (Japan Trading Co., Ltd.), *K.K.*, Sueyoshibashi-dori 2-chome, Minami-ku, Osaka and Kabutocho, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo. Est. 1916, cap. ¥5,000 p.u.; general exporters and importers; Pres. Y. Kashima, Mng.-Dir. M. Sugimoto.

Okuragumi, *K.K.*, General exporters and importers, Ginza, Tokyo. The firm organized as a partnership with Baron Kihachiro Okura, well known merchant in the country, president, in 1873. Reorganized as a join stock Co. in Dec. '11; capital ¥4,000 p.u. increased to 10,000 later.

In 1918 the mining and engineering dep'ts. were each formed into an independent company, the former with capital of ¥20,000 (Baron and Mr. Okuras, President and Vice-Pres. and J. Kadono (Mng.-Dir.) and the latter with capital of ¥2,000 and with T. Tokumi as managing director.

Shōshō Yoko, *K.K.*, 3-chome, Ginza, Tokyo. Founded and presided by Mr. Tadasaburo Yamamoto, a parvenu shipowner; reorganized in 1917 as *K.K.*, with cap. ¥2,500 p.u.; deal in carrying trade.

Suzuki & Co., unltd., Kaigandori, Kobe. Est. 1887, capital ¥50,000 p.u. General merchants and manufacturers; Industrial Dep't.—camphor, fishoil, electrolytic cathode, copper, spelter, etc. Import Dep't,—sugar, grains, machineries, chemicals, etc. Export Dep't.—sugar, grains, metals, provisions, etc. Branches and Agencies at London, New York, Melbourne, Vladivostok, Shanghai, etc. Manager, S. Mori; Rep. of the Co., Mrs. Suzuki.

Takata Shokai, *Gm. K.*, Eiraku-cho, Marunouchi, Tokyo. General importers and exporters. Est. 1880, succeeding Mr. Bair's business, a German merchant; reorganized 1908, cap. ¥5,000. Contractors to Government and their connections are world wide. Branches: London, New York, Osaka and Shanghai. Pres. Kamakichi Takata, etc.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Yasuda Trading Co., Gofukucho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Cap. ¥20,000 (5,838 p.u.) ; carries on various enterprises in which the Yasuda family is solely interested, those being Nail works in Tokyo and Edamitsu (Kyushu), Iron-works at Osaka, godown and transport business, etc. Pres. Zenjiro Yasuda.

Section XXV. Miscellaneous

Akita Timber Co., *K.K.*, Noshiro, Akita. Est. March, '07, amalgamating with the Noshiro Hanzaki, Akita Seizai and Noshiro Zaimoku Cos.; capital ¥11,000 (6,500 p.u.). Directors: N. Isaka (Pres.), S. Kikuchi (Mng.-Dir.) D. Takemura.

Asahi Shimbun, Tokyo & Osaka, *K.K.* Est. 1892 and reorganized as such in Aug. 1919 with cap. ¥1,500 p.u. President, Mr. R. Murayama, former proprietor.

Borneo Rubber Mfg. Co., *K.K.*, 1-chome, Yurakucho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. 1918 and bought from a Dutch Co. in Sumatra 3,750 acres of land, 550 acres already planted with India-rubber trees.

Feng-tsai Timber Co., *K.K.*, Changchun, South Manchuria. Est. 1918 as a joint enterprise of Baron K. Okura, millionaire merchant of Japan and Mr. Chu-Tsuchi, China's ex-Minister of Finance; manufacture and deal in timber; supply fund to timber manufacturers and take charge of afforestation, etc.

Japan-China Bean Oil Mfg. Co., *K.K.*, Shio-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo. Est. 1907; cap. ¥3,000 p.u. Pres. K. Matsushita, Mng.-Dir. J. Furusawa.

Japan Russia Industrial Co., *K.K.*, 6/29 Kobikicho, Kyo., Tokyo. Est. '17; nominal cap. ¥10,000. Engaged in foreign trade in general, transportation, etc. Pres. O. Ichiki; Mng.-Dir. M. Kono.

Karafuto (Saghalien) Industrial Co., *K.K.*, Otomari, Saghalien. Est. 1914; cap. ¥11,000 (7,700 p.u.); Pres. H. Okawa.

Kokusai (International) Motion Picture Co., *K.K.*, 3-chome, Zaimoku-cho, Kyo., Tokyo. Organized in 1921; Cap. ¥10,000 (7,996 p.u.) Pres. K. Gata; Mng.-Dir. K. Tokunaga.

Malay Rubber Plantation Co., *K.K.*, Minami-Demma-cho, Kyo., Tokyo. Est. '12; cap. ¥3,000 (½ p.u.); is undertaking rubber planting at Malay Island, leasing land 2,890 acres. Directors: Chairman I. Wakita, Dirs. S. Hoshino, R. Ikeda.

Manchuria Industrial Co., *K.K.*, Mikawa-cho, Dairen. Est. 1917; cap. ¥1,250 p.u.; provide tenement-houses at Anshan-tien, South-Manchuria to clerks and workmen belonging to the newly founded iron foundry there. Pres. Z. Yasuda.

Matsutake Cinema Co., *K.K.*, Nakabashi, Izumi-cho, Kyob., Tokyo. Est. 1920. Pres. S. Shirai.

Mitsubishi Warehousing Co., *K.K.*, No. 7 Komatsu-cho, Fukagawa, Tokyo. The Tokyo Warehousing Co., est. 1916, assumed the present name in March '18 with extended business and increased cap-

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

ital to ¥10,000 (½ p.u.); have branches at Kobe and Osaka. Pres. T Takeichi.

Nagoya, Timber Co., *K.K.*, Aichi-gun, Aichi Prefecture. Est. 1907; cap. ¥1,500, p.u. Pres. K. Hasegawa; Mng.-Dir. T. Suzuki; Dirs. K. Tekeuchi., etc.

Nikko Shoken (Bonds & Securities) **Co.**, *K.K.*, Zenigame-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. 1910 with Cap. ¥10,000 (¼ p.u.); deal in public bonds in general. Pres. J. Iwai.

Nippon Briquette Mfg. Co., *K.K.*, No. 4 Tomishima-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo. Est. 1897; cap. ¥1,000 (825 p.u.) Pres. K. Ono.

Nippon Cork Co., *K.K.*, Yanagiwaramachi, Honjo-ku, Tokyo. Est. 1914; home demand is almost monopolized by the Co.; also largely export to Shanghai, etc.

Nippon Crucible Co., *K.K.*, Shimo-Shibuya, Tokyo-fu. Est. 1888; cap. ¥1,000 p.u.; in 1907 the Co. amalgamated with Imperial Crucible Co., and Osaka Crucible Co: largely export to China, India and South Seas. Pres. S. Iwasaki; Dir. M. Saegusa, etc.

Nippon Electric Battery Co., *K.K.*, Imadegawa-Shimmachi, Kami-Kyo, Kyoto. Est. 1917; cap. ¥3,500 (1,750 p.u.. Mng.-Dir. G. Shimazu.

Nippon Motion Picture Co., 1 Kami-Makicho, Nihom., Tokyo. Est. 1912; cap. ¥6,000 (3,375 p.u.) Pres. K. Fujita; Mng.-Dir. Y. Suzuki.

Nippon Musical Instrument Mfg. Co., *K.K.*, Shizuoka. Est. 1898; cap. ¥3,000. Instruments produced, as well as music, etc., are put to sale at the Kyoeki-sha, No. 14, Takekawa-cho, Kyobashi. Pres. Chiyomaru Amano.

Nissho Trust Co., *K.K.*, 1-chome, Minami-Hatcho-bori, Kyobashi, Tokyo. Est. '18; cap. ¥2,00 . Pres. S. Tanaka.

Nitto Hosho Shintaku (Trust) Co., *K.K.*, Minami-Demma-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo. Est. 1918; cap. ¥2,000. Pres. B. Dazai.

Odawara Electric Rly. Co., *K.K.*, Odawara, Kanagawa Pref. Est. Feb. 1898. Cap. ¥3,300 p.u.; res. ¥31 . Pres. T. Nakane; Mng.-Dir. M. Honda.

Oriental Exploitation Co., *K.K.*, Uchisaiwai-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. July, 1909 in Korea under Government protection to guarantee profit of 6%; make investment in railway, mining, farming, engineering enterprise, etc.; cap. ¥50,000 p.u.; seek the new sphere of activity in Manchuria, Mongolia, etc. Pres. E. Ishizuka; Dirs. N. Matsudaira, T. Kawakami.

Osaka Electric Bulb Co., *K.K.*, Nishinari-gun, Osaka. Est. 1907, cap. ¥1,250 p.u. Pres. S. Watanabe; Dir. K. Kimura.

Osaka Mainichi Shimbun, *K.K.*, Osaka, Est. 1888; reorganized lately as *K.K.*; cap. ¥1,250 (850 p.u.); run also the Tokyo Nichi-Nichi. Pres. H. Motoyama.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Oversea Exploiting (Kaigai-kogyo) Co., *K.K.*, No. 13, Sojuro-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo. Est. 1918; cap. ¥2,150 p.u.; formed by amalgamation of the 4 emigration Cos., Tokyo, South American, Nitto, and Brazil. Pres. J. Koyama; Mng.-Dir. J. Shimobai.

Taiwan Tea Mfg. and Colonization Co., *K.K.*, Taihoku. Est. 1918; cap. ¥3,000; manufacturers of and dealers in oolong tea. Pres. K. Makoshi.

Takeuchi & Co., *Gs. K.*, Bakurocho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. about 50 years ago: organized as *Gs. K.*, 1911, cap. ¥300; one of the oldest makers of safes in Japan; capable to turn out 600 cases per month.

Teikoku Cold Storage Co., *K.K.*, No. 12 Akashicho, Kyobashi Tokyo. Est. 1912; cap ¥3,000 (½ p.u.). Mng.-Dir. T. Takahashi.

To-a Kogyo (Industrial) **Co.,** *K.K.*, Yayesu-cho, Tokyo. Est. 1899; cap. in 1921 ¥11,500 p.u.; supplies funds for undertakings in China. Dirs. S. Kadono, K. Shiraiwa, etc.

To-a Tobacco Co., *K.K.*, Minami-Nabecho, Kyobashi, Tokyo. Est. '06; cap. ¥5,800 p.u.; is carrying on the business in Chosen and Manchuria, and was transferred to the Government control in 21.

Tokunaga Shoten, Yokoyamacho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Manufacturers of and dealers in hair brushes; have a factory at Koishikawa, Shibuya and Tamagawa; annual output is estimated at ¥100. Prop Y. Tokunaga.

Tokyo Cordage Mfg. Co., *K.K.*, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo. Est. 1887; cap. ¥10,000; (7,000 p.u.). Pres. M. Yamada; Mng.-Dir. N. Akamatsu.

Tokyo Building Co., *K.K.*, 1-chome, Gofuku-cho, Nihom., Tokyo. Est. 1896; cap. ¥10,000. Building contractors; loaners on and brokers in real estates; branches at Yokohama, Seoul, Tientsin, etc. Pres. Y. Yasuda, Vice-Pres. I. Yabuta; Mng.-Dir. H. Eitaki.

Tokyo Hat Co., *K.K.*, Hikawashita, Koishikawa, Tokyo. Est. 1906; cap. ¥1,000 (625 p.u.). Pres. Kyohei Makoshi.

Tokyo Rubber Industry Co., *K.K.*, Tori-1-chome, Nihomb., Tokyo. Est. 1917; cap. ¥1,587 p.u. Pres. K. Morimura; Dirs. T. Mayeda, etc.

Tokyo Salvage Co., *K.K.*, No. 1/1 Eiraku-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. 1917 with cap. ¥1,800; engaged broking in marine property, tow-boats, transportation, etc. Pres. T. Mogi; Mng.-Dir. S. Mori.

Tokyo Taxi-Cab Co., *K.K.*, 2-chome, Sukiya-cho, Nihom., Tokyo. Est. 1918; cap. ¥5,000 p.u.; intended for the present to run 180 taxies, 100 goods-waggons and 100 auto-cars on hire in Tokyo. Pres. K. Watanabe. Dirs. S. Wakao, R. Horiuchi, T. Suzuki, G. Abe, etc.

Toshin Warehouse Co., *K.K.*, Hakozaki-cho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. in Oct. 1913. cap. ¥5,000, p.u. Dirs.; Chairman T. Mitsui; R. Kadono

Yamamoto Tosuke & Co., *K.K.*, 1-chome, Andoji-Dori, Minami-

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

ku, Osaka. Est. 1918; cap. ¥2,000 p.u.; dealers in metal materials and hard wares. Pres. T. Yamamoto.

Yokohama Nursery Co., *K.K.*, Nakamura-cho, Yokohama. Est. 1906; exporters of nursery stocks, seed and plants; capital ¥500. Branches: London, New York, etc. Directors, U. Suzuki, S. Iida (Mng.)

Yokohama Rubber Mfg. Co., *K.K.*, Hiranuma, Y'hama. Est. in 1917 as a joint enterprise of Y'hama Wire Mfg. Co. and Goodrich Rubber Co., Ohio, each subscribing half of the total capital ¥2,500; sole agents for the American Co. in the Far East. Pres. Baron K. Nakajima; Dirs. K. Kawai, etc.

Yuasa Storage Battery Co., *K.K.*, Kyoto. The storage battery factory run by Mr. S. Yuasa (Pres.), enlarged and reorganized as such in 1918; cap. ¥5,000 (nominal).

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

APPENDIX C.

LEARNED & SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS

SECTION I. LEARNED INSTITUTIONS

Agricultural Association, Japan.—Founded 1881; publishes monthly organ Dai Nippon Nokai-ho, and maintains Tokyo Agricultural University (private) in Tokyo as its educational institution. Members number 38,000; dues; Spec. Mem. ¥30 in lump or ¥3 a year, Ord. Mem ¥24 in lump, or ¥2.40 a year. Pres. Marquis K. Matsudaira; Vice-Pres., Dr. A. Yokoi. Add. Tameike, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Asiatic Society of Japan.—Pioneer association of the kind in Japan and was est. about 1880 by the late Sir Earnest Satow and others in Japan for studying and investigating Japanese customs, history, literature, etc. Meeting held quarterly and proceedings published occasionally and distributed to members gratis. Hon. Secy. Earnest Wilson Clement. Add. Keio University, Tokyo.

Association of Patent Attorneys.—A foundation est. in April, 1922, as an advisory body in legal matters; members some 700 in July. Dirs. K. Inomata, S. Horii, etc. C/o Patent Bureau, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Bankers' Association, Tokyo.—Founded 1900; fund consists of subscriptions in proportion to the capital paid up of the associated banks, ranging from ¥80 to ¥1,000 besides an admission fee of ¥200–1,000. The members number 86 banks. Pres., Y. Susaki (chairman), Vice-Pres., I. Matsukata & S. Ikeda.

Barristers' Society, Japan.—Founded June, 1896; issues a monthly periodical; members number some 3,300. Dues; 30 *sen* for ordinary members per month. Dirs., C. Iwata, K. Ishii, S. Uzawa, etc. Add. Nishi-Hibiya, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Botanical Society, Japan.—Founded 1882; publishes a monthly Botanical Magazine. Dues ¥6 per annum. Pres., Dr. J. Matsumura; Mng.-Dir.; Dr. K. Shibata. Add. Botanical Garden, Tokyo.

Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Division of Economics and History, Japanese Committee. Est. in July, 1912 in accordance with the International Conference of Economists held in 1911 in Berne. The result of investigation is published at the head office in New York, U. S. A. President, Baron Y. Sakatani. Scy. Y. Yamamoto. Office at Senshu Daigaku, Kanda, Tokyo.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Chemical Society, Nippon.—Founded 1878; dues for a regular member ¥10 per annum, associate ¥7, those numbering 1,000 in all. Publishes a monthly bulletin. Add. Science College, Imp. University, Tokyo.

Electric Association, Japan.—Founded 1912; subscription ¥6 a year. Chief Secy., K. Uyeno. Add. Sanchome, Yurakucho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Emigration Society, Japan.—Founded 1914; subscription ¥10 per annum. Members number 5,000. Vice-Pres., J. Soyeda. Add. Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Esperanto Society, Tokyo.—Mem. 750; dues, ¥2 per annum. Representative Mem., M. Takahata. Add. 3/14 Shin-Ogawa-machi, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Fishery Association, Japan.—Founded in 1882 and reorganized into a corporation in '09. Dues, ¥1 for ordinary Mem. Pres., B. Maki; Mng.-Dir., K. Shimo. Add. 1 Tameike, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Foreign Trade Association, Japan.—Founded 1886; members 500 in all. Representatives, K. Ikeda, K. Otani, O. Suzuki; Secy. T. Ikeda. Add. 7. Sojurocho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

Foresty Association, Japan.—Founded in 1915 as a corporation; holds lecture meetings; publishes books and reports. Members 7,500; dues ¥3 a year. Chairman, Z. Fawase. Add. 1 Tameike, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Geographical Society, Tokyo.—Founded 1879; number of members 350; dues ¥9 a year. Patron, Prince Kan-in; Pres. Count R. Matsudaira. Add. 19 Nishi Konya-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

Historical Society.—Members, 1,000; dues ¥4 a year. Pres. Dr. K. Tsuboi. Add. Historical Compilation Committee, Imp. Tokyo Univ.

Horticulture Society, Japan.—Founded 1889; publishes a monthly magazine. Vice.-Pres., Viscount T. Fujinami. Add. 696 Nakashibuya, Tokyo.

Imperial Academy.—Founded in 1879 and now subject to control of Minister of Education; joined 1906 the International Association of Academies. Members limited to 60 elected from among learned scholars of literature and humanity (1st Dept.), and science pure and applied (2nd Dept.), and are nom. by the Emperor. Pres. is elected by mutual vote for a term of 3 years; undertakes translation and research works; publishes proceedings. Pres. Dr. Baron C. Hozumi; Manager, Dr. J. Sakurai. Loc. Uyeno Park, Tokyo.

Imperial Academy of Arts.—(Vide Chapter on Arts and Crafts, Y.Y.B.)

Imperial Aviation Association.—Founded 1914; member 5,000. Dues, regular member ¥100 in lump or annually ¥12 for ten years, common member ¥10 or 3 annually for five years, was admitted into the International Aviation Convention in 1919. Patron, H.H. Gen.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Prince Kuni. Vice.-Pres., Baron Y. Sakatani. Add. Mitsubishi Building, Marunouchi, Tokyo.

Imperial Railway Association.—Founded 1898; publishes as organ Teikoku Tetsudo Kyokai Kwaiho; members 2,300 in all. Honorary members confined to those who have rendered distinguished services to railway business. Rep. mem., Dr. K. Nomura. Add. Marunouchi, Tokyo.

Industrial Society, Japan.—Founded 1806; publishes a monthly journal; members numbered 1,181 in 1922; Pres., K. Uchida. Add. 1/1 Yamashitacho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

Jurisprudence Society.—Founded 1894; annual due ¥2; members some 300 at present. Pres., Dr. Baron Chincho Hozumi; Dirs., T. Minobe, G. Suehiro. Add. c/o Hozumi, Hamikata-machi, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Jurisprudence Society, Kyoto.—Organized by University men, Kyoto. Add. Law Coll., Imp. Kyoto Univ.

Keimei-kai.—A foundation est. in 1918 with a fund of ¥1,0000,000 contributed by Mr. Tetsuma Akaboshi, a millionaire, for facilitating special researches, investigations, compilations and invention; translates foreign works; holds lecture meetings; issues publications, etc. Dirs., N. Hirayama (Chairman), S. Tsurumi (Mng.-Dir.), M. Kushida, I Yamanouchi, etc.

Kiitsu Kyokai.—Organized about 1900 by leading thinkers and religionists for discussing problems of religion and thoughts. Pres., Dr. Baron Y. Sakatani. Add. 117 Hakusan-Gotenmachi, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Librarian's Association, Japan.—Est. in 1892; reorganized in '06 for investigating matters concerning library management, etc.; publishes reports; members total 1,024. Pres., Marq. Y. Tokugawa. Add. 32 Gazembo, Azabu, Kokyo.

Life Assurance Society.—Founded 1908; publishes a quarterly bulletin; subscription to be levied in proportion to business result of the Cos. Dirs. Y. Fukuhara, T. Yano, D. Shimogo, etc. Add. Yuraku-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Meteorological Society, Japan.—Founded 1882; publishes monthly magazine. Dues, ordinary mem. ¥4 per annum; members number 340. Pres., Dr. S. Nakamura; Chief Secy., T. Okada. Add. Meteorological Observatory, Tokyo.

Minakata Botanical Laboratory.—Organized in 1922 for supporting Mr. Kumakusu Minakata a noted scholar in his line for helping his researches in moss and lichens; fund ¥100,000; publishes reports. Loc. Tanabe, Wakayama-ken.

Mining Industry Society, Japan.—Founded 1885; publishes a magazine as its organ. Dues, ordinary mem. ¥10 annually and ¥5 for admission; supporting member is asked to contribute ¥300 or upward in lump; members 1,600 in all. Dir., M. Oi. Add. Kagacho, Kyobashi, Tokyo

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

National Research Council.—As gazetted on Nov. 26, 1920 it consists of 2 Depts, the General Affairs and Scientific; has in maximum 100 scientists as its members. It comprises 8 branches of investigation, physics, chemistry, geography, biology, medicine, engineering, astronomy and geophysics, and will cooperate with the International Research Council formed by the late Allied States. It will also serve as a coordinating medium for various scientific associations at home. The first general meeting was held in Dec. 1920. Pres. Dr. Baron K. Furuichi. Vice-Pres. Dr J. Sakurai.

National Society of Medicine, (Kokka-Igaku-kai).—Members, 3,500; dues, ¥4.80. Add. Medical Jurisprudence Dept., Imp. Tokyo Univ.

Oriental Association (formerly called Taiwan Kyokwai).—founded 1898, for developing resources in Formosa, Korea and Manchuria. Has established schools in Tokyo, Seoul, Dairen, etc. bringing up students to devote themselves to colonization work. Subscription ¥6 per annum for ordinary member; issues monthly magazine, Toyo Jiho; members number 3,500. Pres. E. Komatsubara, ex-Minister of Education; Vice-Pres., Baron K. Okura; Dirs. M. Kadono, etc. Add. Marunouchi, Tokyo.

Philosophical Society, Kyoto.—Organized by the professors and graduates of Philosophical Course, Imp. Kyoto Univ.; dues ¥4.40 per annum. Add. Kyoto.

Scientific and Chemical Institute.—A foundation established in 1917 under Govt. encouragement; funds ¥2,500,000 in May, 1922, then 105 students conducting researches and 13 studying abroad. Gen.-Dir,, Dr. Visc. M. Okochi. Loc. Kami-Fujimaye, Hongo, Tokyo.

Sericultural Society, Japan.—Founded 1892; publishes a Japanese monthly and a French Bulletin as its organ. Reliable information is supplied on application to foreigners abroad. Dues, for special member ¥50 in lump, and for ordinary ¥3; members number 227,000. Patron, Prince Kan-in; Pres. Viscount T. Makino; Vice-Pres., G. Shimura. Add. 2/1 Yuraku-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Society for the Propagation of Roman Alphabets.—Publishes its organ in Roman letters; members 3,000; dues, ¥1 per annum Add. No. 3 1-chome, Yuraku-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Society for Promoting Scientific Knowledge.—Organized in Jan. 1921; publishes its organ, "Kagaku-chishiki"; holds lecture meetings. Add. 1/3 Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Statiscal Society, Tokyo.—Founded 1878; publishes monthly magazine styled Tokei Shushi, and also issues the Imperial Japanese Stitistic Annual and a number of statistics. Dues, ¥6 a year; have membership of 868. Pres., Dr. Baron Y. Sakatani. Add. Yamashiro-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

Teikoku Hatsumei Kyokai (Society for Protecting Industrial Property).—A corporation founded in 1905; members 2,664 in 1922; dues ¥100 and over in lump or ¥6 a year for ordinary mem.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

¥200 and over in lump or ¥12 a year for special mem. Pres. Baron Y. Sakatani; Vice-Pres. T. Dan, K. Otani, and K. Kume. Add. 1/1, Yuraku-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Teikoku Kyoikukai (Imp. Educational Society).—Est. in 1882; an unofficial advisory body in educational matters; combines training of teachers for secondary schools; has its members all over the country; publishes books and magazines; awards honor to those of meritorious services to education; fund ¥344,000. Pres. Dr. M. Sawayanagi. Loc. 21 Hitotsubashi, Kanda, Tokyo.

University Graduates' Society.—Founded 1886; admits graduates of Imperial Universities of Tokyo, Kyoto, Kyushu, Tohoku and Hokkaido, and also others who have connections with the above institutions. Dues, ¥4 per annum, or ¥40 for life; publishes monthly bulletin; comprises 18 committees and 1 chief secretary. Add. Nishikicho, Kanda, Tokyo.

Zoological Society, Tokyo.—Founded 1879; annual subscription ¥12 for class "A" member, ¥6, for "B" member; members total 356; the Zoological Magazine is issued monthly, with "Annotations Zoological Japonensis" as occasional publication. Pres., Prof. S. Goto (c/o Imp. Univ. Tokyo); Secy. Dr. N. Yatsu.

Section II. Social Institutions

Belgo-Japanese Association.—Founded 1889; members number about 74 comprising only those who have studied in Belgium. Secy., Mr. S. Akasaka. 53 Fujimicho, Azabu, Tokyo.

British Society.—Found 1908 by the late Count Hayashi, the late Sir Claude MacDonald, Count Hirosawa, the late Capt. Brinkley, the late Viscount Inaba, the late Vice-Admiral Baron Miyabara, Count Kawamura, etc.; dues ¥5 a year for ordinary members or ¥50 in one sum for life. The membership numbers about 250. Add. British Embassy, Tokyo.

Eiraku Club.—Formed in 1914 by graduates and friends of Waseda University as social organ. Membership about 300; dues ¥ 36 a year; one half for country member; Pres. Dr. S. Takata. Sec. S. Tamura. Add. Eiraku-cho, Tokyo. Tel. Central 326.

Franco-Japanese Society.—Founded 1886. List of members numbers over 300 including five grades of members; dues of ordinary member ¥3.60 a year. Patrons, Prince Nashimoto and French Ambassador; Chief Dir. Baron K. Furuichi, Dr. Eng. Add. Hibiya Park, Tokyo.

Indo-Japanese Association.—Founded 1892; covers British India, French Indo-China, Dutch islands in the South Seas. Members 570 in all. Vice-Pres., Baron N. Kanda, Dr. F. Nanjo; Secy. Y. Soyejima. Add. 36 Akashi-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

Industrial Club, Japan.—A corporation founded in 1917 by manufacturers for investigating various industrial problems, encouraging invention, promoting industry, etc. Dues ¥60 for city members

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

and ¥30 for country members besides ¥1,000 of an admission fee. Members total 710. Chairman, T Dan. Mng.-Dir., S. Ohashi, T. Wada, etc. Loc., Yurakucho, Koj., Tokyo.

International Peace Association.—Est. in 1914 "for breaking down prejudices and antipathy between nations for the sake of justice and humanity and for contributing to world's peace and welfare, etc." Dues ¥6 a year. Dirs., Dr. M. Niida, J. Okabe, G. Kasuya, N. Seki, etc. Add. 1/3 Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Kojunsha.—Founded 1879 by graduates of and others instructed in Keio University and is social club. Entrance fee ¥300; annual subscription ¥36. Membership over 1,000. Pres., E. Kamada; Chief Dirs., J. Kudono, H. Ishikawa. Add. Nabecho Nichome, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

Latin American-Japanese Society.—Created by Japanese interested in Central and South Americas, or peoples of these republics connected with this country, about 120 in number. Add. Hibiya Park, Tokyo.

Nippon Club.—Est. 1888 by Japanese; is a non-political institution. List of members about 500 including country members; entrance fee ¥30, annual subscription ¥36. The present building was built in 1906. Pres. Viscount C. Okabe. Add. Yurakucho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Russo-Japanese Society.—Founded 1906; members number 350; dues, ¥6 a year for ordinary members or ¥200 for life and ¥500 for special members. Pres., Visc. S. Goto. Add. Uchisaiwaicho, Marunouchi, Tokyo.

Toa-Dobun-Kai.—The Toa-kai and Dobun-kai originally organized by those interested in Chinese affairs, amalgamated under the present title in 1868; reorganized into a corporation in 1922; promotes friendly relations between Japan and China; consists of two Depts, Education and Investigation & Compilation. Maintains schools in Shanghai, Tientsin, Hankow and Tokyo for educating Chinese and Japanese. Members' roll contains 2,680. Pres. Visc. N. Makino; Vice-Pres., Prince Konoye; Chief Secretary, R. Shiraiwa. Add. 2 Tameike, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Tokyo Club.—Est. 1885 by Japanese and foreigners; entrance fee ¥200; annual subscription ¥120 for city members and ¥36 for country members. List of members about 450. The present building was built in 1908 at the cost of ¥300,000. Pres. H.H. Prince Kan-in; Vice-Pres., British Ambassador, Marquis K. Inouyé, Hon. Secy., Mr. A. W. Medley; Hon. Treas., Viscount H. Akimoto. Add. Sannen-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo. Tel. No. 3021-4 Ginza.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

APPENDIX D.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

I. Arts & Crafts.
II. Biography & History.
III. Diplomacy & Politics.
IV. Language.
V. Law.
VI. Literature & Translation.
VII. Religion & Science.
VIII. Travels & Guide-Books.
IX. Miscellaneous.
X. Korea, Formosa, & Manchuria.

I. Arts & Crafts

Allen M. F.—Japanese Art Motives. Illustrated.

Amsden, D.—The Heritage of Hiroshige; Impressions of Ukiyo-ye, 1905.

Anderson, Wm.—The Pictorial Arts of Japan 1886 (rare); Japanese Wood-Engravings, 1906.

Audsley, Geo. A.—Oriental Art of Japan, 2 vols. 1885; Gems of Japanese Art and Handicraft.

——— **and L. J. Bowes.**—Keramic Art of Japan, 1881.

Bingon, L.—Painting in the Far East, 1908; Drawing from the Old Masters of Japanese Arts, 1907.

Bowes, J. L.—A Vindication of the Decorated Pottery of Japan, 1891; A History of the Art of Lacquer Working; Notes on Shippo, 1895.

Bowie, H. D.—On the Laws of Japanese Painting, 1911.

Brinkley, Capt. F.—The Art of Japan, 2 vols., 1901.

Brackbaus, A.—Netsuke, 1906.

Conder, Josiah.—The Floral Art of Japan; the Flowers of Japan and the Art of Floral Arrangement, 1899; Landscape Gardening in Japan, 1893; Ditto, Supplement, 1893.

Cram, B. A.—Impressions of Japanese Architecture and the Allied Arts, 1905.

Dawe, W. C.—Kakemonos, 1897.

Du Cane, Florence.—The Flowers and Gardens of Japan, Black.

Edward, Thos. A. H.—Kakemono, 1906.

Fenellosa, E. F.—Review of the Chapter on Painting in Gonse's L'art Japonais, 1885; The Masters of Ukiyo-ye, 1896; A History of Japanese Art, 2 vols., 1911.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Flecher, J. G.—Japanese Prints, Illustrated, 1918.

Gonse, Louise.—L'Art Japonais, 2 vols. (Rare), 1883.

Griffis, Wm. E.—Japanese Art, Artists and Artisans. 1883.

Hamony, Miss D.—Musical Japan, 1897.

Hiroshige's, Masterpieces.—A Collection of.

Hope, R. C.—The Temples and Shrines of Nikko, 1894.

Japan-British Exhibition, 1910, Shepherd's Bush, London.—An Illustrated Catalogue of Japanese Fine Arts, 1910. (Very scarce).

Joly, H. L.—Japanese Sword-mounts, 1910; Japanese Sword Fittings, 1912.

McNeil, M.—Hiroshige, the Artist of Mist, Snow, and Rain, 1901.

Migeon, G.—In Japan: Pilgrimages to the Shrines of Art. Tr. from the French by F. Simmonds.

Millet, J. B.—Japanese Paintings and Modern Wood Prints. 1899.

Morrison, A.—The Painters of Japan, 2 vols. 1911.

Okakura, K.—The Japanese Spirit, 1905; Book of Tea, 1912; The Awakening of Japan, 1904.

Piggott, Sir, F. T.—Principle in Tunings of the Modern Japanese Koto, 1892; The Music and Musical Instruments of Japan, 1909; Studies in the Decoration Art of Japan, 1910.

Ponting, H. P.—The Japanese Studies. 1907.

Seidlitz, W. de.—History of Japanese Colour-Print. 1910.

Stewart, B.—Japanese Color Prints and the Subjects they Illustrate. 1920, Dodd.

Strange, Ed. F.—Colour Prints of Japan. 1904. The Old Man Mad with Painting, ¥1.25.

Teishitsu Hakubutsu-kwan.—The History of Japanese Arts. 3 vols.

Tokyo Academy of Music.—Collection of Japanese Koto Music.

Toyo Bijutsu Taikwan.—(Masterpieces Selected from the Fine Arts of the Far East, 15 vols.; Transactions of the Asiatic Society of Japan, 20 vols.; Transactions and Proceedings of the Japan Society, 3 vols.

II. Biography & History

Abbott-Brown, Capt. C.—The War in the East. 1904.

Asakawa, Dr. K.—The Russo-Japanese Conflcit.

Aston, W. G.—Chronicle of Japan from the Earliest Times to 677 A. D. 2 vols. 1877; The Nihongi.

Bancroft, H. H.—The New Pacific. 1900.

Brinkley, Capt. F.—Japan and China, 12 vols. 1903; Japan Described and Illustrated by the Japanese, 10 vols. 1897-8; Oriental Series; Japan and China, their History, etc., etc. 12 vols. 1901-2; A History of the Japanese People, 1914, New York.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Brooke, M. G.—An Eye-Witness in Manchuria. 1905.
Brown, S. R.—A Maker of the New Orient. 1902.
Cassell's.—History of the Russo-Japanese War, 5 vols.
Clement, E. W.—A Short History of Japan, 1915, Chicago.
Coleman, F.—Japan Moves North: The Inside Story of Siberia, 1919.
Cowen, J.—The Russo-Japanese War. 1905.
Davis J.D.D.D.—A Maker of New Japan; The Life of Niishima.
Dalton, W.—William Adams, the First Englishman in Japan. 1875.
Davis,—Japan, from the Age of the Gods to the Fall of Tsingtao.
Diosy, A.—The New Far East. 1904.
Griffis, Wm. E.—Dux Christus, An Outline Study of Japan, 1905; The Mikado's Empire, 2 vols.; Japanese Nation in Evolution; Hepburn on Japan, 1918; Millard Fillmere, 1918.
Gulick, S. L.—Evolution of Japanese, 1903; The White Peril in the Far East, 1905.
Hamilton, Sir J.—A Staff Officer's Scrap-Book during the Russo-Japanese War. 2 vols. 1907.
Hara, Prof. Katsutaro.—An Introduction to the History of Japan, 1921. G.P. Putnam & Sons, N.Y.
Harrison, E. J.—The Fighting Spirit of Japan. 2 vols. 1912.
Hildreth, S.—Japan as It Was and Is. 2 vols. 1906.
Klado, Capt. N.—The Battle of the Sea of Japan. An Authorized Tr. from the Russian, by G.H. Dickinson and F. P. Marchant. 1906.
Knapp, A. M.—Feudal and Modern Japan. 1906.
Kuropatkin, Gen.—The Russian Army and the Japanese War. Tr. by Capt. A. Lindsay, 2 vols. 1909.
Lewis, R. E.—The Japanese Conquest of the Far East. 1903.
Latourette, K. S.—The Development of Japan, New York, 1918.
Linthicum, R.—War between Russia and Japan. 1905
McCaul, E.—Under the Care of the Japanese War Office. 1904.
McLaren, W. W.—A Political History of Japan during the Meiji Era, New York, 1916.
Montgomery, K. B.—The Empire of the East.
Morris, I.—Makers of Japan. 1906.
Murdoch, J.—A History of Japan, vols. 1 and 2 (Asiatic Society of Japan ¥10 a Volume).
Murray, D.—Japan, 1905; The Story of Japan (General History), 1905; The History of Japan.
Mutsu, Countess,—Fact and Legend of Kamakura, 1918.
Nitobe, Dr. I.—The Japanese Nation, 1912; The Intercourse between Japan and U.S.A., 1891.
Noguchi, Y.—Lafcadio Hearn in Japan, 1913.
Okuma, Marq. Shigenobu,—Fifty Years of New Japan (Kaikoku Gojunen Shi) English Version, ed. by Marcus B. Huish. 2 vols. 1909.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Peery, R.B., A.M., Ph. D.—The Gist of Japan: The Islands, their People and Missions.

Porter, R. P.—The Full Recognition of Japan, 1911; Japan, the Rise of a Modern Power, Oxford, 1918.

Reed, Sir J.—Japan: Its History, Traditions and Religions. With the Narrative of a Visit in 1879. (Rare) 2 vols. 1880.

Sakurai, Tadayoshi.—Human Bullets (Niku-Dan): a Soldier's Story of Port Arthur. Tr. from Japanese by M. Houda and Alice M. Bacon. 1907.

Satow, Sir, E. M.—A History of Japan, 1906; A Voyage of Captain John Saris to Japan, 1613, 1900.

Stead, A.—Japan, Our New Ally, 1902; Japan of To-day, 1903; Great Japan, 1905.

Steichen, M.—Christian Daimyos.

Story, A.—The Campaign with Kuropatkin. 1905.

Strang, H.—A Story of Russo-Japanese War. 1906.

Sunderland, J. T.—Rising Japan; Is she a Menace or a Crusade, etc. Putnam & Sons.

Suyematsu, K.—The Risen Sun, 1905.

Temple, Sir. R.—Progress of India and Japan in XIXth Century. 1900.

Treat, P. J.—Early Diplomatic Relations between the U.S.A. and Japan 1853-'65, Japan & the U. S. A., 1853-1921; Cotemporary Politics in the Far East,

Washburn, S.—Nogi, a Great man against a Background of War, 1913.

Wollant.—The Land of the Rising Sun. 1905.

Wright, H. S.—With Togo on the Flagship. 1905.

III. Diplomacy & Politics

Abbot, J. F.—Japanese Expansion and American Politics, New York, 1916.

American Academy of Political & Social Science.—Present Day Emigration with Special Reference to the Japanese, 1921, the Academy.

American Committee of Justice.—California & the Japanese. 1920. 1904 Adeline St., Oakland, Cal.

Ballard, Adm. G. A.—The Influence of the Sea on the Political History of Japan, 1921, London.

Bancroft, H.H.—The New Pacific. 1900.

Brand, J. O. P.—China, Japan & Korea, 1921, Scribner.

de Becker, J. E.—The Voice of Japanese Democracy (trans. from the Japanese of Mr. Y. Ogaki), 1 vol.

Fletcher, C. B.—Problem of the Pacific, 1919, Holt.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Gulick, S.L.—The American Japanese Problem, 1914, New York.
Harshery, A. S. & S. W.—Modern Japan, 1919, Bobbs.
Hayashi Viscount,—The Secret Memoirs of (by A M. Pooley).
Isolation of Japan.—1919, Lemche.
Iyenaga, T. & Sato, K.—Japan & the California Problem, 1921, Putnum and Sons.
Iwasaki, U.—Working Forces in Japanese Politics, 1921, Longmans.
Kawabe, K.—Press & Politics in Japan, 1921, $2, Univ. of Chicago Press.
Kawakami, K.—The Political Ideas of Modern Japan, 1903; Asia at the Door, 1914, N. Y.; Japan & World Peace, 1919, Macmillan; What Japan thinks, 1921, Macmillan; Japan in World Politics, Macmillan.
Kuno, M. S.—What Japan Wants, 1921, Crowell.
McCormick, F.—The Menace of Japan, Boston.
Millard, T. F.—Democracy & Eastern Question, 1919, Century; The New Far East, 1906, New York; Our Eastern Question, etc, 1916 N. Y.
Miller, D. P.—Japan American Relations, a List of Works in the New York Public Library, 1921, 40c, N. Y.
Millis, H. A.—The Japanese Problem in the United States, 1915. New York.
Osborne, S.—New Japanese Peril, 1921, Macmillan.
Pitkin, W. B.—Must we Fight Japan? 1921, Century.
Pooley, A. M.—Japan's Foreign Policies, 1920, Dodd.
Redesdale, Lord,—Garter Mission to Japan, 1906.
Reinsch, D. S.—Intellectual & Political Current in the Far East, 1911, Boston; Revised New Import Tariff of Japan; Constitution of Japan.
Russel, L.—America to Japan, 1919.
Satow, Sir, E. M.—Diplomat in Japan, 1921, Lippincott.
Sato, H.—Democracy & Japanese Government, 1920, Columbia Univ. Press.
Scott, J. W. Robertson, The Foundations of Japan, 1922, John Murray.
Seaman, L.L.—Real Triumph of Japan. 1906.
Sherrill, C. H.—Have We a Far Eastern Policy, 1920, Scribner.
Steiner, J. F.—Japanese Invasion, 1919.
Taft, H. W.—Japan & the East Conference, 1922.
Terry, T. P.—Japanese Empire, 1920, Houghton.
Thompson, A. M.—Japan for a Week; Britain for Ever, 1911.
Wilenkin, G.—The Political & Economical Organization of Japan, 1908; Sunny Lands & Seas. 1883.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

IV. Language

Aston, W.G.—A Grammar of the Japanese Spoken Language. 1888. A Grammar of the Japanese Written Language, 1904.

Batchelor, Rev. J., D. D.—A Grammar of the Ainu Language, 1903; An Ainu-English-Japanese Dictionary, 1905.

Barlitz.—Nippon-Go Kyo-Kwa-sho, 1919, Berlitz

Bourgois, G.—Dictionary and Glossary for Practical Study of Japanese Ideographs, 1918, Strechert.

Chamberlain, B. H.—A Handbook on Colloquial Japanese; Language, Mythology, and Geographical Nomenclature of Japan, Tokyo, 1887; A Practical Introduction to the Study of Japanese Writing; Essay in Aid of a Grammar and Dictionary of the Luchuan Language; A Simplified Grammar of the Japanese Language, 1886; A Romanized Japanese Reader, 3 vols., 1886.

Dixon, W. G.—Dictionaire Coréen-Francais, 1880.

Imbrie, Wm.—Handbook of English-Japanese Etymology. 1889.

Kelly and Walsh's.—Handbook of the Japanese Language, for the Use of Tourists and Residents. 1896.

Koop, Albert J., and Hogita Inada,—Japanese Names and How to Read Them, a Manual for Art Collectors and Students. The Eastern Press, Ltd. London and Bernard Quaritch. £2.2.0. 1923.

MacCauley, C.—An Introductory Course in Japanese. 1906.

Shand, W. F. S.—Japanese Self-Taught. 2nd Edition, 1915. Caspar.

Strong, G. V.—Common Chinese-Japanese Characters, 1920, $2, Strechert.

V. Law

De Becker, J. E.—Annotated Civil Code, 4 vols.; Commentary on the Japanese Commercial Code, 3 vols.; Elements of Japanese Jurisprudence, 1 vol.; Pointers on Japanese Law, 1 vol; Point. on Japanese Trade Marks, 1 vol.; Point. on Japanese Patents, 1 vol.; Point. on Trading Partnerships and Companies, 1 vol.; Private International Law of Japan, 1 vol.; Translation of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1 vol.; Tr. of the Criminal Code, 1 vol.; Tr. of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1 vol.; Tr. of the Mining Law of Japan, 1 vol.; Tr. of Railway Mortgage Law of Japan, 1 vol.; Tr. of Secured Debentures Trust Law, 1 vol.; Tr. of the Law of Japanese Weights and Measures, 1 vol.

Gubbins, J. N.—Civil Code of Japan.

Hall, W. S.—Review of the Japanese Patent Law; Japanese Laws as to Patents, Trademarks, Designs. 1901.

Hozumi, N.—The New Civil Code of Japan, 1912; Ancestor Worship and Japanese Law, 1912.

Loenholm, Dr. L. H.—Law Concerning Registration of Immovables,

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

1911; New Japanese Laws Concerning Patents, Trademarks, Designs, and Utility Models, 1909; The New Civil Code of Japan and the Law Concerning its Operation, 1911.

Piggott, Sir F. T.—Extraterritoriality, 1892.

Simmons, D. B.—Notes on Land Tenure and Local Institutions in Old Japan, 1891.

VI. Literature and Translation

Arnold, Sir E.—Azuma (Drama), 1891.

Aston, W. G.—A History of Japanese Literature, 1897; the Nihongi: Chronicle of Japan from the Earliest Times to 677 A. D., 2 vols, 1897.

Batchelor, Rev. J. D.—The Ainu and Their Folklore.

Benneville, J. S. de.—Saito Musashi-Bo Benkei, 2 vols., 1910.

Chamberlain, B. H.—The Classical Poetry of the Japanese, 1880; Japanese Poetry, 1910; Aino Fairy Tales, 3 vols.; Aino Folktales, 1888; Japanese Fairy Tales in English, 1907; Translation of the "Kojiki," 1883.

Dickens, F. V.—Taketori no Okina-ga-Monogatari, 1888; Chushingura, 1875; Primitive and Medieval Japanese Text, 2 vols. 1906; Rokujuen (Hidano Takumi Monogatari), 1912.

Florenz, Dr. K.—White Aster; Poetical Greetings from the Far East, 1897; Terakoya, 1900.

Griffis, Wm. E.—Honda, the Samurai, 1890; Fairy Tales of Old Japan, 1908.

Greene, F. B.—Iwaya's Fairy Tales of Old Japan, 1903.

Hearn, Lafcadio.—Gleanings in Buddha-Fields, Studies of Hand Soul in the Far East, 1910; Glimpses of Unfamiliar Japan, 2 vols., 1907-20; In Ghostly Japan, 1908; Japan, an Attempt at Interpretation; Kokoro, Hints and Echoes of Japanese Inner Life, 1907; Kotto, Japanese Curios, with Sundry Cobwebs, 1903; Kwaidan, Stories and Studies in Strange Things, 1907; A Japanese Miscellany, 1910.

Heike Monogatari, (Tr. by A. L. Sadler).—Transactions of the Asiatic Society of Japan, in two vols., 1921.

Hutchinson, M. F.—A Japanese Romance.

Inouye, J.—Chushingura.

Kirby, M.—From East to West (Poems), 1905; An English Girl in the Far East, 1918, Doan.

Lloyd, A.—Imperial Songs, 1912; Pictures of Life in Japan, 1910.

Loti, P.—L'Exile, 1893; Japon ved Efteraarstid, 1890; Japonerids d'Automne, 1889; Madame Chrysanthome, 1887; Madame Crysanthemum (English Tr., 1889; Madame Prune, 1919, Stokes

MacClatchie, R. H.—Japanese Plays, 1890.

Madden, M. B.—The Golden Chopsticks (Japanese Children's Songs), 1904.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Mitford, A. B.—Tales of Old Japan, 1910; The Ghost of Sakura, 1892; Japan's Inheritance. 1914.

Nitobe, Dr. I. - Bushido (The Soul of Japan), 1903.

Noguchi, Y.—From the Eastern Sea, 1903; Japan and America, 1921, Orientalia, 22 E. 60th St., N. Y.; Japanese Hokku, '20; Ten Japanese Noh Plays, '20, Four Seas Co. Three Translated Selections from the Noh Drama, '20, Badger.

Okakura, Kakuzo.—The Heart of Heaven, 1922.

Ozaki, Y. Mrs.—The Japanese Fairy Book; Buddhas Crystal and Other Japanese Tales; Warriors of Old Japan and Heroes of Old Japan, 1906.

Porter, W. P.—A Hundred Verses from Old Japan, 1913; A Year of Japanese Epigrams, 1911.

Satow, Sir, E. M.—Japanese Literature.

Stopes, Marine C., A.—Plays of Old Japan, the "No", 1913.

Suyematsu, K.—Japanese Fantasies, 1905.

Taketomi, T.—Panlowmia, Seven Japanese Stories from Contemporary Writers.

Tokutomi, K.—"Namiko," A Novel, 1904.

Waley, A.—"No" Plays of Japan.

Whiteborn, A. L.—Wonder Tales of Old Japan. 1911.

VII. Religion & Science

Anezaki, Dr.—Buddhist Influence to Art, with special refererence to Japan, 1916. Houghton Mifflin.

Arai, N.—Outlines of the Doctrine of the Nichiren Sec., 1893.

Aston, W. G.—Shinto: the Ancient Religion of Japan, 1907. Shinto, (The Way of the Gods), 1905.

Buckley, E.—Phallicism in Japan, 1895.

Cary Otis.—History of Christianity in Japan, 2 vols. 1915.

Clement, E. W.—Christianity in Modern Japan, 1905.

Griffis, Wm. E.—The Religions of Japan, from Dawn of History to Meiji.

Gulick, S. L.—Christian Forces of Japan at Beginning of 20th Century, 1900.

Humbert, A.—The Way of the Gods.

Knox, G. W.—The Developments of Religion in Japan.

Leech, J. H.—Butterflies from China, Japan, and Korea, 3 vols.

Lloyd, A.—Shinran and His Work, 1910; The Creed of Half-Japan; The Development of Japanese Buddhism, 1894.

Lowell, P.—Occult Japan as The Way of The Gods.

Mikami, Y.—The Development of Mathematics in China and Japan, 1913.

Milne, J.—The Volcano of Japan; Transactions of the Seismological Society of Japan.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Nanjo, F.—A History of the Twelve Japanese Buddhism. 1894.

Ogawa, K.—Some Japanese Flowers, 1908; A Hand List of the Birds of Japan, 1908; Collotype Albums of Things Japanese, 1893.

Pell, E. L.—Heroes of Faith in Japan, ed. by E. E. Chappell. Japan; The Key to the East, ed. by E. E. Chappell.

Reischauer, A. K.—Studies in Japanese Buddhism.

Saneyoshi—The Surgical and Medical History of the Naval War between Japan and China.

Schiller, E.—Shinto.

Seebohm, H.—The Birds of Japanese Empire, 1890.

Sugiura, S.—Hindu Logic as Preserved in China and Japan, 1900.

Tanaka, S.—Figures and Descriptions of the Fishes of Japan.

Unger, Mary E.—The Favorite Flowers of Japan, 1905; Useful Plants of Japan, 5 vols.

Vidal, P.—Minerals of Japan, 1904.

VIII. Travels and Guide Book.

Batchelor, Rev. J. D. D.—An Itinerary of Hokkaido, 1893; Sea-Girt Yezo, 1902.

Bird, J. L.—Unbeaten Tracks in Japan, 2 vols., 1881.

Hirkland, L. S.—A Chronicle of Wanderings on the Japanese Highroad.

Lawson, Lady-—Highways and Homes of Japan. 1910.

Murray's—Handbook for Travellers in Japan; Whole Empire from Saghalien to Formosa.

Noss, C., and Others.—Tohoku, the Scotland of Japan, 1918, Reformed Church, Bd. of For. Mission, 15th and Race St., Philad.

Railway, Dept.—Hot Springs of Japan, incl. Chosen, Taiwan, South Manchuria, 1922.

Railway Dept.—Official Guid-Book to Eastern Asia, in 5 vols.

Vol. I.	Chosen, Manchuria and Siberia (Revised Edition)	¥10.00
II.	South-Western Japan	¥ 5.00
III.	North-Eastern Japan	¥ 5.00
IV.	China (Revised Ed.)	¥10.00
V.	East Indies	¥ 7.00

Scidmore, M. R.—Jinrikisha Days in Japan, 1904.

Singleton, E.—Japan As Seen and Described in 4 parts, 1905.

Smith, Bishop G.—Visit to Loo-cho, 1852; Leu-chew and the Leu-chewans, 1853.

Stopes, Marine C., A.—Journal from Japan; A Daily Record of Life as seen by a Scientist, 1910.

Weston, W.—Mountaineering and Exploration in the Japanese Alps; The Playground of the Far East, 1918.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

XI. Miscellaneous

Angus, D. C.—Japan, The Eastern Wonderland, 1904.
Arima, Prof. Sumitomo,—Judo: Japanese Physical Culture. 1903.
Arnold, Sir E.—Japonica, 1891, 12s 6d. (Scarce); East and West, 1896.
Bacon, A. M.—Japanese Interior, 1893; In the Lands of the Gods; Japanese Girls and Women, 1891.
Batchelor, Rev. J., D. D.—The Ainu and their Folk-Lore.
Brand, J. O. P.—China, Japan and Korea.
Brain, B. M.—All about Japan, 1905.
Brereton, F. S.—A Soldier of Japan, 1905.
Brockway, A. T.—Letters from the Far East, 1919, American Bapt.
Brown, A. J.—Mastery of Far East, 1921, Scribner.
Chamberlain, B. H.—The Language, Mythology, and Geographical Nomenclature of Japan, Tokyo, 1887; Things Japanese 1905.
Clarke, J. I. C.—Japan at First Hand, 1918, Dodd.
Colton, C.—My Orient Pearl, 1921, Lane.
Couchoud, P. L.—Japanese Impressions, 1920, Lane.
D'Anethan, Baroness A.—Fourteen Years of Diplomatic Life in Japan.
De Becker, J. E.—The Nightless City, 1 vol.
Dewey, J. and H. A.—Letters from China and Japan, 1920, Dutton.
Diaries of Court Ladies of Old Japan.—1920, Houghton.
Dixon, W. G.—The Island of the Morning, 1882.
Dupont, C.—What is the Noh? Autographed Edition, 1920, Four Seas Co.
Eliot, Sir, C.—Letters from the Far East, 1907; Fair Japan, (Optimistic and Pessimistic).
Eldridge, E. K.—Trading with Asia.
Finnemore, J.—Japan, 1921, Macmillan.
Fraser, Mrs. Hugh.—A Diplomatists' Wife in Japan; The Custom of the Country (Tales from New Japan). Letters from Japan in 2 vols.
Fujimoto, P.—The Night Side of Japan, 7/6. Lourie; Story of the Geisha Girl, 1919, Lippincott.
Gleason, G.—What shall I think of Japan, 1921, Macmillan.
Greenbie, S.—Japan, Real and Imaginary.
Griffis, Wm. F.—Japanese World, 1880.
Gulick, S. L.—Working Women of Japan, New York, 1915.
Hancock, H. I.—Jujitsu Series, 4 vols., 1904. Jujitsu, 1905.
Havilland, W. A. de.—The A. B. C. of "Go," 1910.
Hinks, M. A.—The Japanese Dance, 1910.
House, J. C.—Letters from Japan by an American Girl to Her Friends at Home.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Howard, E.—Japanese Memories, Hutchinson, 1912.
Iijima, I.—Shell Mound at Hitachi, 1883.
Inouye, J.—Home Life in Tokyo, 1910.
Japanese Empire, The.—A Reprint of the Times' Japanese Edition 1910, London.
Japanese Names and How to Read Them, (A Manual for Art Collectors and Students) by Albert J. Kop and Hogita Inada. The Eastern Press and Ltd., London and Bernard Juaritch, 1923.
Kikuchi, Baron Dairoku,—Japanese Education, 1909.
Kobayashi, Dr. U. and Capt N. Masuda.—Military Industries of Japan, Humphrey Mitford, London, 1922.
Kirkland, L. S.—Samurai Trails; A Chronicle of Wanderings on the Japanese Highroad.
Lawson, Lady.—Highways and Homes of Japan, 1910.
Little, A.—The Lady of the Decoration: The Lady Married.
Lloyd, A.—Every Day Life, 1911.
Longford, I. H.—Japan of the Japanese, 1912.
Lowell, P.—The Soul of the Far East, 1888.
Lucas, E. V.—Roving East and Roving West, 1921, Macmillan.
Maclean, Miss.—Sea Fayers from the Land of Rising Sun in London, 1896.
MacGovern, W. M.—Modern Japan: Its Political, Military and Industrial Organization, 1921, Scribner.
Madden, M. W.—Women of the Meiji Era, 1919, Pa Gratis, Revell.
Martin, F. L.—Journalism of Japan, 1918, Pa Gratis, Univ. of Mo.
Methodist Book Concern.—Japan and Korea; an Annotated List of the Best Available Books, 1919, Pa Gratis, Meth. Bk.
Miyaoka, T.—Growth of Liberalism in Japan, 1918, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.
Mizuno, T.—Kindergarten in Japan.
Morimoto, K.—Standard of Living in Japan, 1918, Johns Hopkins.
Morse, E. S.—Japanese Houses and Their Surroundings, 1889; Shell Mounds of Omori, 1873.
Munro, N. G.—Pre-Historic Japan, 1904; Coins of Japan, 1904.
Murray, G. T.—The Land of the Tatami, 1906.
Okakura, Yoshisaburo,—The Life and Thought of Japan, 1910. Spirit of Japan, 1913.
Okamoto, O.—Various Ancient and Modern Usages of Tokyo, 1885.
Palmer, H. S.—Letters from the Land of the Rising Sun, 1894.
Piggott, Chapt. F. S. G.—The Elements of Soshō.
Ritter, C. H.—Impressions of Japan, 1904.
Smith, A.—Game of "Go".
Stephenson, Ed. S. and W. Asano,—Famous of Japan. 1911.
Street, J. L.—Mysterious Japan, 1921, Doubleday.
Weale, B. L. P.—Truth about China and Japan, 1919, Dodd.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Wenckstern, Fr. von.—A Bibliography of the Japanese Empire, in 2 vols., Royal 8vo.

X. Korea, Formosa and Manchuria

Chosen, Manchuria and Siberia.—Published by Japanese Govt. Rlys. (Vol. I. Official Guide Book).

Chung, H.—Case of Korea, 1921, Revell.

Davidson, J. W.—The Island of Formosa, 1903.

Gale, J. S.—Korean Grammatical Forms; A Korean-English Dictionary.

Graves, J. W.—Renaissance of Korea, 1920, P. Taisohn, 1537, Chestnut St., Philad.

Griffis, Wm. E.—Corea, The Hermit Nation, 1907; Fairy Tales of Old Korea.

Hamilton, Angus,—Korea, 1904.

Huntly, H. A.—The History of Korea, 2 vols.

Humbert, H. R.—The Passing of Korea.

Kemp, S. G.—The Face of Manchuria, 1910.

Ladd, G. T.—In Korea with Marquis Ito: Rare Days in Japan, 1910.

Mackenzie, F. A.—From Tokio to Tiblis; The Tragedy of Korea, 1908, Korea's Fight for Freedom, 1920, Revell.

Underwood, H. G.—A Concise Dictionary of the Korean (Korean-English Dictionary), 2 vols. Introduction to the Korean Spoken Language.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

INDEX

A

Academic titles, 212
Academy of Music, 215
Actors, 254
Admiralties, 111
Advertisement post, 397
——— tariff, 276
Age-limit for jud. officials, 267
Agriculture, 498
Agricultural credit, 499
——— problems, 499
Agriculture and Commerce Dep't, 107
Aichi Univ. of Medicine, 210
Alcock, British Min. to Japan, 114
Amusements, 375-382
Amaterasu-Omikami, 15
Anglo-Japanese Alliance, 25, 120
Animal epidemics, 511
Anti-Japanese movement, 122 ff.
Applied arts, 303, 306, 311, 314, 324, 328
Aquiculture, 529
Aquatic products, 617
Arable land, 501
Arakawa, 13
Arashiyama, 13
Architecture, 299, 301, 308, 316, 329, 307
Army Dep't, 109
Art, 293
Art-for-art's sake school, 290, 333
Artillery & Engineering School, 147
Artillery Depot, 149
Asahigawa, 8
Asaka, Prince, 54
Ashikaga period, 307
——— shogunate, 17, 113
Asuka period, 295
Asukayama, 13
Association football, 363
Atami, 14, 35
Automobiles, 421
Auxiliary transport, 421
Aviation corps, 168
——— School, 168

B

Baiu, 11
Balloon corps, 149
Bamboo ware, 588
Banks, 450, 457, 460
———, liabilities of, 458
———, assets of, 459
Banking business, 450 ff., 457
Bank notes, 453, 468
Bank of Chosen, 666
Bank of Japan, 454
Bank of Taiwan, 456
Barley, 505
Baseball, 361
Basket-ball, 365
Battle-cruisers, 158, 164
Beans, 506, 617, 621
Beer, 575, 617
Beer tax, 485
Beet-sugar, 572
Bill-broking, 465
Birth-rate, 42
Bismuth, 538
Bleaching-powder, 569
Blind, Deaf & Dumb Schools, 202
Bonin Is., 1, 113, 116
Boxer Trouble, 24
Brewery, 574
Brushes, 587
Buddhism, 15, 172, 176
Buddhist sects, 117 ff.
——— temples, 178
Budget, 473
Building regulations, 646
Business tax, 484

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Business promotion, 594
Buttons, 587

C

Cabinet, 69, 105
—— ministers, 69
—— changes, 79
California land laws, 124
—— question, 123 ff.
Camphor, 522, 618, 480
Canning business, 583
Caroline Is., 706
Catholic University, 181
Cattle, 506
Caustic soda, 569
Celluloid, 579
Cement, 570, 620
Census, 39
Censorship, 281
Central charity institutes, 196
Ceramics, 315, 339, 350
Chamber of Commerce, 597
Changchun Conference, 128
Charity hospitals, 192
Charter market, 431, 436
Chess, 381
Chemical industry, 568
Chemulpo, 6
Chichibu, Prince, 51
Child operatives, 238
Childhood Protection Committee, 190
Children's home, 184
Chishima, 1
Chosen, 658 ff.
——, Administration of, 660
——, Annexation of, 25
——, Agriculture of, 669
——, Banks of, 666
——, Education, 672
——, Govt.-Gen., 108
——, Garrison, 674
——, Finance, 662
——, Fishery, 669
——, Forestry, 670
——, Judicature, 673
——, Insurrectionary Movement, 676
——, Local self-government, 661
——, Public works, 665
Chosen, Railway, 674
——, Religion, 673
——, Trade, 665
——, Wages & Industry, 671
Christianity, 172, 178
Chuo (Central) Univ., 212
Cinema halls, 330
City Charity Hospital of Tokyo, 193
City planning, 646
Civic corporations, finance of, 494
Civil cases, 257
Civil procedures, costs in, 255
Civilian aviation, 168
Clearing houses, 466
Clocks, 585
Coal, 540, 617, 622
——, price of, 607
Coast defence ships, 163, 165
Coast protection, 380
Cocaine, 270
Cocoons, 513
Coinage, 467, 469
Collection expenses of taxes, 487
Colonial Bank of Hokkaido, 455
Collegiate institutions, 216
Color prints, 342
Communications Dep't, 108
Company formation, 592
Common dining halls, 656
Confucianism, 172
Conscription, 144
Constitution, 61 ff.
Continuing expenses, 476
Conventional tariff, 638
Convertible notes, 469
Co-operative societies, 233
Copyrights, 289
Coral fishery, 531
Copper, 536, 618
——, price of, 606
Cotton, raw, 551, 622
—— fabrics, 553, 619
—— yarn, 551, 618
—— ——, price of, 607
County (*gun*), 87
Court music, 375
Courts, composition of, 256
Court of Administrative Litigation, 109
—— Martial Law, 143
—— ranks, 57
Credit associations, 463

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Cremation, 271
Criminal cases, 258
Crops, special and minor, 506
Crown Prince, 28
Cruelty to animals, 194
Cruisers, 163 ff.
Curio markets, 343
Currency system, 467
Customs revenue, 624
——— Tariff Law, 626

D

Dailies, 276
Dairen, 698
——— Conference, 128
Dairy, 511
Dance, 375
Death-rate, 40
Debentures, 496
Decorations, 55
Dentists, 269
Deposit account, 477
Deshima, 113
Designs, 336, 440
Diet, 70, 81
Diplomacy, 112
Diplomatic list, 129 ff.
Discharged prisoners' homes, 184
Distribution of trade, 617 ff., 623
Docks, 433
Dojinkai, 192
Domestic novels, 285
Drainage, 389
Dwelling house associations, 657
Dyes, 574
Dynamos, 563

E

Education for Women, 249
———, general statistics, 200
Electric apparatuses, 553
——— industry, 557 ff.
——— Wire, 589
Electricity, rate of, 560
———, supply of, 559
Electoral system, 71
Electrification of railways, 415
Elementary education, 200
Embargo on gold & silver, 497
Emigrants, 47
Employment agency, 193
English newspapers, 277
English teaching in Secondary Sch., 204
Epidemics, 272
Eta, (special caste) 49
European War, 26
Excise, 482
——— on woolen and silk fabrics, 486
Exchange business, 597
Exconvicts' home, 191

F

Factory law, 236
Factories & employees, 549
Fans, 588
Far Eastern Olympic Games, 372
Farm products, 498, 504
Fats and oils, 581
Fencing, 225
Fertilizers, 573
Field artillery, 148
Field athletics, 368
Fillmore, President, 114
Finance, 471 ff.
———, Dept. of, 106
Financial adjustments, 471
——— expansion, 472
Fires, 266
First treaty with Powers, 114
Fish oil, 582
Fishery, 526
———, catches, 528, 530
———, encouragement of, 527
———, economic position of, 528
——— Institute, 220
Flour, 576
———, price of, 608
Flying battalions, 167
Football, 362
Foreign Affairs, Dept. of, 106
——— banks, 469
——— companies, 448
——— exchange business, 456
——— indebtness to Japan, 490

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Foreign insurance cos., 448
—— Language School, 214
—— loans, 489
—— mail matters, 399
—— parcel rates, 398
—— students studying in Japan, 228
Forestry, 518 ff.
Forests, area of, 519
——, adjustment of, 520
——, financial aspects of, 521
Formosa (vide Taiwan)
——, Sino-Japanese disputes about, 116
Foundlings, 266
Fox farming, 531
Franco-Japanese Convention, 122
Freedom of discussion, 281
Freight market, 430
Fruits, 512
Fuel question, 545
Fuji pongee, 554
Fujiwara, the family, 16
—— period, 299
Fusan, 6
Fushimi, Prince, 52
Fur animals, 531

G

Galleries, 344
Game law, 524
Gas, 557
Genji, the family, 16
General election, 83
—— Staff Office, 110
Genro, 77
Genro-in (Senate), 60
Genroku designs, 336
"Gentlemen Agreement", 123
Girls' High Schools, 204
Glass, 570, 620
Go bang, 381
Gold, 535
Golden Kite, Order of, 56, 58
Golf, 364
Government Rlys, 406
—— ——, finance, 407
—— ——, gauge, 411
—— ——, approved foreign makers, 413
Government Rlys. mileage, 407
—— ——, rolling stock, 410
—— ——, stores, 412
Grains, 505
Grand Order of Merit, 56, 58
Gunboats, 163, 165
Gunnery & Torpedo Sch., 162

H

Hakone, 35
Hakuho period, 296
Handkerchiefs, silk, 619
Harbor works, 386
Hard ware, enamelled, 588
Hat, 620
Heavy artillery, 148
—— —— Shooting Sch., 148
Heike, the family, 16
Hemp, 622
—— braids, 595
Hideyoshi, 18, 113
Hides & skins, 621
Higashi-Kuni, Prince, 54
Higashi-Fushimi, Prince, 53
High schools, 205
Higher Agricultural & Forestry Sch., 213
—— Commercial Sch., 214
—— Mercantile Marine Sch., 215
—— Normal Sch., 218
—— Sericultural Sch., 213
Hokkaido, 1, 8, 493
—— Imp. Univ., 208
Hokoto, 1
Home Affairs, Dept. of, 106
Homes for Feeble-minded Children, 190
Honshu, 1
Horse, 507
—— race, 356
—— riding, 356
Horticulture, 512
Horyuji temple, 15, 295 ff.
Hosei-kai, 19
Hosiery, 586, 619
Hot springs, 35
House of Representatives, 70, 81, 90
—— —— Peers, 70, 88

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Housing question, 656
Hypothec Bank of Japan, 455

I

Iki Channel, 5
Imperial Academy of Japan, 220
——— Household Dept., 106
——— mausolea, 55
——— Universities, 207
Imports & exports, 615 ff.
Import duty in Chosen, 637
Income tax, 482
Industrial Bank of Japan, 455
——— property, 437
Infantry School, 147
Inland Sea, 5
Inouye, Marquis, 118, 120
Insolvency, 258
Insurance, 443
——— rates, 448
Insurance cos., 444
Intensive cultivation, 498
Interest, rate of, 461
International cable service, 392
——— Labor Conference, 243
——— money orders, 401
——— telegraph rates, 403
——— traffic arrangements, 416
Invalidated soldiers' home, 196
Inventions, encouragement of, 442
Invisible trade, 624
Iron, 537, 618, 620, 622
——— price of, 607
——— sulphide, 539
Ishikari Bay, 6
Isinglass, 580
Itagaki Taisuke, 20
Ito, Prince, 20
Iwakura's (Prince) mission to America, 117
Iyeyasu, Tokugawa, 18
Izumibashi Charity Hospital, 192.

J

Japan Amateur Athletic Association, 368
Japan Amateur Rowing Association, 366
Japan-China overland tour tickets, 418
Japan Lawn-Tennis Association, 364
Japan Seismic Society, 33
——— Tourist Bureau, 422
Japanese Alps, 2, 359
——— Arc, 30
——— cotton mills in China, 551
——— painting, 347
Jesuit missionaries, 113
Jimmu, the Emperor, 15
Jingu Kogakkan, 220
Judo or Jujitsu, 226
Judicial system, 254
Juvenile Bridewell Law, 190
——— Court, 190
Justice, Dept. of, 106

K

Kabata, 14
Kabuki, 377
Kakushin Club, 76
Kamakura period, 17, 303
Kameido, 14
Kan-in, Prince, 52
Kannon-ko, 188
Kano School of painting, 319
Karafuto, 1, 693
Kasukabe, 14
Keio University, 211
Kenseikai, 75
Kii, Strait of, 5
Kindergartens, 202
Kirin-Changchun Rly, 704
Kiso, 7
——, forestry, 519
Knitted goods, 619
Kobe, 654
Koganei, 13
Kokuminto, 76
Kokusai Kisen Kaisha, 427
Komei, the Emperor, 114
Konin period, 297
Korea (vide Chosen)
Korean Question, 117, 118 ff.
Korin School of art, 320, 336
Kumamoto Univ. of Medicine, 210
Kuni, Prince, 53
Kuriles, 1, 115
Kusatsu, 35

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Kyogen, 377
Kyoto, 651
——— Imp. Univ., 207
Kyushu, 1
——— Imp. Univ., 207
Kuantung Leased Territory, 698 ff.
——— Garrison, 704
——— Government, 109, 698
——— Industry, 704

L

Labor organizations, 232
——— problems, 231
Lacquer, 581
——— art, 340
——— work, 311, 315, 325
Lady novelists, 285
Land, area of, 500
——— holding, 498
——— tax, 481, 488
Language teaching, 204
Later Fujiwara period, 301
Lead, 538
Leather, 579, 588, 618, 622
Leper asylum, 181
——— hospital, 193
Liaotung Peninsula, 120
Libraries, 223
Life-boat Society, 196
Light-houses, 431
Literature, 282 ff.
Loans classified, 458
———, condition of, 490
——— to China, 490
Local assemblies, 99
——— government, 96
——— loans, 496
——— railways, 414
——— taxes, 482
Luchu, 1, 116
Lunatic asylums, 188

M

Machinery, 623
Mail matters, 394, 399
——— subsidy for oversea service, 428
Maizuru, Port of, 5
Makiye, 306, 309, 340
Makurano-soshi, 16
Manchurian Railways, 122
Mannyo-shu 16
Manures, 498, 504
Marathon running 370
Marine products, 528
Maria Luz, 115
Mariana Ils., 706
Marriages, 41, 43, 253
Marshall Ils., 706
Mason, 6
Matches, 574, 619
Mechanic industry, 562
——— works, 566
Medical license exam., 229
——— practitioners, 269
——— schools, 214
——— opium, 270
Medicine, 268
Meiji period, 327
——— literature, 282
———, the Emperor, 20, 114
——— University, 212
Menthol, 583
Merchandise exchanges, 601
Mercantile agency, 602
Metal works, 315, 324, 338
Metal veins, 534
Middle schools, 203
Military arsenals, 149
——— aviation, 167
——— Aviation Sch., 148
——— Cadets' Sch., 148
——— Dept., 110
——— Limitation, 153
——— Preparatory Sch., 147
——— Staff College, 147
Mineral production, 534
——— springs, 34
Mines, 540
Mine workers, condition of, 546
Mining, 533 ff.
Mining School, 214
Minomo, 7
Mission schools, 230
Mito, 14
Modern stage arts, 377
Momoyama style, 336
——— period, 312
Money market, 451
——— orders, 396

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Monopolies, 478
Moppo, 6
Moral education, 225 ff.
Morphine, 270
Morris-Shidehara negotiations, 124
Mortality-rate of assured, 447
Motion-pictures, 379 ff.
Motor car corps, 149
Mountain artillery, 148
Mounted machine guns, 149
Mountaineering, 358
Mt. Fuji, 359
Mujin, 463
Mukojima, 13
Mulberry plantations, 515
Muravioff, 115
Muromachi period, 307
Musashino Gaku-in, 190
Museums, 225, 344
———, Commercial, 603
Music, 352, 375
Muslin, 556
Mutsu, Count, 118
Mutual aid association, 233

N

Nagoya, 654
Nanyo Yusen Kaisha, 427
Naruto, 4
Nashimoto, Prince, 53
National defense, 142
——— debts, 488
——— independence asserted, 112
——— Research Council, 230
——— taxes, 482, 488
——— sports, 354
——— Treasure Commission, 346
——— wealth, 477
——— Temperance League of Japan, 183
Nationalization of railways, 404
Naturalism, 286
Naturalization, 48, 49
Nautical College, 220
Naval Arsenals, 157
——— Aviation, 167
——— Dept. 111
——— Education, 161
Naval Cadets' School, 163
——— Engineering School, 163
——— Ports, 157
——— Staff College, 161
——— Staff Board, 111
Navigation companies, 425
Near Sea service, 429
Netsuke, 316, 318
News agencies, 279
Niigata, 8
Nikko, 317
Nikolaievsk massacre, 128, 129
Nippon Yusen Kaisha, 426, 427
Nishikiye, 342
Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, 426
No, 375
Noburaga, Oda, 18
Non-commissioned officers, 145
Noto Peninsula, 5
Normal schools, 218

O

Observatories, 431
Occidental civilization, 113
Oga Peninsula, 5
Ogasawara Is., 1
Oil, 581
Ojika Peninsula, 5
Okuma, Marquis, 22, 118
Ominato, 5
One-year volunteers, 145
Ono Charity Institute, 188
Operatives, number of, 240
Oriental Development Co, 675
Orphanages, 188
Osaka, 650
——— Municipal Home for Workpeople, 194
——— Shosen Kaisha, 426, 427
——— Univ. of Medicine, 210
——— Yoro-in, 188

P

Painters of note, Meiji Era, 347
Painting, 300, 302, 305, 308, 314, 318, 330
Paper, 577, 620, 623

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Paper hats, 578
Parcel post, 398
Parkes, Sir Harry, 114
Patents, 439
Patent medicine, 270
Pawn-broking, 462
Paymaster School, 148
Peace Conference, 125 ff.
—— standing of the Army, 150
Pearl fishery, 529
Peerage, 56
Peers' School, 219
Pelagic fishing, 530
Peppermint, 583
Pensions, 104
Periodicals, 278
Perry, Commodore, 19, 113, 116
Peruvian Slaveship Affair, 115
Pescadores, 1
Petroleum, 543
Pharmaceutical School, 214
Pharmacists, 269
Physical culture, 225
Pilots, 425
Placer gold, 536
Police, 263
Police offences, 264
Political parties, 73
Porcelain and pottery, 312, 569, 620
Port Arthur, 121 ff., 699
Portsmouth Treaty, 122 ff.
Post, 390
Postal savings, 393
Posthumous honors, 57
Potatoes, 506
Pottery, 312, 326
Poultry, 510
Prefectures (*ken*), 97
——, finance of, 493
Press, 274
—— law, 275
—— circulation, 275
—— statistics, 276
—— Associations, 279
Price of commodities, 604
—— of shares, 599
Primary schools, 200
Prisons and prisoners, 259
Private railways, 413
—— universities, 210
Privy Council, 67, 105
Privy Councillors, 105 ff.
Productive capacity, excess of, 589
Profession of Univ. graduates, 209
Proletariat literature, 291
Protestant Church, 180
Provincial hypothec banks, 455
Public markets, 655
Public works, 383 ff.
Public universities, 210
Publications, 280 ff.
—— by subscription, 285
Pulp, 578

Q

Quarantine, 272
Quotations (see Price)
—— of shares, 599

R

Radio-activity of mineral springs 37
Railways, 404
—— Construction Law, 405
——, Dep't of, 108
——, general statistics, 406
——, passenger and goods rates, 405
—— Regiments, 149
Raw silk, 514, 618
——, price of, 605
Reclamation work, 499
Red Cross Society, 198
Reform farm, 190
Reformatory work, 189
Regency, 28
Registration fees, 484
Relief for paupers, 186, 187
—— to sufferers from natural calamities, 186
Religion at schools, 197
Removal of foul matters, 270
Rent of land, 502
Restoration of Meiji, 19, 90
Retiring allowances, 105
Rice, 498, 617, 621, 504
——, price of, 604
—— Exchange, 598

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Riding School, 147
River work, 386
Roads, 384
Robbery, 265
Roman Catholic Church 180
Romanization of Japanese letters, 229
Romanticism, 335
Rowing, 366
Royalty, 280
Rubber, 580, 621
Rugby football, 363
Russia in Korea, 120
——'s invasion of Manchuria, 121
Russo-British rivalry, 113
Russo-Japanese Convention, 122
—— — War, 24, 122 ff.
Ryukyu, 1

S

Sacred dance, 375
Saghalien, 1, 122, 128, (Vide Karafuto)
—— question, 115
Saigo, the Elder, 20
—— rebellion, 22
Saiseikai, 192
Saké tax, 485
Sakurajima, 5, 34
Sales business, 593
Salt, 480
—— industry, 531
Salvation Army, 184
Samisen, 352, 377
Sanitary works, 387
Sanitation, 270
Satsuma, 327
Savings banks, 461
Sawing business, 523
School hygiene, 222
Sculpture, 300, 302, 317, 330, 350
Seamen, statistics of, 424
——'s Rescue Society, 196
Secondary education, 203
Seiyukai, 74
Sericulture, 512
Sericultural institutes, 516
Seto, 327
Sewerage, 388
Shantung question, 125 ff.
Share market, 600
Sheep, 503
Shikoku, 1
Shimonoseki Treaty, 120
Shintoism, 174
Shinto shrines and sects, 175, 176
Shiobara, 7
Shipbuilding, 432, 434, 562
Shipping, 423, 425
Shipowners, 425
Shippo, 340
Ships launched, 434, 437
Shipwrecks, 432
Shipyards, 433
Shirakaba, 288
Shosoin, 16
Shotoku, Prince, 112
Siberian Expedition, 27
Silk and hempen spinning, 552
—— conditioning, 515
—— exchange, 598
—— fabrics, 554
—— reelers, 514
——, waste, 617
—— worm eggs, 513, 515
Silver, 536
Sino-Japanese relation, 124 ff.
—— — War, 24, 118
Skating, 366
Skiing, 367
Slaughtering, 510
Slums, 241
Soaps, 582
Socialism, 235
Social works in cities, 655
Soda-ash, 568
South Manchuria Rly, 700 ff.
South Sea Islands, 27, 127, 705 ff
Soy, 576
S. P. C. A., 194
Special accounts, 477
Special banks, 454
Species hoarded abroad, 492
Speed swimming, 357
Sports, 354
Stage art, 375
Standing army, 150
State insurance, 446
—— monopolies and undertakings 478
—— universities, 207
Steamship companies, 426

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

St. Luke's International Hospital, 192
Stock breeding, 507
Stock exchange, 593
Straw chip, 585
Strikes, 244
Students studying abroad, 228
Submarines, 166
Subsidies for steamship service, 427
Succession & Inheritance tax, 486
Sugar, 571, 617, 621
——— excise, 486
———, leading cos, 572
———, prices of, 608
Sugita, 14
Suicides, 264
Sulphur, 539
Sumiyé, 308, 309
Superdreadnoughts, 158
Supreme Council of War, 143
——— Court, 254, 256
Surgery School, 148
Sweet potatoes, 506
Swimming, 366

T

Taiwan, 1, 108, 678, ff.
———, Aborigines, 680
———, Agriculture, 684
———, Budget, 681
———, Camphor, 683
———, Education, 682
———, Fishery, 685
———, Forestry, 683
———, Local Administration, 681
———, Opium, 688
———, Public works, 690
———, Railways, 690
———, Sugar, 686
———, Tea, 687
———, Tobacco, 689
Takamatsu, Prince, 51
Takarazuka Opera House, 379
Takauji, Ashikaga, 17
Takinogawa Gakuen, 190
Tariff revision, 625
Taxable land, 500
Taxation, 481
Tax on saké, 485
——— — soy, 485
Tax on alcohol, 485
——— — patent medicine, 486
——— — convertible notes, 486
Tea, 516, 617
Teachers' license examinations, 229
Technical education, 213
Telegraph, 391, 397
Telephone, 391, 393
Tempyo period, 296
Tenancy disputes, 246
Textile fabrics, 341
Theatres, 379
Through traffic with Manchuria, 416
——— ——— ——— China, 418
Through transportation of raw silk, 417
Tientsin Treaty, 119
Tillage, 500
Timbers, 522
Tin, 539
Tobacco, 479
Tohoku Imperial Univ., 208
Toilet articles, 588
Tokaido Line, 415
Tokugawa period, 315
——— shogunate, 18
Tokyo Blind School, 202
——— Charity Hospital, 192
——— City, 647
——— Deaf and Dumb School, 202
——— Imperial Univ., 207
——— Municipal Yoikuin, 189
——— Univ. of Commerce, 209
Torijima, 34
Torpedo boat destroyers, 163, 165
Toyama School, 147
Toyo Kisen Kaisha, 426, 427
Toyotomi period, 312
Toys, 584, 620
Trachoma, 272
Track athletics, 368
Trade disputes, 244
——— mark, 440
Training for teachers, 217
Trappists, 181
Tramways, 384, 419
Trust business, 466
Travelling tax, 486
Treaty Revision, 24, 117 ff.
Tsingtao Campaign, 26, 125 ff.
Tsuba, 311
Tsugaru Strait, 5

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Tsukigase, 14
Tsushima Channels, 5
——— Is., 114
Tsuyu, 11
Tuberculosis, 271
Typhoons, 10

U

Ukiyoye, 314, 320, 331
Umbrellas, 587, 620
Unemployment, 245
University education, 206
Universities of Medicine, 210
Unnatural deaths, 266
Unzen, 36, 364
Usui Pass, 416
Utai, 352
Utility models, 440

V

Vaccination, 272
Vagrants' home, 193
Venereal diseases, 273
Vessels, statistics of, 424
Volcanic Bay, 6
——— ranges, 34
Volunteer Nurse Society, 195

W

Wages of laborers, 239
Warehousing business, 601
Warships, 163
Waseda Univ., 211, 361
Washington Conference, 28, 127
Watches, 585
Water power, 558
——— works, 387
Waxes, 581
Western books, 281
——— painting, 331, 334, 349
——— sports, 366
Whaling, 531
Wheat 505
Wickerworks, 589
Winter sports, 361
Wireless telegraphy, 392
Women as bread-winners, 247
——— in politics, 253
———, legal status of, 248
Women's Christian Temperance Union, 184
——— Higher Normal Schools, 219
——— Patriotic Society, 195
——— Rescue Homes, 184
Wood, 618
——— industry, 588
Wood-cuts, 342
Wool, 622
Woolen fabrics, 554, 619
——— —, leading cos., 555
World War, 26, 125 ff.
Wrestling, 354

X

Xavier, Francis, 17

Y

Yamagata, Prince, 20, 118
——— – Lobanoff Convention, 120
Yamatoye, 308
Yedo literature, 282
——— period, 315
Yokohama city, 652
——— ——— Social Institute, 194
——— Specie Bank, 454
Yoritomo, 17
Yoshino, 13
Young Men's Christian Association, 182
Young Women's Chr. Ass'n, 183
Yoyu School, 272
Yushoku designs, 337

Z

Zen sect, 178, 376
Zinc, 538

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Digitized by Google
Original from
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Digitized by Google
Original from
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Digitized by Google
Original from
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

明治三十八年九月三日第一版發行
大正十二年七月五日訂正增補第十七版印刷
大正十二年七月十日訂正增補第十七版發行

著作權登錄

定價金拾圓

東京市牛込區原町三丁目六十一番地
著作權者兼發行者　武信由太郎
東京市牛込區市谷加賀町一丁目十三番地
印刷者　鷲見九市
東京市牛込區市谷加賀町一丁目十三番地
印刷所　秀英舍印刷所

東京市牛込區原町三丁目六十一番地
發行所　英文日本年鑑社
電話牛込四六八番
振替口座東京二六二八四番

國內大賣捌所

東京　日本橋區(振替東京通三丁目第五番)　丸善株式會社
電話本二八、一七、二〇八、八七六、一〇三三、一〇三九、三三三二番

東京　京橋區銀座(振替東京四丁目一番地)一一三五七番　教文館
電話京橋二五二番

横濱　辨天通り二丁目十二番　丸善支店
電話二八〇番

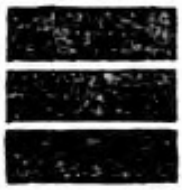
横濱　辨天通り一丁目五番地　吉川書店
電話二六八八番

横濱　山下町七十八番　ケリー、エンド、ウオルシ株式會社
電話三七一八番

神戸　濱花町(振替大阪六十五番)(一四九四五番)　ジヤパンクロニクル社
尾崎岩吉
電話三宮特二八番

(海外特約店ハ卷首ニアリ)

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN



Dai San Ginko, Ltd.

(THE THIRD BANK)

(ESTABLISHED 1876)

Capital . . . . Yen 30,000,000
Reserves . . . 11,400,000

HEAD OFFICE:

Kobuna-cho, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo

TELEPHONE (NANIWA)
Nos. 820, 442, 451, 4560, 4561

BRANCHES:

OSAKA:—Hommachi, Horie, Kujo, Dojima; Tosabori, Minami.
Yokohama, Hakodate, Matsue, Tottori, Yonago,
Sakai, Kurayoshi, Imaichi, Saigo.

President: Yoshio Yasuda, Esq.
Managing Director: Daitaro Sugawara, Esq.
Manager: J. Saito, Esq.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

TAKATA & CO.

TOKIO

Eirakucho Nichome Kojimachi-ku

GENERAL MERCHANTS, IMPORTERS & EXPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS, MINE OWNERS' AGENTS & ENGINEERS.

SPECIALITIES.

Complete Installation of Heating, Ventilating, Ice Making and Refrigerating Plants, Electric Light and Power Plants, Aerial Wire Ropeway.

LONDON OFFICE:	No. 57 Bishopsgate, E. C.
HAMBURG OFFICE:	Alsterdamm No. 24 Hamburg, Germany.
NEW YORK OFFICE:	No. 50 Church Street.
SEATTLE OFFICE:	The Leary Building.
SHANGHAI OFFICE:	No. 8 Museum Road.
HANKOW OFFICE:	No. 6 Malin Road.

OTHER BRANCHES:

OSAKA,	MOJI,	DAIREN,	KEIJO,	TAIHOKU,
SASEBO,	KURE,	KOBE,	NAGOYA,	YOKOHAMA.
YOKOSUKA,	OTARU.			

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

CABLE ADDRESS:
"TRICIRCLE,"
TOKYO

REGISTERED
TRADE MARK

CODES USED
A. B. C. 5th Edition
Bentleys,
Private Code.

MARUMIYA SHOTEN

Tachibana-cho, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo, Japan.

MANUFACTURERS, WHOLESALE DEALERS AND EXPORTERS.

Soaps, Toilet Articles, Perfumes, Medicines, Drugs, Nutriments, Etc.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY OF MARUMIYA SHOTEN.

ALL MATERIALS AND INGREDIENTS

are carefully tested by experienced Chemists in our Laboratory, which is the most modern and best equipped in the Far East.

Foreign Correspondence Respectfully Solicited.

Samples and Prices on Application

ZEMBEI MIWA, Proprietor.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

FERTILIZERS

TRADE MARK

THE
Y. SUZUKA SHOTEN LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1885

IMPORTER, EXPORTER & MANUFACTURER

The Y. Suzuka Shoten's Trademark
is World-wide and Guarrantees
that the Goods Offered are
the Best and Cheapest

Digitized by Google

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

THE SEIKOSHA

THE LARGEST WATCH & CLOCK WORKS IN JAPAN

(Established 1892)

Capital Paid-Up - Yen 10,000,000

Annual Output 1,000,000 Watches and Clocks -

Write for Catalogue to

K. HATTORI & CO., LTD.

PROPRIETORS,
GINZA SHICHOME, TOKYO.

Cable Address: "Hattori Tokyo"
All Standard Codes Used

473 . . 77 -

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Digitized by Google
Original from
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

89015673015

b89015673015a

Digitized by Google

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Digitized by Google
Original from
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

89015673015

b89015673015a

Digitized by Google

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN